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Hugh Cecil Earl of Lonsdale.

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BRACKEN's

FARRIERY.

VOL. II.

BOOKS Printed for JAMES HODGES, *at the* Looking-Glaſs, *over-againſt St.* Magnus Church, London Bridge.

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OR, A COMPLEAT

TREATISE

UPON THE

ART *of* FARRIERY.

Wherein is fully Explained

The NATURE, STRUCTURE, and MECHANISM of that Noble and Useful Creature,

A HORSE,

The *Diseases* and *Accidents* to which he is incident, with the METHOD of CURE.

Delivered in as clear and intelligible a Manner as the Subject will admit.

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USE and ABUSE of this SCIENCE discovered; whereby any Gentleman may be able to judge whether he is imposed upon or not by *Ignorant Grooms*, and other *Pretenders* to this *ART*.

TOGETHER WITH

Many necessary and useful *Observations* and *Remarks* concerning the Choice and Management of *Horses*.

LIKEWISE

A farther Account of DRUGS and Compound MEDICINES used in FARRIERY; with Remarks, discovering whether Genuine or Adulterated, and their several Prices, in alphabetical Order, at the End of the Work.

VOL. II.

By *HENERY BRACKEN*, M. D. Author of the NOTES on *BURDON*.

——Ubi Equos mercantur, opertos
Inspiciunt, ne si facies (ut sæpe) decora
Moli fulta Pede est, Emptorem indu at hiantem
Quod pulchræ Clunes, breve quod Caput, ardua Cervix.
Hor. Sat. Lib. Sat. 2.

The FOURTH EDITION, with large Additions.

London: Printed for J. HODGES, at the *Looking-Glass*, over-against St. *Magnus Church*, *London-Bridge*. 1749.

THE PREFACE.

THE Deſign of this *Second Volume of Farriery*, is candidly to exhibit to the World the Method and Management of *Horſes*, with reſpect to the Choice of them, as well as their *Feeding*, *Exerciſe*, &c. and I am of Opinion (if my Rules be obſerved) *Gentlemen* will have very little to do either with the *Farriers* or *Apothecaries*; for I am well ſatisfied, that Diſeaſes are much ſooner prevented, than cured; and that it is the worſt Thing in the World, to be over-fond of giving Medicines either to *Man* or *Horſe*.

It is therefore for this Reaſon, that I can never give into the *common Practice* of ſetting down *Recipe* upon *Recipe* for this or that Diſtemper, becauſe (as far as I have obſerved) ſuch Things, in general, do more Harm than Good; ſeeing it is much eaſier to preſcribe the *proper Medicine*, than to find out the *real Diſtemper*.

In my *Firſt Volume*, I have taken ſufficient Notice of what is proper to be preſcribed to Horſes, when they are out

of Order, and diſeaſed; therefore, in this, I have only added a few *Noſtrums*, or particular Remedies for the Cure of ſome of the moſt common Diſtempers which happen to Horſes inwardly or outwardly; ſo that I am in hopes, the two *Volumes* will effectually ſatisfy any ingenious Perſon, and enable him to manage his Horſes without the Aſſiſtance of thoſe bungling, illiterate, and preſuming Fellows the *Farriers*, *Grooms*, &c.

I am told, that my *Index* of *Drugs*, in the *Firſt Volume*, was too conciſe and ſhort, and that I had marked the *Drugs*, *&c.* at lower Prices than the *Apothecaries* could afford them. To the firſt Part of this Charge, I muſt own, that as I am an Enemy, and have ſtill declared myſelf ſuch, to any long Account of Things of that Kind, I purpoſely omitted putting down a long Catalogue of *Drugs*, or *Compounds*, which I thought my worthy *Subſcribers* had as good be without, and that for the aforeſaid Reaſons; however, ſince I would ſtrive to pleaſe all Men, I have, at the Cloſe of this Work, very much increaſed ſuch *Catalogue*, and mark'd the Prices oppoſite each, which they are generally ſold for by the *Wholeſale Dealers*, ſo that any Gentleman may judge when he is impoſed upon by the *Apothecaries*, whoſe Thanks I do not much expect

expect for this Piece of Service; but as I am not one of their Fraternity, I hope I cannot be branded with discovering the Secrets of my Profession.

Indeed I must own, that the Prices of *Drugs* may be different, one Time from another; I mean, some particular *Drugs* such as *Rhubarb*, *Saffron*, *Camphire*, *Gum-Amoniacum Galbanum*, *Jallop-Root*, *Spermaceti*, and some few more, so that it would be hard for me to fix the Standard-Price of them, therefore I must leave that Inquiry to my *Readers*; however, I think most of them will be purchased, one Time with another, at the Prices I have mentioned.

In this *Volume*, is also considered the common Artifice and Cunning of the *Dealers in Horses*, whereby the unwary Chapman, or what *Horace* expresses by his *emptorem hiantem* in my *Motto*, is often cheated, and led in to purchase a Beast not intrinsically worth a Shilling, either for the *Road* or *Hunting*; therefore let me advise every Gentleman, cautiously to consider and weigh well the Precepts I have advanced, with relation to such Particular; for 'tis all one to these Sort of *Sharpers*, whether they look a *Friend* or a *Foe* in the Mouth, because it is a known *Maxim* amongst them, to sell the *D—l* as well as buy him, therefore

Apostoli loquebantur (as the Country-Parson render'd it into *English*) will be very *a propos* to the present Purpose; and if Gentlemen would but mind what I have said, and resolve to try Horses in all the Shapes I have mentioned, before they buy them, they will not have Reason to say their Time was ill spent, nor to blame the *Author* for taking up so much of their Leisure, or for his Repetitions on account of this Matter.

There is one Thing had almost escaped me, which is this, *viz.* no Person should look upon a *Horse* he is about to purchase in any other Light than what *Ovid* (as I remember) advises us to view a *Woman* we are in love with, and can't obtain; which is, to consider and scan over her *Imperfections* rather than her *Beauties*, and, by such Means, we shall be cured of our Amour: But it is generally the contrary; for we frequently, nay, too frequently, view the Perfections of both Creatures through a multiplying-Glass, instead of regarding them with a sound Eye, and in the Mnner they deserve. Wherefore, in my Thoughts, he who buys a Horse, without being first satisfied how he behaves himself upon all Kinds of Road, *but more particularly down Hill*, buys him in the same Way that Mankind make *Smithfield-Bargains* for the *Fair Sex*;

Sex; viz. not so much for their own, as for other People's Use.

Secondly, in this Volume, I have purposely omitted saying any Thing about the *Eyes* of a Horse, more than what might lead a Person into a Way of chusing one with sound Eyes, and this, by reason my First Volume contains what is sufficient with relation to that Matter; and if People would but consider the Thing, and learn the *Anatomy* of the Eye, their own Reason would point out to them the Absurdity of the *common Farriers*, who apply *Ointments*, *Waters*, *Powders*, &c. when the Grievance lies within the *Globe* or *Ball* of the Eye, and consequently out of the Reach of such *Medicaments*. But instead of this Inquiry, so far as I have observed, People judge that all the Disorders of Sight are upon the outside of the Eye, or which is the same Thing, upon that Part which *Anatomists* term the *Cornea*, or horney Coat of the Eye; whereas they are greatly misled, because the Distempers which affect the Out-side of the Eye are few, in Comparison of those to which the Parts within the *Globe* or *Ball* of the Eye are liable. But this Subject is fully handled in my *Notes* upon *Maitre-Jan*, which, together with the Translation, will be shortly printed off for Mr. *James Hodges*, Bookseller on *London-Bridge*,

don-Bridge, the ſame being juſt ready to be publiſhed.

Thirdly, I have given the *Reader* my Thoughts about the Choice of *Galloping-Horſes*, as well as an Account how ſuch Horſes are to be *fed* and *exerciſed*; tho' I am of Opinion, that every Man will have his own Way with relation to the Management of *Running-Horſes*, becauſe of all People, theſe Brethren of the Bridle pique themſelves moſt, when they are leaſt knowing; for not One in Five-hundred of the *Jockeys* can give any tolerable Reaſon why they purge Horſes ſo often as they do, therefore it is, in this Reſpect, the ſame as with Mankind in general, *viz.* they purge for purging's ſake, without any true Notion whether ſuch Evacuation be neceſſary or no. However, I have ordered very few Medicines, by reaſon the greateſt Dependance is upon *Feeding*, *Exerciſe*, *good Dreſſing*, and *Length of Time*; and the laſt *Requiſite* is ſo abſolutely neceſſary, that, without it, few Horſes can perform any thing tolerable. This is plain, for we find, that tho' a Horſe has had *a Year's Meat* in his Belly, (as we ſay) yet *two Year's Meat* (barring Accidents) ſhall make him perform better, and a very ſubſtantial Reaſon we have for it, from the Conſideration of an *animal Fibre*, and the Nature

Nature of the *Membrana Adipoſa*,&c. for till ſuch Time as the fatty Subſtance of the Body is in a great meaſure waſted, the Fleſh will not become firm, nor the *Fibres* be endowed with ſufficient Springineſs or Elaſticity. And herein People are very often miſtaken in their Calculation, by reaſon you ſhall hear many a Horſe praiſed for being a *thorow-winded one*, and a brave whipt-horſe, when his running up to his Foot (as the Jockeys call it) is all owing to the Lenght of Meat, *&c.* which he has had. And therefore, in my Opinion, it is poſſible to make any Horſe a thorow-winded one, (of this Sort) provided he's found, and is allowed Length of Time: Yet, as the late Mr. *Frampton* (a Gentleman well known at *New-Market*)uſed to ſay, *Damn theſe ſlow-good-ones, they don't run faſt enough to tire themſelves.*

I would not be underſtood, that there is no ſuch thing as one Horſe being better winded than another; no, I know very well that there is a deal of Difference in Horſes with reſpect to this Matter; therefore, what I mean is only this, *viz.* many Horſes are ſaid to be *good winded ones*, tho' their holding out ſo well proceeds from their way of running with Eaſe to themſelves, or from the Length of Time beſtowed upon them in *Feeding*, *Exerciſe*, &c.

&c. more than from the Make or Shape of the *Lungs* or Body.

Fourthly, as to the Choice of that moſt uſeful Creature, a *Road-Horſe*, I hope, once more, that the Reader will, with Attention and Diligence, ſtudy my *Precepts*, eſpecially if he wants a Horſe for his own riding, ſeeing there is ſcarcely one in a thouſand that can truly be called a good one. Therefore it is in this as in all other Scences of Life, *viz.* Men, as well as *Horſes*, are generally miſapply'd: So that many a *Parſon*, as is obſerved by the *Spectator*, runs his *Head* againſt a *Pulpit*, when his Shoulders ſhould have ſaved it the Trouble of thinking; and accordingly, I ſay, many a *Horſe* is put to the *Road* or *Hunting*, that is fit for nothing but a *Collar*; for as the *firſt* reads and preaches without a proper *Emphaſis* or *Cadence* of Voice, ſo the latter moves as heavy and out of Frame, ſtepping to the ſame Number of Inches, tho' a *Well* or a *Coal-pit* were in his way; whereas, *a good* Road-Horſe *ſhould trip* [illegible] *Foot, or ſhorten or lengthen his Step* [illegible] *according to the Nature of the Ways he travels thro'*; and for this Reaſon it is that I have adviſed People to try and ride a Horſe ſome Miles in rough Road, and eſpecially down Hill now and then, before they purchaſe, leſt they be de-

deceived, for, we ought to conſider it is the firſt thing, when we view a Horſe upon Sale before a *Dealer's Stables*, or upon the Place he makes uſe of for ſuch Purpoſes, that we muſt not expect ſuch ſmooth Ground every where for him to paſs over, neither will our own Spurs have ſuch monſtrous long Necks as thoſe made uſe of on theſe Occaſions, nor ſhall we be at the pains of making him prance and curvet upon the *Road* as he does upon his preſent *Shew*. So that, I ſay, unleſs a Horſe does his Buſineſs of himſelf, he's ſcarce worth any Gentleman's buying; for he'll fall into the Hand like a Lump of Lead, when he finds himſelf quit of his *old Rider* with his *long-neck'd Tormenters*.

Fifthly, I have taken upon me to treat more at large upon ſome particular Diſorders attending Horſes, than I have done in my firſt Volume, by reaſon I was at that Juncture ſtraitened in point of Time; and theſe Diſorders are the *Gripes Worms*, *Glanders*, *Greaſe* and *Scratches*, *Jaunddice* or *Yellows*, *Over-reach*, *Wounds in general*, *Bog-ſpavin* and *Bone-ſpavin*, *Rheumatiſm*, *Sciatica*, &c. tho', as to the *Greaſe* and *Scratches*, I very much queſtion, whether they ought to be ranked in the *Catalogue* of Diſtempers attending Horſes, by reaſon, I apprehend, they pro-

proceed from Sloth and Naſtineſs, I mean for the moſt part; and in ſuch Caſe, there is not, truly ſpeaking, any ſuch Diſorders ſubſiſting in the *Blood* and *Juices*. Moreover, it is poſſible to cauſe almoſt any Horſe whatſoever, to have the *Greaſe* and *Scratches*, by keeping him in a low Way, and in a narrow Stall, with little Bedding, as little Exerciſe, and leſs, Dreſſing; ſo that as to the whimſical Notion of *Humours falling down to the Heels*, it is all a Jeſt, and immechanical way of arguing, fit only for thoſe that are afraid of being at the Pains of conſidering the Matter in its true and proper Light; therefore, like the *ancient Phyſicians*, contenr themſelves with the *occult Qualities*, which ſerve to ſolve all Difficulties, as quickly, and every whit as clearly, as Dr. *Willis* has accounted for the Operation of the *animal Spirits*, by making them dance his Rounds in all Sorts of Directions.

It is therefore for want of a true Knowledge of the Force of the *mechanical Powers*, *Hydroſtatics*, *Pneumatics*, *Attraction*, *Friction*, &c. that Men reaſon ſo abſtruſely, and even foreign to their own Underſtanding: Nor can we ever hope for better, in an Age when People expect that ſuch Knowledge ſhould (of itſelf) fall

fall into their Mouths, without being at the Coſt or Pains to ſeek after it.

I have alſo, in this my ſecond Volume, taken Occaſion to ſpeak more to the Purpoſe, with relation to the *Bog-ſpavin*, than I have done before, by reaſon that Matter has been better clear'd up to me ſince the Time of publiſhing the firſt.

I have not, in this Piece, ſaid any thing by way of Enlargement, to my firſt Account of the *ſhoulder-wrench*, or *Sinew ſprain* in the Leg, vulgarly termed a *Chap* in the *Back-ſinew*, becauſe, what I have publiſhed already upon the Head, is as much as I can ſay about the Matter. Yet, again, to repeat the moſt *eſſential Part* of the *Cure*, I muſt acknowledge, that *Time* and *Patience*, together with a large Stall of ſix Foot wide, in the Houſe, or elſe at full Liberty out of Doors, will avail more than any Application whatſoever: And, altho' we often hear People ſay, that Horſes have been cured of theſe Ailments, by this or that *Remedy*; yet, 'tis all Nonſenſe, and fit only to amuſe ſuch as are ignorant of the Nature of an *animal Fibre*. It is true, that according to the Violence of the *Strain*, and Solution of Continuity, the Grievance will go off in a greater or leſſer Space of Time, ſo that when a ſlight Affair of this Nature happens to a Horſe,

he

he would be well by a few Days Reſt, without any Application at all; and therefore, very often, the *Cure* is wrongly attributed to the *Compoſition* inſtead of what we underſtand by the Word *Nature*.

Sixthly, and *laſtly*, I have mentioned ſome particular Diſtempers, to which a Horſe (from his *prone Situation* of Body) is neceſſarily liable more than Mankind; alſo ſome others, ſuch as the *Piles*, *Fiſtula's*, &c. which he, for the aforeſaid Reaſon, is ſecured againſt. Therefore, to the candid and unprejudiced Reader, I ſubmit my Cauſe, ſo far as he ſhall think reaſonable to defend it, and ſhall always be glad to offer my Reaſons in Support of the Doctrine I advance, as well as to receive Admonition where I deſerve it, ſince *Humanum eſt errare*. So, for fear I ſhould have already exceeded my Bounds, I muſt offer no more Remarks at preſent.

P. S. Pleaſe to excuſe the *Jockeys-Terms* made uſe of now and then, for ſuch *Phraſes* have been as carefully avoided as poſſible.

THE

THE
ART of FARRIERY
IMPROVED.

CHAP. I.

Contains an Inquiry into the outward Shape or Configuration of Horſes; with ſome Remarks upon their different Colours, &c.

IF the Reader has only Ability to conſtrue the *Motto* I have choſen for this, as well as my former Volume of *Farriery*, he muſt ſay with me, that it is a very good Deſcription of a Horſe's Shape; for what can be more *a propos* than *quod latissimæ Clunes, breve quod Caput, ardua Cervix*; that he ſhould have round Buttocks, a ſhort Head, and a Neck like a Rainbow.

If a Horſe has round Buttocks, I mean naturally round in that Part, without being much covered with Fleſh, it generally ſecures him from the moſt grievous Faculty called *cutting behind*; for his Thighs are ſo plump that they throw him wide enough to keep him from knocking his Legs together, as it is termed: then as to his Head being ſhort, I have obſerved, that when a Horſe's Head

is short, he has generally what we call a flat Forehead, and that is reckoned a Beauty both by antient and modern Writers; for when his Forehead is flat, and his Head short, his Jaw bones are for the most part wide, so that his Wind-pipe has Room enough between, than which scarce any thing can be more advantageous; because a Horse that breathes free and easy, will endure greater Fatigue by far, than one of a contrary Disposition; neither will he be so subject to *Pursiveness*, *Phthisic*, or Broken Wind. *Lastly*, the Rainbow Neck, (for I suppose *Horace* meant it so by his *arduâ Cervix*,) is not only beautiful, but also a Mark that the Horse is in Condition, and fit for Business, I mean for Travelling Business, &c. because we shall not see many in Order for Galloping, that have the *Rainbow Neck*, by reason they are not permitted to carry a great deal of Flesh; and without that, the Neck seldom rises so round from the Shoulders to the Head.

The *Lyric Poet* in my *Motto* also gives the Reader a timely Caution against running open mouthed, when he is about to purchase a Horse; for many a fair Outside may tread upon a foul Hoof. But *first*, as to the Colour of a Horse.

I scarce remember, that any Author (who hath writ upon *Farriery*) has neglected to give his Opinion touching the different Dispositions of Horses of one Colour or another; altho' I must own, I have no very great Faith in what they tell us: However, as most People believe there is something to be known of a Horse's Goodness by his Colour, I shall deliver my Sentiments upon it, notwithstanding the late *Duke of Newcastle*, who was a very good Author in this Way, seems to have got the better of Prejudice; yet as most Men are too much led by *Custom* and *Common Fame* in what relates to the *Colour* of Horses, this *Nobleman* has gone too far in the other Extreme; for he seems not in the least to regard the Colour of a Horse

in any Reſpect, beſides its being conducive, or otherwiſe, to his Beauty. But notwithſtanding what he has ſaid, I am of Opinion, that ſome Indications of a Horſe's Goodneſs, as well as of his Ill-nature, may be drawn from his *Colour*, as well as from his Marks, more eſpecially from the firſt; for as Men's Tempers and Inclinations may, in ſome meaſure, be gueſſed at from their *Complexions*, *&c.* even ſo may we form a Judgment relating to this Particular in Horſes; tho' I muſt confeſs, it is not, by far, in ſo eminent a Degree, ſeeing a Man's Temper is diſcovered from the Lines in his Face, as well as from his Complexion.

Monſ. Solleyſell, the famous *French* Author, tells us, that the *Dappled Grey*, the *Dark Sorrel*, the *Brown Bay*, the *Roan* with a *Dark Head*, and the *Flea-bitten Grey*, or *Starling Colour*, are the beſt, as they partake of an uniform Mixture of the four Humours, *(viz.) Phlegm*, *Melancholy*, *Bile* or *Choler*, and Blood: and therefore if a Horſe have a Mixture of the *White*, the *Black*, the *Sorrel*, and the *Bay*, he muſt be concluded a durable and good Horſe; and as without doubt all Animal Bodies contain the four Kinds of Humours mentioned, a due and equable Mixture of them will make the beſt Horſe: And altho' there are good Horſes of all Colours, yet as far as I have obſerved, and my Reaſon guides me, I muſt believe thoſe Colours which *Solleyſell* mentions, and which I have recited, to denote better Horſes, than in general we find the *White*, the *Black*, the *Sorrel*, or the *Lightiſh Bay*. But a great part of what I am diſcourſing proceeds, without doubt, from the particular Structure and Configuration of the Parts, and the Fluids therein contained; for a heavy and unactive Blood muſt diſpoſe a Horſe, or other Animal, to be dull and ſluggiſh, and ſubject him to Gourdineſs and ſwell'd Legs; while on the contrary, a brisk lively Blood muſt cauſe him to be active and mettleſome.

I fancy I hear the Reader fay, I am far out in my Calculations upon the Influence of Colour in Horfes; for that he had a fpecial good *White*, a *Dun*, or a *Black* Horfe, or a Mare: Yet this Exception does not deftroy the general Rule; for I muft infift upon it, that the more a Horfe approaches to any one of thefe Colours, by fo much the more is he of a faint and washy Conftitution. Permit me now to mention the common Marks, whereby moft Jockeys judge of a Horfe's Goodnefs, or otherwife. And *firft*,

Marks.

As *Spots* and Moles upon Human Bodies are by *Phyfiognomifts* pretended to influence our Actions, or, at leaft, as thefe Signatures of Nature protend a good or evil Difpofition in us; even fo a Horfe's Marks are faid to denote the good or evil Difpofition of him: Yet I cannot fay, but the moft approved Marks of a Horfe's Goodnefs are alfo reckoned the moft becoming: therefore it is to be feared, that a great part of this Doctrine is more owing to Cuftom, than to any Experience that has been made in it: For why fhould any Horfe carry me better when his Tail is nick'd, than he did before? Yet fo far does Fafhion and Cuftom prevail, that I know a Perfon that keeps four or five Horfes to hire, who, tho' they carried very good Tails before his Operation, yet he fancied they looked judifh and dull, unlefs their Tails were upright, and obliged them all to undergo the Severity of this Operation.

The Folly of cutting Horfes Tails expofed.

I only mention this to fhew, how far Cuftom and Fafhion prevail, which is in a great meafure; for I believe there are many People that would not keep the beft Horfe in the Univerfe, provided he did not carry his Tail almoft perpendicular: yet fuch *Gentlemen* do not know the Difficulty of meeting with a good Horfe, otherwife the Tail would not be the Difference, altho' it were off. But to return.

A.

A Horſe is ſaid to be well marked, when he has his *Far Fore-Foot* and his *Near Hinder-Foot* White; and on the contrary, thoſe are ſaid to be ill marked, that have the *Near Fore-Foot* and *Far Hinder-Foot* White, or a White *Hinder-Foot* on the Far Side, or both the *Fore-Feet* White, or when the two Feet on the ſame Side are White; and he is alſo called well Whited if his *Hinder-Feet* be both White, provided the White do not run up too high; for when a Horſe is what we call hoſed, it is a Sign he is of a waſhy Conſtitution: Yet I will not ſay, but there are ſometimes good ones that are White from the four Hoofs up to the *Knees*; but, for the moſt part, ſuch Horſes have what we call a *ſlaſhy Leg*, and are therefore more ſubject to the *Scratches*, *Gourdineſs*, or Swelling of the Legs, and what the Farriers term *Rats-tails*; which laſt is a kind of hard callous Swelling upon the hinder Leg, under the Hough, that runs along the Sinew; and theſe Swellings are termed *Rat-tails* from the Reſemblance they bear to the Tail of that Animal, and are diſtinguiſhed from the *Scratches*, *Warts*, and other Excreſcences in the Legs and Paſterns, in that they generally creep along from the Paſtern towards the Middle of the Shank, along the main Tendon or Sinew: and I have often obſerved theſe ſort of Excreſcences exceeding troubleſome to remove, eſpecially if the Horſe was a Running Horſe: for to keep a Horſe's Legs free and well, that is *hoſed*, (as we call it,) the Servant muſt be diligent and careful, as well as knowing in his Buſineſs, ſeeing too much rubbing will rather inflame, than cure this kind of Ailment; and I am of Opinion, that often waſhing with warm Water, and wiping them clean with a large Linen Rag afterwards, and then anointing them with the following Ointment, will be ſufficient for the Cure of the *Rat-tails*; and then good Care, and proper Exerciſe, will make the Legs continue ſound. The Ointment is this: *(viz.)*

A white-leg'd Horſe moſt ſubject to the Scratches, &c.

Ointment for the Cure of Rat-tails.

Take a Quarter of a Pound of Flanders Oil of Bays, a Quarter of an Ounce of Oil of Turpentine, and six Drachms of Quickſilver; mix the Quickſilver and Oil of Turpentine well together, and then add the Oil of Bays, and ſtir all about, till you cannot, even with Spectacles, diſcover any of the Particles of Quickſilver: For unleſs it be rubbed a long Time, the Quickſilver will not be ſufficiently divided, or (as the common People call it,) will not be killed.

Anoint the Horſe's Legs twice a Day with this Ointment, and when he comes from his Exercise, let them be waſhed with Soap and warm Water, and wiped dry, as before mentioned.

It is obſervable, that White Animals, I mean among the Brute Kind, are moſt tender; for *White Turkeys*, and other Poultry, the good *Housewives* tell us, are hardeſt to raiſe; and we may often obſerve a White faced Horſe, or what we term *Bald faced*, will have a raw, ſcabby Noſe when he is at Graſs, and for no other Reaſon but that his Noſe is White, and therefore more tender than when of another Colour; tho' the *Phyſical Cauſe* of this Matter, I muſt confeſs, would take up ſome Time to demonſtrate.

A Horſe that is all of a Colour looks ſomewhat odd and uncouth; but I have obſerved as many good Horſes of this Sort as any, eſpecially the *Dark Bays*, with *Black Legs* and *Brown Muzzles*; and the *Flea-bitten Grays* are obſerved to prove very good; but of the *Duns* and *Roans*, I don't remember to have ſeen above three or four good Galloping Horſes of thoſe Colours; therefore we muſt imagine, that *Nature* deſigned them for the *Collar* and heavy Carriages.

It is alſo obſervable, that a Horſe with a grizzled Kemp, or that hath white Hairs mixed with other Colours in his Tail, proves generally good, unleſs

unleſs he has a white Face, and in ſuch Caſe it betokens Weakneſs.

As to what we call Feathers, or different Turnings of the Hair, in ſeveral Parts of a Horſe's Body, I don't ſuppoſe they are any Signs of Goodneſs, or otherwiſe; altho' the *Jockeys* have one amongſt their many merry Conceits, *(viz.)* when a Mark like the Feather of an *Oſtrich* happens upon the Cheek or Shoulder of a Horſe, or upon any other Part which is out of his Sight, that ſuch Horſe never fails of being a good one; but I can't find that the Shoulder of a Horſe is out of his Sight; however, when a Horſe has a Feather upon his Neck, near his Main, it is reckoned a Beauty in him.

I don't know any Perſon, *Native* or *Foreigner*, that has refined more upon this Subject, than the *Sieur de Solleyſell*: This Gentleman hath endeavoured to give Reaſons why Horſes ſhould be of this or that *Temper*, according as they are marked and diverſified in Colour: But as there is no real Foundation in the moſt part of what he advances; I ſhall not trouble the Reader with his Account, or dwell longer upon this Point; but proceed to give an Account of the Shape and Size a Horſe ought to be of, for different Employments; ſince unleſs this be conſidered by every Purchaſer, he may come to repent too late, ſeeing every Horſe is not fit for *every* ſort of Work, and we frequently find this Creature out of his proper *Sphere*, as we term it; that is, we ſee *Cart-Horſes* put to the *Road*, and *Road Horſes* ſpoiled with being *Carted*. But it is even ſo with Men; for, if I may borrow the Expreſſion from an ingenious Perſon, we have ſeen many a Man appear in a *Pulpit*, that would have made a ſhining Figure at a *Plough tail*; and many a puny *Porter*, that might have made a very good *Parſon*: But thus it was, and thus it will be, I believe, as long as the World endures; for both *Human* and *Brute Creatures* are, for the moſt part,

Horſes out of their Sphere as well as Men.

wrong paired, as well as wrong applied, in this World; for how often do we see *Men* of Fashion join themselves to *Women* who were born with the *mala Stamina*, and yet expect to raise a healthful *Race*, and seem to be surprized, that their Children are not as sound as their Neighbours; whereas, would they consider it, they would find, that *Like begets Like*, and Nature operates with Uniformity: And yet, notwithstanding this evident Truth, I have had many People apply to me, to cure their Children of Swellings under the Jaw, which I could not perswade the *Parent* had any Relation to the *King's-Evil*, altho' the Father or the Mother, or sometimes both, were afflicted with that Distemper in a very eminent Degree; so blind are we to our own Infirmities.

What I would infer from hence, is only this, to wit, that we should mind the *Stock* or *Breed* the Horse is of, which we would purchase, and also put him to the Use for which Nature designed him; otherwise we do not act according to the right Reason, and the Nature of things.

Moreover, tho' a Horse be comely and well shaped, yet he may prove an arrant Jade; which we may suppose proceeds from his Ancestors, such as the *Sire* or *Dam*, *&c.* therefore we can have no perfect Assurance of his Goodness, without a sufficient Trial, and this few *Jockeys* or Dealers in Horses are willing to consent to; for if they buy a bad Horse, they will sell him again as dear as they can. But would I credit a Word they say of the Goodness of any Horse in their Stables, since my Experience of them, tho' of the best Character, has sufficiently convinced me, that what they pretend to their Customers, should go for nothing.

No Credit to be given to a Jockey or Dealer in Horses.

I must confess, that many Horses that are good and beautiful are often spoiled by falling into bad Hands; such are those who ride hard, and do not feed thee poor Creatures accordingly, or else do not allow sufficient Time for the Flesh to become firm.

These.

Theſe are the *Gentlemen* who do not deſerve to ride a good Horſe.

Monſ. Solleyſell obſerves, that when a Perſon once knows how to judge of the Shape of a Horſe, he will in a little Time be able to chuſe a good one; but notwithſtanding this Rule, I mean, tho' a Horſe be well ſhaped, yet he may prove a Jade at Bottom: Therefore it is neceſſary to take ſome Notice of the Qualities which generally render a Horſe *beautiful*, *ſtrong*, and *active*; and tho' there are few Horſes ſo well ſhaped, but that a good Judge may find ſome Fault with him, yet it is ſo far to our Purpoſe, as that the Make of particular Parts expoſe them to Accidents and Diſeaſes, more or leſs, except a great deal of Care be taken by the Owner or Keeper; and I ſhall hereafter have Occaſion to refer to ſuch Defects and Failers in Shape, as often as I ſhall judge the Accidents which may happen to ariſe from thence, and endeavour to ſhew how, and in what Manner, ſuch Accidents may be beſt prevented or remedied. But firſt of the Shape of his *Head*.

Shape.

Few Horſes without Faults.

The Head ſhould be ſmall, or what we call a ſhort Head, according as the *Poet* in my *Motto* has obſerved; it ſhould alſo be lean and dry (as we call it;) for a Horſe with a thick Head will be ſubject to *diſtempered* Eyes, the *Staggers*, *&c.* and beſides this, he will be apt to tire the Rider's Hand, by bearing ſluggiſhly upon the Bit, eſpecially when he is hard rid; and, as I have experienced, ſuch Horſes are generally moſt headſtrong and unguidable: But if he be deſigned for the Collar, there is leſs Notice to be taken; only, I have ſaid, he will be more liable to the common Diſtempers that affect the Head, and Parts adjacent.

Head.

Sir William Hope, Author of *The Compleat Horſeman*, or *Perfect Farrier*, tells us, that a Horſe's Ears ſhould be placed on the very Top of his Head: but I think this *Gentleman* places them too high; for I am ſure a Horſe of that Sort would be proper for a Show to be carried about, tho' I ſuppoſe, the

Ears.

Knight only means to ſet them pretty high upon the Head, and in a different Situation to the Ears that reſemble a *Hog's*; yet I have ſeen ſeveral good Horſes with this ſort of Ears: But, no doubt, the handſomeſt Kind is the long, narrow and ſtreight Ear, placed neither too high, nor too low, and at a moderate Diſtance from each other. Yet ſome Authors, nay, I think moſt of them, recommend the *ſmall Ears*: However, I muſt freely ſpeak my own Sentiments, when I undertake to give a Deſcription of this ſerviceable Animal.

A Horſe's Temper may be known from the Motion of his Ears and Eyes.

The Subſtance of the Ears ſhould be thin, and free from Fleſh, and their Points when ſtiled or pricked ſhould be nearer than their Roots. And ſince much of a Horſe's Temper may be known from the Shape and Motion of his *Ears*, it behoves every Gentleman who would purchaſe a good one, to take particular Notice of this Part of the Body; that is, he ſhould mind how he ſtirs his *Ears* when he is moved in all his Paces, both when he is led in Hand, and mounted. But the Motion of the Ears is not ſo much to be minded, while the *Jockey* himſelf, or his *Boy*, is upon the Horſe's Back; for theſe Blades generally wear ſuch long-necked Spurs, that they can ſpur him up, tho' you would think their Heels half a Foot from his Sides. And the three only Perfections of a *Jockey's Boy* are, *firſt*, a good Seat upon a Horſe; *ſecondly*, to keep any Blemiſh as far out of the Chapman's Sight as poſſible; as alſo to keep him to the Action he performs beſt, whether *Walking*, *Trotting*, *Galloping*, *&c.* and *thirdly*, not to ſpeak above one true Word in *ten*.

Three Perfections of a Jockey's Boy.

Theſe are my Sentiments of the *Fraternity*, I mean, the *common Jockeys*, or *Dealers* in Horſes. But as to thoſe we term *Brothers of the Bridle*, or ſuch *Gentlemen* who keep *Galloping Horſes*, I can ſafely ſpeak it, I never ſaw an unfair Thing done, or offered to be done, by any one in the whole Courſe of my Life, tho' I have for near thirteen or four-

fourteen Years paſt had ſometimes *two*, ſometimes *three* Galloppers in a Seaſon; and it is therefore my Opinion, that they have as much *Honour* and *Honeſty*, as thoſe who pretend to charge them with any kind of Knavery or Sharping; and ſuch People who exclaim and rail at the Pretended Practices of thoſe who keep gallopping Horſes, are (as far as I have obſerved) the greateſt *Sharpers* or *Bites* themſelves.

Thoſe who charge Brothers of the Bridle with Knavery, are commonly the greateſt Knaves themſelves.

I could verify this by producing perſonal Proof, only I would not willingly be guilty of Ill Manners; yet one Inſtance of it I cannot avoid mentioning, *(viz.)* a *Gentleman* happening to go to a Race about four or five Years ago, where one of my Horſes was to ſtart, he betted a ſmall Sum of Money; but the Horſe I run being only four Years old, and unuſed to a Crowd of People hollowing and ſhouting, when he came within twenty Yards of the Ending Poſt, a Number of the Spectators began to wave or ſhake their Hats ſo furiouſly, that they drove the Rider on the wrong Side of the Ending-Poſt, in ſpite of all his Endeavours to the contrary; and this any Gentleman that underſtands Horſe-racing will agree may very eaſily happen; but my Neighbour having loſt his Money, exclaimed moſt horribly againſt me, ſaying he was Jockey'd, for the Horſe might as eaſily have won as he could turn his Hand, and that therefore he was certain there was Roguery in the Affair; neither could the Man be eaſy for ſeveral Days; which made me enquire, in order to diſcover what Sum of Money this clamorous Perſon had loſt; for he ſeemed to think himſelf robbed of it; but all I could find he had wagered was poor *Thirteen Pence*, for which he charged all the Brotherhood with being the greateſt *Rogues* and *Sharpers* under the Copes of Heaven: Therefore the Reaſon I mention this is, only to ſhew how ready we are to meaſure other People's Actions by the Scale of our own.

A Gentleman charges the Brothers of the Bridle with Knavery, becauſe he had loſt 13d. at a Race.

I could match this Gentleman with another, who talks

talks much againſt Roguery, tho' he himſelf is a ſecond *Col. Cearteris*; but this would be foreign to my intended Purpoſe; only I muſt beg the Reader's Leave to name one Piece of Cunning, for which, among many, this Gentleman is remarkable, ever ſince he bought and ſold Horſes, (viz.) when he happens to buy a Horſe that is heavy and dull, and too much of the *Flanders Mettle* in him, he goes into the Stable ſeveral Times a Day, and exerciſes the poor Beaſt moſt ſeverely with a Whip, or the like, making him friſk it about, and turn as quick as Lightning; ſo that as ſoon as any Chapman goes into the Stable, the poor Creature is afraid of the ſame Uſage, ſpringing and bouncing like a Horſe of Mettle, which muſt be called the Spirit of the Horſe, but it is ſuch a Spirit as I ſhould diſlike; for if a Horſe will not turn and move in his Stall without this Exerciſe, I think he is fitter for a *Cart* than *Saddle*. But to return.

A certain Gentleman has a particular Way of tutoring or giving his Horſe Stable Exerciſe.

When you are about purchaſing a Horſe, you ſhould ſee him perform all his Actions, or what the *Dealers* term his Exerciſe, cooly, and without being ſpurred or whipped; and then, by the Motion of his Ears, we may have a good Gueſs at his Spirit, I mean if he is in Health; for if he be ſickly, he will not move his Ears ſo briſkly, as perhaps he would do, if he was in Condition; therefore one may judge of his Condition before the Motion of his Ears be cenſured.

If you would buy a Horſe, you ſhould ſee him perform all his Actions only, and without Prejudice.

As to the *Forehead*, it ſhould rather be flat than raiſed, and run ſtreight almoſt to the Noſe-band; the *Dyd-Faced*, or *Roman Noſed Horſe* being neither in Faſhion, nor of ſo good a Nature; for tho' they are accounted hardy, yet they are frequently vicious, and unguidable.

Forehead.

The Eyes of a Horſe ſhould be full and ſprightly, yet not too large, having obſerved ſeveral Horſes go blind that had too large an Eye, ſo that it is almoſt as bad as being too ſmall; and I ſuppoſe every one knows that the *Eye-pits* above the Eye ſhould

ſhould not be much ſunk; for ſuch Horſes are deemed got by old *Stallions*: but for my part, I muſt own, I don't rightly apprehend why a Colt got by an old *Stallion* ſhould have his Eye-pits hollow and deep, any more than his *Ears*, &c. ſhorter than a Colt got by a younger Horſe; and altho' I am well aſſured that the common Opinion is againſt me, yet I am almoſt poſitive that the Reaſon they alledge for ſuch Defect is but a very mean one, and that it will not ſtand a Scrutiny.

I know there is an old North-Country *Adage*, (*viz.*) *That which every Body ſays muſt be true*; by which, I ſuppoſe, is only meant, what *common Fame* ſays; and we all know what *common Fame* is. But not to examine farther into this Point, ſeeing I intend Brevity, I muſt return to a Deſcription of the *Eye* that I think moſt likely to ſtand (as we term it.)

Mr. Gibſon has obſerved, "That when there is "a Ring or thick Circle round the Eye, it is a "Sign that a Horſe is dogged and ſtupid." But I ſuppoſe he means, that when the circular Cartilage of the *Eye-lids* is of ſuch Make, it is a Sign of his ill Temper; which I own may be very probable, though I never experienced the Affair, ſince if his *Eye-lids* be thick and heavy, his Head is generally ſo likewiſe, and nothing can be a greater Sign of an ill-natured ſluggiſh Diſpoſition, than a ſluggiſh great Head.

A great Head a Sign of diſtempered Eyes, &c.

Juſt at the Time I am writing this Paragraph, I found the laſt Obſervation plainly verified in a Mare a Neighbour of mine had purchaſed for about *Fifteen Guineas* from Mr. *Singleton* of *Kendal*, who is, perhaps, as great a Dealer in Horſes as moſt in *England*; however, I am certain my Neighbour is deceived, the Mare being almoſt blind, and all through her great Head, which ſhould have worn a Collar, inſtead of a Bridle; for when any heavy-headed Horſe is put to wrong Buſineſs, he is apt to go blind, or fall into other Diſtempers which affect the

the Head. But these *Dabsters*, I mean the *Jockeys*, or *Dealers* in Horses, with their *long-necked Spurs*, making nothing of turning any common *Cart Horse* to the *Road*, provided he is in good Order, and swear him off to their best Friend for an excellent *Hunter*. But to return.

Wall Eyes unfashionable, tho' good Eyes.

It is observed, that those we call *Wall-Eyes* stand longest and best; but I think they are not coveted by Gentlemen, I mean, such Horses are not in Fashion; so we must submit to ride a fashionable Horse, tho' he is in Danger of going blind, rather than those unfashionable Horses with Wall Eyes. But there is one Objection to be made on this Account, besides their not being what we may term a *fashionable Eye*, which is this (*viz.*) the *Wall-Eye* happens mostly to the *Roan*, *Pyeball*, or *Black Horse* with a *Bald Face*, and these are not accounted a good Kind for the Saddle; altho' sometimes we may meet with one of these Colours that proves a very good *Nag* for the Road, yet they are seldom so fleet as to make good *Hunters*; and besides this, the *Pyeball*, and those Colours that have a near Affinity to it, are generally tender hoofed; for they frequently have *White-Hoofs*, which are the most tender and brittle; and in this they agree with our Observation of White being a tender Colour: for *White Fowls* of all Kinds, as well as *White Horses*, *White Hoofs*, &c. are more tender and delicate than other Colours; yet the *Physical Reason* for this, it would be difficult to assign.

Ground of the Eye, what.

Some Authors observe, that the Ground of the Eye (as they call it) should be large and full: But this is a very poor Description of an Eye; for what they mean by the Ground of the Eye, is the *Pupil* or Hole thro' the *Iris* and *Uvea*, which the common People call the Sight of the Eye, and the *Wall-Eye*, as we call it, is nothing but the *Iris*, or Outside of the fifth Coat of the Eye, which is of that Silver Colour, if I may so call it; and when the Fibres of the *Iris* and *Uvea* are of such

Con-

Contexture as to repreſent a bright *Silver Colour*, we find by Experience the Eye ſtands longeſt.

It is ſcarce poſſible to judge of the Goodneſs of a Horſe's Eyes without being firſt acquainted with the *Anatomy* of this Part of his Body; therefore I muſt refer the Reader to the Study and Peruſal of that Part of my *Firſt Volume* of *Farriery*, which treats upon the Eye, *&c.* and if he will only take a little Pains, he will ſoon be able to know a good from a bad Eye, even at firſt Sight, eſpecially if in the Sunſhine; which, the Reader will ſay, is contrary to the Rules in other Books of this Kind; for they order us to view the Eyes juſt as the Horſe comes out of the Stable-Door: But I have the Vanity to think, I underſtand the *Eye* and its *Diſeaſes* as well as thoſe who have gone before me; for that particular Branch of Practice is moſt ſadly abuſed, and the Study of it much neglected; and the Notion of moſt *Phyſicians*, as well as *Surgeons*, *Farriers*, *&c.* are exceedingly abſurd and prepoſterous with relation to this Affair.

The Study of the Eye much neglected.

A Horſe's *Jaw-bones* ſhould be wide towards the upper Parts, where they join the Neck-bones, ſo that there may be Room for his *Throppple*, when his *Head* is in a becoming Poſition; for a larger Diſtance between the upper Part of the Jaw-bones is reckoned a Sign of a good winded Horſe; but I have ſeen thorough-winded Horſes (as we term it) without being ſo wide Jowled; yet I can't ſay but they were obliged to run with their Noſes out; for if you pulled in their Noſe, you did them rather Harm than Good: So that it is not every Horſe can run with his *Head*, no more than his *Heels*, in the ſame Poſition.

Jaws.

I have obſerved in general, that when a Horſe's Throppple or Wind-pipe is looſe (as it is called) from the fleſhy Part of his Neck, he has the beſt Chance for proving a thorough winded one, provided his Cheſt be large and capacious.

The

The Muzzle. The *Muzzle* of a Horſe begins about the Noſe-Band of the Curb Bridle, and from hence to his Noſtrils he ſhould have little elſe beſides Skin and Bone; and the ſmaller this Part is, the better; for he ſhould be able, almoſt, to drink out of a *Pitcher*, ſome ſay a *Beer-Glaſs*; but the latter of theſe would not be wide enough for the ſmalleſt muzzled Horſe in the Univerſe, that is fourteen or fifteen Hands high.

An Andeluſian Horſe with large Noſtrils. The *Noſtrils* ſhould be large and extenſive, as well as thin and membranous, and when the Horſe is upon his Mettle the Diviſion between them ſhould appear tranſparent, and of a reddiſh Hue; which is always reckoned beautiful, as well as a Sign of his good Breed.

I had a *Spaniſh Andaluſian Horſe* that had ſuch large *Noſtrils*, together with a *long Throatlatch*, and *deep Cheſt*, that when he neighed in the Streets he filled them ſo well and ſtrongly, that ſeveral beſides myſelf were of Opinion, he made the Glaſs in the Windows ſhake and quaver; and had he been every way as well turned as he was in the Places I have mentioned, he muſt have proved an excellent *Running Horſe*; but he was too tall and ſlender to carry even ten Stone thro' a Four Mile Courſe, without being lamed, which was his Fortune in a little Time after he was trained for the Sport; ſo I turned him to a ſtallion, and he got excellent winded Colts, but too ſlender in general; though this is the Horſe was the Sire of *Rampler*; which almoſt all *England* has either ſeen or heard of.

Mouth and Tongue. I ſhall not ſay any thing of the Shape of the *Mouth* or *Tongue*; ſeeing if the *Head, Ears, Eyes, &c.* be according to my Deſcription, the *Mouth* and *Tongue* will follow of Courſe; but in general he ſhould have his *Mouth* reaſonably large, and his *Tongue* ſmall, ſo that it may be eaſily lodged in the Channel of the lower Jaw, and the Lars of his Mouth may be ſenſible of the Bit.

Several

Several Authors tell us, that the *Palate* of a Horſe's Mouth ſhould be lean and thin, and that if it is full and high, and almoſt equal with the Extremities of his upper Teeth, it will incommode him in the Liberty of the *Bit*: But theſe Gentlemen do not rightly conſider, that all young Horſes (if they are in Health) have the *Palate* full and fleſhy, and when it grows thin and lean, it is the greateſt Sign of Old Age; and i is th's which occaſions ſo many poor Horſes to be cut for the *Lampers*, or, as ſome call it, the *Lampas*, by ignorant blundering Fellows, that are not able to give any phyſical Account of things; ſo that if they can only *Heed* a Horſe, *draw a Sole*, put in a *Rowel* or *Seepple*, cut for the *Lampers*, and give one Sort of *Cordial Drench* for all Diſtempers, they may make tolerable *Farriers*, provided they have a Sufficiency of *Impudence*, and *unintelligible Terms of Art* to throw in the Face of a Gentleman: Therefore I am ſurpriſed at nothing more, than at the *Indolence* and *Negligence* of the Generality of People that are able to keep good Horſes, who, inſtead of giving themſelves the *Trouble*, or rather the *Pleaſure*, of reading ſome of the beſt Authors upon the Subject of Horſes, will ſubmit them to the Care of a common *Farrier*, that knows not any thing of the Reaſon why the *Operation* he performs, or the *Drugs* he preſcribes, ſhall be of Service, or otherwiſe. And really I ſpeak this from my own Experience of theſe kind of Fellows; I mean, from my Experience of talking with them; for I never employed a *Farrier* farther than to cut as I directed him, or give the Medicine that I might have ordered, in a Horn, or other commodious Manner, to ſave my own Clothes: I ſay, I never heard one of the *Fraternity* talk of the *Anatomy* of a Horſe with any tolerable Judgment, nor of the *Materia Medica* with any Judgment or Reaſon at all; and do but take from them a few *Drugs* and *Simples*, ſuch as *Aloes*, *Antimony*, *Brimſtone*,

The Author blames Gentlemen for neglecting the Study of Farriery.

ſtone, Diapente, Liquorice-powder, Grains of Paradiſe, Oil of Turpentine, Balſam of Sulphur, Oil of Anniſeed, with ſome few Things more, of leſs Efficacy; I ſay, take but theſe away from them, and you quite break their Shops; for out of theſe muſt be prepared, *Purging Drinks, Cordial Drinks, Drinks for the Staggers,* or, in fine, *Drinks for all kinds of Diſtempers*; for a Drink or Drench he muſt have, as well in a Burning, as in a Yellow Fever, commonly ſtiled the *Yellows* in Horſes: And indeed what can we expect more from ſuch ignorant and illiterate Men, than Blunder and Confuſion, ſeeing their Practice, from the firſt, is ill grounded? and if the *Foundation* be bad, the *Superſtructure* is in a tottering Condition, without all manner of Diſpute. Yet it will always be thus, while *Gentlemen* that keep Horſes will not give themſelves Leave to think; for if they would only ſtudy the Anatomy of a Horſe, they would be able to judge of the Make and Diſpoſition of the Fibres of his whole Body, and by this Means would ſoon become better Judges than the *Farriers* they too frequently employ: For what can be more abſurd, than to hear ſome of the moſt eminent Pretenders to *Farriery* adviſe us to place a *Rowel* in the Hip of a Horſe, in order to draw the *Gelly* out of the *Cup* of the *Hip-Joint*, when he has got a Strain or Wrench? For theſe Adepts, you muſt know, always dream of *Gelly* in the *Cup*, or *Humours* falling down to this or that Part of a Horſe's Body, *&c.* And tho' this may, at firſt Sight, appear good Reaſoning; yet when we underſtand *Anatomy*, and the *Nature of Things*, that is, the Operation of *Body* or *Matter* in all its various Shapes and Impulſes; I ſay, when we are well acquainted with theſe neceſſary Requiſites, we ſhall at once detect the Abſurdities and falſe Reaſoning of ſeveral Men, who, altho' they make a great Figure in the World, and acquire plentiful Fortunes, are no more than *empty Coxcombs*, and *ignorant Blunderers in the Art of Heal-*

Healing. I ſpeak this with relation to *Phyſicians* and *Surgeons*, as well as *Farriers*; for the latter are in ſome meaſure excuſable, by reaſon they have not had the Opportunity of Improvement with the former. But to return.

The *Lips* of a Horſe ſhould be thin; for if they be overgrown and thick, he has generally a hard Mouth. Lips.

The *Neck*, according to my *Motto*, ſhould be ſuch a one as *Horace* deſcribes, *(viz.) Ardua Cervix*; it ſhould be leaniſh, and as it riſes out of the Withers ſhould diminiſh by Degrees towards the ſetting on of the Head; it ſhould be thin, firm, and void of Fleſh upon the Part where the Mane grows, for that is the greateſt Token of his being in good Condition. Neck.

They are ſaid to be *Deer-necked*, or *Ewe-necked*, and *Cock-throppled*, when the Fleſh that ſhould be next the Mane is quite below, and next the Throat; this renders the Neck ugly, and ill-ſhaped, which is a Sign that he will be what we term heavy-headed; for nothing contributes more to a Horſe's being eaſy upon the Rider's Hand, than a *lightſome Fore-End*, and thin Shoulders.

Sir William Hope, Author of *The Complete Horſeman*, or *Perfect Farrier*, is of Opinion that the Legs and Feet of a Horſe have a conſiderable Share in making him heavy-headed, as we call it, or reſt hard upon his Bridle: But I think there is not much in this; tho' the Knight imagines, that if a Horſe be tender-footed or lamiſh, he will beat harder upon his Bridle: Indeed he may oftener do ſo, than a ſound-footed Horſe, becauſe he is more apt to ſnapper and ſtumble, and therefore requires more bearing up; yet as to what we call bearing up a Horſe's Head when he ſtumbles, it is not that we lift him up from the Ground, or eaſe his Weight an Ounce, any farther than by pulling at the Bridle we bring the Weight from his *Head* to his *Back*, as may be eaſily underſtood, even by a Smatterer in *Mechanics*; The mechanical Reaſon how we keep a Horſe from falling when he ſtumbles.

nicks; and this, I mean taking the Weight off his *Head*, and making the ſame bear upon the *Back*, together with the Fear of knocking his Noſe againſt the Ground when we pull it up, is the only Reaſon why he does not go quite down with us; and I am of Opinion, that a great many Horſes would keep themſelves better upon their *Feet* with a looſe than a ſtiff Hand; more particularly, if a Horſe that carries his Noſe near his Breaſt when he travels be apt to ſtumble, I am ſure we do him little Good by pulling at the Bridle, and bringing his Noſe ſtill nearer his Breaſt; and if he chance to fall in this Poſture, he generally performs the *Culbute*, as the *Frenchman* ſay, and toſſes the *Rider* quite over his Ears; or elſe, if the Crupper breaks indeed, the Fall we receive proves generally more fortunate, as a Cant ſideways, or the like; and therefore the Horſe which carries his Noſe bent inwards, is more apt to toſs the *Rider* over his Head, than that which does not carry his Head in ſuch a curvetting Poſture: I mean, if he is not quite perfect of his Feet: For there are, no doubt, good Horſes that hold their Heads with the Noſe bent towards the Breaſt, when the ſame happens to be well ſet on at the Neck; but if he be deficient in that Part, from his natural Conformation, I think it is Folly and Madneſs to plague him with the *Menage*; for, like the *Goose* in the *Fable*, he will ſtill waddle and noddle, and go like the *Grandſire*.

A Horſe that is ill formed compared to a Gooſe, will always waddle, &c.

I muſt own, that a Horſe from Graſs has the *Glands* or Kernels below his Ears often ſwelled to ſuch a degree, that he cannot hold his Noſe in, without its giving him Pain in the Turn of the Neck: But this Inconvenience is remedied by keeping the Horſe at hard Meat with a Sufficiency of Corn, *&c.* and good Exerciſe, Morning and Evening, and bruſhing him over that Part of his Neck more at ſuch Times than any other, and ſtroking him with the Fingers, to cauſe the obſtructed *Glands* to circulate their Contents more freely;

freely; for by the Warmth occaſioned by the *Bruſh* or *Fingers*, the Humours or Juices contained in the *Glands* are rendered more thin, ſo that by this Means Part is perſpired thro' the *Pores* of the Hide, whilſt the reſt is carried along with the common Current.

Theſe Glands below the Ears in a *Human Body* are called the *Parotid Glands*, and there are two at the Root of the Tongue, called *Tonſillæ*; and when they happen to tumify or ſwell, thro' Cold, *&c.* and cauſe Pain in the Ear, the Country People, nay, moſt People, I ſay, when theſe *Glands* happen to be ſwelled, from a Defluxion of Rheum, *&c.* or that the *Uvula* is relaxed from the like Cauſe, it is commonly ſaid, the *Almonds* of the *Ears*, or the *Ear-roots*, are down; and it is then that ſome good old *Goſſip* is called in, who has the Knack at ſtroking them up: But this Piece of Formality is all a *Farce* and Deluſion; for there is no ſuch Thing as the *Ear-roots*, any otherwiſe than I have mentioned.

Shape of a Mare's Neck.

As to the Shape of a *Mare*'s Neck, it ought to be like the Neck of a *Stone-Horſe*; I mean, that when a *Mare* has the Countenance of a *Stone-Horſe*, ſhe may be ſaid to have a well-turned Neck: tho' I muſt own, we don't meet with ſuch *Mares* in every Dealer's Hand; for it is *Rara Avis*, *&c.* inſomuch that I don't think I ever ſaw Ten in the whole, ſince I knew any thing of a Horſe; for the Generality of *Mares* are *Ewe-necked*, (as we call it,) or *Creſt fallen*, unleſs they be in very good Order indeed.

The Mane and Withers.

The *Ancients*, particularly the *Grecians* and *Italians*, eſteemed a thick full-ſet Mane the moſt beautiful; but the Reaſon of this was, becauſe their Horſes had generally too thin Manes, as we ſee ſome of the *Spaniſh Horſes*, and foreign Breed, that have only a few Rows of Hairs upon the Neck. But theſe were not ſuch Manes as *Job* deſcribes, *chap.* xxxix. *ver.* 19. where the Reader may find a moſt lively and beautiful Deſcription of the noble Crea-

Creature I am treating upon. But that I may ſave him the Trouble of turning over the Sacred Writ, as well as have the Pleaſure myſelf of the Repetition of thoſe beautiful Lines of *Job*'s, I muſt here tranſcribe them; *(viz.) Haſt thou given the Horſe Strength? haſt thou clothed his Neck with Thunder?* Now I ſuppoſe the *Thunder* is an Alluſion to the Curlings or Wavings of the Mane of a fine *War-Horſe*. Then the Deſcription goes on thus; *Canſt thou make him afraid as a Graſhopper? The Glory of his Noſtrils is terrible. He paweth in the Valley, and rejoiceth in his Strength: He goeth on to meet the armed Men. He mocketh at Fear, and is not affrighted: neither turneth he back from the Sword. The Quiver rattleth againſt him, the glittering Spear, and the Shield. He ſwalloweth the Ground with Fierceneſs and Rage: neither believeth he that it is the Sound of the Trumpet. He ſaith among the Trumpets, Ha, ha; and he ſmelleth the Battle afar off, the Thunder of the Captains, and the Shouting.*

Job's Deſcription of a Horſe.

I believe the Reader will agree with me, that *Job*'s Deſcription of a Horſe exceeds all, either before or after him; ſo we muſt imagine, he was a *Philippos*, otherwiſe he could not have deſcribed the Creature ſo exquiſitely. I muſt now proceed to the *Withers*, or that Part which is immediately before the Saddle, and commonly called the Shoulders, as when we ſay a Horſe is thick or thin ſhouldered.

The *Withers* are formed by the Proceſſes of the *Spine*, or that Part of the *Back bone* which paſſes towards the Neck; I call it *Back-bone*, the better to be underſtood; tho' there are a great many Bones, which we term *Vertebræ*, that conjointly form the *Withers* of a Horſe; and beſides theſe *Vertebræ*, there are *Muſcles*, or what the common People call *Leathers* or *Sinews*, whoſe fleſhy Parts help to fill up the Vacancies, and make all ſmooth and even. It is proper the *Withers* ſhould be moderately high

The Withers.

high before the Saddle, in order to hinder it from bearing forwards, when the *Rider* does not uſe a Crupper: And I muſt ſuppoſe every one ſenſible, that *thin ſhouldered Horſes* are generally the beſt Movers; I ſay, thin-ſhouldered; for we moſtly lay our Hand upon the *Withers*, and if he is thin in that place, we call him a thin-ſhouldered Horſe; ſeeing it follows of Courſe, that when a Horſe is thick above, he is generally full-breaſted, or what ſome call *Marble-breaſted*, below, which throws his Shoulder-blades ſo far aſunder, that he ſeldom proves a good *Road-Horſe*, but labours like a *Mole* to get forward, generally going the wrong End before, as the *Dealers* term it.

The Counter.

That part of a Horſe between his Shoulder-Points and Neck is called his *Counter*, and this ſhould be full and large, provided he be deſigned for the *Coach*, or heavy Carriage; but if he be deſigned for *Hunting*, *Running*, or the *Road*, I am ſure a full Breaſt, or Counter that is round like a Marble, is an Imperfection, altho' moſt Authors account it a Sign of Strength; for he muſt be a heavy dull Mover, and in all Likelihood a *Stumbler*, and more apt to throw Dirt upon the Rider; for when a Horſe goes near, and in a Line with his Fore-Feet, that is, if he ruffle the Hair in the Cutting-Place without breaking the Skin, and go ſo wide behind as that he does not touch a Hair, tho' travelled through rough Roads, unleſs by Accident; I ſay, ſuch Horſe will be a *clean travelling Horſe*, and do his Buſineſs with Pleaſure, unleſs he happens to have ſome Imperfection that countervails this good Property.

Deſcription how a Horſe ought to divide his Legs.

It muſt not be ſuppoſed, that there are no Contradictions or Exceptions to the Rules I lay down; I know there are, and that ſeveral *Gentlemen* who read the laſt Paragraph may ſay, I am miſtaken; for that they have good Horſes that are a little thickiſh about the Shoulders, and that ſuch Horſes perform well: This may be true; but what I mean is,

is, that the thick Shoulder (and there are too many of them) is not fit for nimble Exercise; and as to the *thin shouldered Horse* being more slender in that Part, for want of such a Load of *wasteful Flesh* as accompanies the *heavy Shoulder*, I am truly of Opinion, that the Notion is a little wild; for a slender Horse with thin Shoulders, that moves well, provided he stand upright, as we say, will carry more Weight, and perform more Exercise, that is, he will go two Foot for one, against a *heavy-shouldered Horse*, where the Weight he is to carry is not out of all Reason and Measure; Moreover, the *Shoulders*, when laen with Flesh, occasion Lameness in the Feet very frequently; for such Horses tread so clumsily and heavy, that they heat and spoil their Hoofs, if used much upon hard Roads.

Sir William Hope's Notion of the Make of the Shoulders.

Sir William Hope, who I have several Times mentioned, is of Opinion, "that a Horse may "have too thin a Shoulder; and that therefore his "Breast may be so narrow, that the *Fore-Thighs*, "or Arms, as they are called, which is the upper "Part of the Fore-Legs, shall almost touch one "another; and says, that for such Reason he will "be apt to cross his Legs, and cut; and that in "Galloping he will carry his Legs so confusedly, "that he will be subject to fall:" And ends the Paragraph with telling us, that it is better a Horse should have too much Shoulders than too thin.

Now I fancy the *Knight* might travel far, before he could find such a *thin-shouldered Horse* as he describes; nay, perhaps he would not be able to produce half a score in any County; but the *thick-shouldered Horse* abounds in every Dealer's Hand, and great Artifice is used to thin them, such as covering them till they sweat, and that for a long Time together, and brushing that Part of the Horse well particularly; but this is to no Purpose, any farther than putting the Horse off to a Stranger, that is ignorant of the Symmetry of the Parts which ought to concur, when a Horse is rightly proportioned;

tioned: For what ſignifies his Fleſh being forced from his Shoulders, if his Breaſt be too large and full? ſince this throws his Fore-Legs wide, and if he was a *Goose*, he will be a *Gooſe* again, and continue to *waddle*, as I have before hinted; neither can all the fine Cloathing or Dancing-School Tricks you can teach him avail; for they ſoon wear away, and he will fall into the *Rider's* Hand, like a *heavy-headed ironiſh Beaſt* as he is.

It is ſaid, that a Horſe ſhould have five or ſix Inches between his Fore-Thighs, as they are called, when he ſtands upright, and that there ſhould be a leſs Diſtance between his *Feet* than between his *Fore-Thighs* near his Shoulders; but I think five or ſix Inches too great a Diſtance; yet as to the Remark of *Feet* ſtanding near together, it is a very good *Omen*, and ſhews that he will divide his *Fore-Legs* well, whatever he does with his *Hinder*.

Shoulder-Blades.

The *Shoulder-Blades* are only placed upon the *Ribs* by what we term *Appoſition*, ſo that there is no *Joint* in that Part where many of the common People imagine, ſeeing the *Blades*, and conſequently the Legs, are kept in their Places only by the *muſcular* and *tendinous Fibres* that have their Origin or Inſertion thereupon; and therefore it is a nice Matter to judge rightly of a Strain about the Fore-Parts of a Horſe, that is, whether it be in the *Coffin-Joint*, as it is called, or amongſt the little or great *Paſtern Bones*, or amongſt the ſmall Ranges of Bones which help to form the *Knee*, or at the lower or upper Joint of the Shoulder Bone, that is, at the Joint which joins the Bone of the *Fore-Leg* to the *Shoulder-Bone*, or where the *Shoulder-Bone* joins the *Shoulder-Blade*, or laſtly, whether it may not be an Over-ſtraining or Relaxation of the muſcular Parts about the Shoulder, that occaſions the Horſe to go lame.

Hard to judge of a Horſe's Lameneſs.

There are ſo many Parts about the *Fore* and *Hind Legs* of a Horſe, any one of which when hurt or over-ſtretched, may occaſion Lameneſs, that

it is an exceeding difficult Matter to hit the Point rightly; yet notwithſtanding ſuch Nicety, it is very common to hear a Pack of *blundering Coxcombs*, under the Denomination of *Farriers*, give their Judgments as quick and poſitive as poſſible, and inſiſt upon ſuch Abſurdities with relation to the Part affected, as would ſtartle a Man of common Senſe; for they cannot give any tolerable Reaſon for what they alledge, ſeeing they are, for the moſt part, ignorant of *the Structure of the Parts*, as well as of the *Nature of Things*; and without theſe Helps, I mean, that without a thorough Knowledge of *Anatomy* and *Natural Philoſophy*, together with a proper Portion of Judgment in *Chemiſtry*, and the *Materia Medica*, I ſay, without theſe Helps, a Man can neither be a good *Phyſician*, *Surgeon*, nor *Farrier*; and till ſuch Time as Men will give themſelves the Trouble, or rather the Pleaſure, of thinking rightly and juſtly, we muſt expect to hear Oceans of Nonſenſe vented for ſound Reaſon: For how can any Man pretend to judge truly of an Affection of the *Muſcles*, *Tendons*, or *membranous Parts* of the Body, when he is ignorant of the Property of a *Fibre*, as well as of that Part of *Mechanics*, which teaches us how to eſtimate the Powers according to the Direction of each *Muſcle*, *&c?* Or how, in the Name of Goodneſs, can we expect a Perſon ſhould give a good Account of the Affections of the *Blood* and *Humours* which are contained in the Bodies of all Animals, when he is unacquainted with *Hydroſtatics*, or the Properties of *Fluids?* And it is for Want of ſuch Knowledge, that we ſo often hear of *Humours* falling down to the *Limbs*, or upon this or that Part of the Body; for you muſt know, the Word *Humours* is of a large and extenſive Signification, and ſerves the *Ignorant* for a *Subterfuge*, when they are not able to give a plain and intelligible Account of the Diſeaſe or Ailment which may affect either Human or Brute Creatures: but I ſhall take Occaſion

The Word Humours a very dark Term.

ſion hereafter more particularly to cenſure the Proceedings of theſe ſort of *Practitioners*, who pretend to great Knowledge in the Cure of Diſtempers, yet are far from being qualified for the Taſk. Therefore, to return to the *Shoulders* of a *Horſe*:

It is an Obſervation, tho' I can't ſay how true, that when the *Skin* of the *Shoulders* appears wrinkled upon a Horſe's moving his Legs, it is a Sign of Relaxation and Strains in thoſe Parts, and that unleſs the ſame keep ſmooth and firm during ſuch Motion of the Horſe's Body, it is a Sign he will be apt to jade and tire in any Exerciſe you put him to; yet, I ſay, as I never could take Notice of this Matter ſufficiently, I dare not lay it down as a Rule for the Reader to go by; therefore he may only judge of it as he thinks proper.

Reins.

The *Reins* of a Horſe, or what we commonly ſtile the *Fillets*, ſhould be a good Breadth over, or what the Dealers call *double-reined*, that is, he ſhould have them a little elevated on each Side the *Back-Bone*, which will make him ſtrong in that Part, foraſmuch as the *Muſcles* are larger than in the *ſtrait* or *narrow-filletted Horſe*. Moreover, his Back ſhould be rather ſtrait than hollow; tho' indeed the *hollow-back'd Horſe* generally puts out a good *Neck*, and mounts the Rider handſomely, inſomuch that I have heard a very conſiderable Dealer in Horſes declare, he never loſt by a *hollow-back'd Horſe* in his Life, becauſe they had good *Fore-Ends*; yet notwithſtanding this Perfection of mounting the *Rider* handſomely, the *hollow Back* denotes Weakneſs, and beſides this, they have generally big Bellies, and are difficult to ſaddle ſo as it ſhall not gall them; and on the other hand, a *Bream back'd* or *Swine-back'd Horſe* ſhould not be my Choice; for altho' he may be ſtronger in the *Back*, in the Manner of an *Arch* in Building, yet he will throw the Saddle forwards in travelling, unleſs we uſe a Crupper, and be more apt to cruſh in the Place improperly called the *Navel-Gall*, behind the Saddle;

Back.

A Bream-back'd Horſe not the beſt.

neither is he at all proper for carrying double, by reaſon the *Pillion* cannot ſit juſtly upon the *Spine* or Back-bone.

I know it is commonly believed, that the *ſhort-back'd Horſe* is beſt; but if I might chuſe, I would have a *long Back*, provided it was *ſtrong*, and well filletted; I mean, if I were to chuſe a Horſe for *Running*, *Hunting*, or for the *Road*, I would have him with a good long and ſtrong Back, and then he would cover more Ground, and ſtep farther, and conſequently do his Buſineſs with greater Eaſe, provided his *Limbs*, &c. were every way anſwerable to his *Back*. And I appeal to the *Gentlemen* who frequent the public Diverſions of *Horſe-Racing*, &c. whether the long ſtrong Horſe does not oftner win the Prize, than the *ſhort-back'd* bound up Horſe, as we call them. Yet I would have the *Reader* to grant me ſome Latitude; for I would not, in any Part of this Performance, be ſuppoſed to lay down Rules, to which there ſhould be no Exceptions; therefore I would have him forbear ſtarting, as is cuſtomary when we hear a Blunder or Abſurdity, till he hears all I have to ſay, and has duly conſidered my Reaſons; for, I would humbly hope, they are founded upon true *Philoſophy*, and that is more than can be ſaid of the moſt common or prevailing Opinions amongſt Men: for Men in general judge too haſtily and precipitately from their *outward Senſes*, rather than from any Strength of Reaſoning, or well-drawn Inferences, which ſhould be our beſt Guides in the Choice of Horſes, as well as in the Cure of Diſtempers.

Belly. The Belly of a Horſe ſhould be pretty capacious and large, but not ſo as to reſemble a Mare's with Foal, for that would be unſeemly; however, I have always found the *Round-bellied*, or what the Dealers call the *Round-barrell'd* Horſe that has his Ribs elevate and round near the *Haggon or Haunch-Bones*, was for the moſt part a worſe winded Horſe than he that had a large Belly, and more flat Ribs;

and

and there is a very good Reaſon for it, (*viz.*) the Horſe with a round Body and *Ribs* near the *Haunches*, has his *Guts* ſo cloſely preſſed towards the Lungs, that the latter have not ſufficient Room to expand themſelves in Inſpiration, even tho' the Horſe has emptied himſelf by being ſet upon his *Muzzle*; whereas we often obſerve a Horſe with a Belly, for Example, like a Cow, the Morning of the Day before he is to run a Courſe, yet when he is ſet for ſtarting, we cannot find any Fault with that Particular; and I could name a great many excellent winded Horſes that verify this Truth, but more eſpecially the *Gelding* called *Looby*, now in the Hands of *Watkin-William Wynne, Eſq*; in *Denbyſhire*: this Gelding I have known for ſome conſiderable Time, and have been often ſurprized to ſee him look ſo like a *Cow*, as to his Belly and Way of moving in his Walk, and yet run ſo well as he does; for I take him to be yet the beſt *Twelve Stone Plate Horſe* in the Kingdom; but it is all owing to his deep *Cheſt*, and roomy or large Belly, which, when empty, ſuffers his *Guts* to fall back toward his *Flanks*, altho' he may not appear ſo full in that Part at ſuch Time, and then his *Lungs* have more Room to expand themſelves; ſo, if the Reader will take my Opinion as to the Choice of a good winded Horſe, I would never have him to pitch upon a *cloſe-ribb'd* one, that has his Ribs very near his *Haunch-Bones*.

The Way how to chuſe a good winded Horſe.

The *Croupe* of a Horſe is the Part next the *Reins* upon which the Middle of the Pillion reſts: this ſhould have but a moderate Fall towards the *Dock*; for if it fall too haſtily, the Horſe is ſaid to be *droop-arſed*, and therefore unſeemly; and beſides this, the droop-arſed Horſe has frequently *Capon-Thighs*, or rather is for the moſt part a thin-thigh'd Horſe, and conſequently more ſubject to cut and knock his Legs together, than the full-thigh'd Horſe; for it is, in a great meaſure, the Make of the Thighs which cauſes or prevents a Horſe's *cut-*

Croupe.

ting or *interfering*, as it is termed; which I shall make appear in the Sequel of this Discourse, when I come to treat upon that Subject in a more particular Manner.

Haunches. As to the *Huggen-Bones* or *Haunch-Bones*, they are best when at a good Distance; I mean, that Horse is accounted strongest, that has a good Distance between the *Haunch-Bones*, and he generally goes wider behind; for if he want Room *above*, he is almost sure to want it *below*, and that is a very bad Fault in the hinder Parts of a Horse; for few can go too wide behind, or too near before, provided they do not break Skin, or rattle the Hair to a great Degree indeed; and when a Horse's Haunches are wide, he generally throws his *Hinder-Feet* on the Outside of his Fore-Feet in running, which may be justly termed a strong Way of doing that Exercise, or a Way of running that gives the Horse least Trouble.

A Horse can scarce go too wide behind.

Tail. As to the *Tail*, most People know it should be set on pretty high, and have a good easy and free Motion; tho' *Sir William Hope* says, the *Tail* should be firm, strong, and immovable; but I suppose he speaks of a kind of *War-Horse*, which is generally of the *stiff-dock'd* Kind; and it may be, the *Knight* fancies, that when a Creature is strong in the *Dock*, he is strong in the *Back*, *&c.* but this Rule will not hold good, however plausible it may appear at first View.

Fore-Thighs, The *Fore-Thighs* are on each Side above the *Knee*; they are sometimes called *Arms*, and I think with much more Reason than they are called *Fore-Thighs*: these should be large and fleshy towards the upper Part, and sinewy, clean, and firm towards the *Knee*;

Knee. which last should be large, but not fleshy, and pretty flat before.

Flanks. The *Flanks* of a Horse are those Bones on each Side next below the *Knee*; and whereas in Man there are two Bones on each Side below the *Elbow* to the *Wrist*, as well as below the *Knee* to the

Ancle,

Ancle, in Horſes there is but one, that paſſes the whole Length between the Knee and the great Poſtern-Joint below, or between the Hough and that Joint behind; indeed they have each of them a Bone towards their upper Part, which is called the *Bodkin-like* or *Splint-Bone*, that is adherent by a ſtrong Cartilage at each End, and which helps to ſupport and ſtrengthen the *Shank-Bones* (as they are called) both before and behind.

The *Shank-Bones* ſhould be ſtrong, and the Leg below the *Knee*, which, as I have ſaid, is commonly ſtiled the *Shank*, ſhould be flat and ſinewy; for the round Leg is moſt ſubject to the *Greaſe*, &c. and it is agreed that the farther the *Back Sinew* ſtands off from the Bone, the better it is, provided it be firm and ſtrong.

The *Poſterns*, or the Joints called the *Poſtern-Joints*, of a *Running Horſe* ſhould be large in Proportion to the Size of him, and moderately long, provided his *Back Sinew* be ſtrong enough to make him ſtep upright upon them: And really, if I were to chuſe a Horſe for the Road, I would have him in Shape like that of a *Running Horſe*; I don't mean of that light ſort of Shape, which many of the *Vulgar* imagine abſolutely neceſſary, when we deſign him for *Racing*; no, I would have him a large ſized ſtrong Horſe, that ſhould move as light as a nimble-footed Galloway, and ſcorn the Ground, as it were, yet not too friſky or frolickſome when in Uſe; I ſay, I would chuſe a Horſe for the Road which had all the Qualifications of a *Race-Horſe*, that is, a Horſe in Perfection, *large*, *ſtrong*, *active*, and *good-tempered*, ſuch a one as I have already in ſome meaſure deſcribed. Poſtern.

The *Coronet*, ſometimes called the *Cornet*, as well as the *Cronet*, is the loweſt Part of the *Poſtern* that runs round the *Coffin*, and is diſtinguiſhed by the Hair that covers the upper Part of the Hoof: this Part ſhould not be higher or more elevated than the reſt of the Hoof; for if it is thick and large, it Coronet.

shews too much Moisture, and that the Horse will be liable to the *Grease*, *Scratches*, &c. as well as *tender Heels*: what I mean by tender Heels, is, that he will be more tender than ordinary upon that Part behind where an Over-reach most commonly happens; for a large *Coronet* is often accompanied with a *tender Heel* and *running Frush*.

The *Coronet* may indeed be too large and dry, as well as curled or wrinkled, in which Case it is a Sign of great Dryness of the whole *Hoof*; and it is upon this Part of a Horse that the *Crown-Scab* happens, which I shall describe in its proper Place.

The Hoof. The Hoof should be dark and shining, somewhat resembling the Colour of *black Flint*.

Sir William Hope would have them of the Colour of a Deer's Hoof, which I cannot at present describe: but in my Opinion it is be a shining black Hoof when rubbed clean from Dirt, free from Seams or Wrinkles, and broader or larger below than above, which is what we term a flatish Foot; I say, if his Hoof be of this sort, and neither too small nor too large for his Body, nor of a hot brittle Make and Disposition, it may be pronounced a good Hoof, and one that is likely to endure the Roads.

As the *Hoof* is very liable to Accidents, and even when good at first, it is generally the first Part that a Horse complains of, provided he has been much used to hard Roads; I say, for these Reasons we cannot take too much Care in chusing them of a good and sound Make: For what signifies a fine Building, if it has not proper Foundation to support it? Or where is the Pleasure of riding a fine Horse, when you are in Danger of your Neck every Moment you happen to come in stony Roads? Therefore look to my *Metre*.

I think I have before hinted, that the *white Hoof* is of a brittle Disposition; and those that have Strokes, or are ribbed as it were, with white, must be worse than the black Sort.

It

It is very common with the Dealers in Horſes to keep their Cattle greaſed about the Hoofs, and black'd with ſomething or other: but what I mean by a black Hoof, is, one that is naturally ſo, without *Art*; for it is an eaſy Matter to play Tricks, and ſkreen Blemiſhes in the Hoof, if you don't mind your Eye; and as to the truſting to the Honour or Honeſty of ſuch who make a Livelihood by dealing in Horſes, I would not adviſe any of my Friends to do it, having ſuffered ſo often by thoſe who pretended to the ſtricteſt Probity, that from henceforward I am determined to truſt my own Eyes and Judgment, and to take the Trouble of inſpecting every Part of the Horſe myſelf, when I have any Thoughts of buying; ſince every Time I have bought a Horſe upon the good Warranty of the *Dealer*, I have been deceived; and one of the greateſt *Bites* that was ever put upon me I cannot omit mentioning, ſeeing a ſhort Detail of it may forewarn my *Readers* againſt giving too much Credit to the many, and, for the moſt part, falſe Aſſeverations of theſe ſort of Fellows, who make no Conſcience of cheating even their beſt Friends. The Story in ſhort is this: *(viz.)*

An Account how the Author was bit by one *Singleton*, a Dealer in Horſes.

A very worthy Gentleman of my Acquaintance, who is one of the Directors of the *Eaſt-India Company*, writ to me to buy him a *ſized Gelding* for Hunting, and *Pad* not leſs than fourteen Hands high, provided I could meet with two ſuch Horſes to my Mind; for he left the Prices, *&c.* intirely to me, as I knew what Weight the Horſes were to carry; ſo I applied myſelf to an old Acquaintance that has been a Dealer in Horſes above theſe twenty Years, *(viz.) Jeremy Singleton*, who now keeps the *Kings Arms Inn* in *Kendal* in *Weſtmorland*, and as I had for many Years been a Gueſt and Encourager of the Houſe, I really had great Confidence in the Man's Honeſty, who keeps as great a Number of Horſes for Sale as any Dealer on this Side *Trent*, and for that Reaſon I thought it in his

Way to ſerve me, or my Friend, with two ſuch Horſes as we wanted: as he was bringing ſeveral of his Cattle to *Preſton Fair*, I happened to meet him in *Lancaſter*, and aſked him if he had yet got a Horſe or two, ſuch as he knew I wanted, for my Friend? His Anſwer was, that he had then along with him a *Pad* that would ſuit the *Gentleman*, and made uſe of ſome of the common Cant of theſe *Sharpers*, as that the Horſe *ran a Pace* with any *Pad* in Chriſtendom, and the like Expreſſions, which I took to be of Courſe; for the beſt of them, as I ſaid before, will hardly ſpeak one true Word in ten, eſpecially when they are about ſelling you a Horſe; in fine, I had the *Pad* led out into the Street, and found his *Colour*, *Size*, *Strength*, and *Age*, as well as his Carriage, and Way of dealing his Legs, (as we ſay) would pleaſe any Man that knew how a Horſe ought to divide his Feet; but being called Abroad to viſit ſome of my Patients that were in haſte, I told my Friend *Singleton* that he muſt be ingenious and free in telling me his *private Faults* or *Blemiſhes*, if he had any, for that I was called out of Town, and could not ſtay to examine him thoroughly.

It may ſeem a little odd to the unexperienced Reader, for me to ſay, I had not Time to examine the Horſe thoroughly, ſince (he will ſay) I could have ſeen at once, whether the Horſe had been lame or blemiſhed; but I can aſſure ſuch *Tyro's*, that it requires ſome Time more than he may imagine, to examine a Horſe as we ought, when we want to be a *Purchaſer*; for as we ſay by a *Man*, that you ſhould eat a Peck of Salt with him before you truſt him, juſt ſo we may ſay by a Horſe; for unleſs you try him ſeveral Miles in all ſorts of Roads, it will not be poſſible for you to judge rightly of his *Temper and Way of going*: and the Reaſon that People are ſo often cheated with bad Horſes is, for want of due and deliberate Conſideration; for they generally buy Horſes when upon a *Shew* (as it is called)

The Reaſon why we are ſo often cheated with bad Horſes.

called) in the Dealer's Hand, which is the way to be deceived; for altho' a Horſe may *prance* and cut *Capriols*, and ſhew abundance of Life and Action, while under a tickle-heel'd *Jockey-Boy*, yet he may prove droniſh enough upon a Road, and ſnapper and ſtumble almoſt every Step he takes; and as to his Spirit which appears upon the *Shew*, it is all forced; for *they muſt needs go, whom the D——l drives*: therefore it is Folly in us to chuſe a Horſe upon a *Shew*, ſeeing few of us would care to ride a Journey upon him, if he was to travel in the Manner he is prancing when produced for Sale. But I ſhall give the *Reader* ſome farther Cautions about chuſing a good Horſe, when I have ended my Deſcription of the Parts which ought to concur in Symmetry and Proportion with reſpect to the whole Body of this uſeful Animal. Now to reſume the Thread of my Story relating to good *Maſter Singleton*.

I think I have told the Reader that I depended ſo much upon the *Honour* of this *Dealer* in Horſes, that I would not give myſelf the Trouble of ſtrictly ſcrutinizing every particular Part of the Horſe, but in general aſking him, if he knew he had any Fault, and told him, I had rather loſe Ten Pound than ſend my Friend a Horſe that would not pleaſe: upon which I was anſwered, that he was as ſound a Horſe as any in *England:* ſo I accepted of him at the Price of Seventeen Guineas, about a Mile upon the Road as he was going from *Lancaſter* to *Preſton*; but before I took *Liverance* of him (as it is called) I had him run along a little in his Halter, and upon his turning I told *Mr. Singleton*, that I thought he mark'd one of his *Fore-Feet* a little; but he was ſtill warranted for a ſound Horſe as any in *England*; and as I remember, I uſed ſome farther Diſcourſe, ſuch as telling him, that as he and I had been old Acquaintance, I durſt refer the Matter to him, with relation to the Horſe's Faults, that I could not examine into it at that Time, and that if he could not ſafely warrant his being ſound,

I would inſpect him more nicely; ſo, if he pleaſed he might ſave me the Trouble, ſeeing I could keep a Secret: however, thi. did not take; for *Mr Singleton* ſtill inſiſted upon his being a ſound Gelding, and that I might ſafely leave it to himſelf; I then accepted of the *Pad*, and mounted him; but before I got Home, nay, before I had rid him a Quarter of a Mile, I found my Repentance came too late; for the Horſe had formerly been *gravelled*, which, thro' Careleſneſs of the Owner, or Want of Skill in the *Farrier*, had wrought its Way to the *Coronet* of the *Hoof*, and there formed what is termed a *Quitter-Bone*; this had been pretty dextrouſly cured, a ſmall Excreſcence only remaining; yet *the Hoof is ſeldom or never good after a Quitter-Bone*; for it is like the Nails of a Human Body, which grow clumſy and uneven when they have been accidentally bruiſed, and alſo when a ſuppurating Tumour has ſeized upon the Root of any of them, it is ten to one the ſucceeding Nail will be curled and uneven. But to return to my Story: The *Hoof* and *Coronet* were in ſome meaſure joined, and a new Hoof growing down by degrees; but there was an Opening or Crack that I could turn the End of my little Finger in, which was two Inches long from the Edge of the *Hoof* upwards: And what had my moſt honeſt Friend *Singleton* done to hide this Blemiſh? Why, he had ſtuffed the Crack full of ſome kind of *Cement*, like *Putty*, and afterwards black'd the Hoof with *Greaſe* and *Soot*, or ſuch like, ſo it dropped out as ſoon as the Horſe came upon uneven Ground, and ſtrained that Quarter of the Hoof, by which means the Branch became wider. *Fælix quem faciunt, &c.*

The Hoof ſeldom or never good after a Quitter Bone.

This may inform the *Reader*, of what Credit and Reputation *Monſ. Singleton* is, and alſo forewarn him that he make not an over-haſty Bargain for a Horſe, whether he would buy him out of the Hand of a *Dealer*, or a *Farrier*, ſeeing we have a Caution

ſuffi-

ſufficient in my *Motto*. Therefore to return to the Deſcription of a Horſe's *Hoof*.

I think the *Hoof* ſhould be plain and even, I mean, free from Curls or Wrinkles; for ſuch Wrinkles or Curls are a Sign of a hot *beaten Hoof*, generally ſpeaking; moreover, a deep or high Hoof with a narrow Heel is exceeding bad, and I think ſuch a Hoof more like an *Aſs*'s than a *Horſe*'s; neither is too thin and flat a Hoof in any wiſe good; what I mean by a thin and flat Hoof is, when the *Sole* of the Hoof is ſo thin that the Horſe cannot bear his Weight upon it without Pain, when he trots along a Pavement without Shoes: And it is really unaccountable, to ſee ſo many different ſorts of *Tempers*, as I may ſay, in Horſes Hoofs; for ſome will travel as well, nay, better, without any Shoes at all, than others will in the moſt eaſy Shoes you can contrive; for you will ſee many of them go juſt like that Horſe of *Alexander the Great*, which, as *Fame* ſays, *had Corns upon his Feet and Toes:* But I muſt own, there are many good, I mean, otherwiſe good Horſes, that have tender Hoofs; and ſome I have obſerved, that had ſeemingly, and to all Appearance, firm tough Hoofs of regular Size and Shape, yet could not move upon a hard Road without Difficulty, and like a Hoof-foundered Horſe, as we call them; theſe ſort of Horſes would keep a Man warm upon a cold Winter's Day, if he has any Feeling in him, or can ſweat for Fear: but there are ſome People will jog on without being at all affected, tho' the Beaſt they ride ſtumble every Moment; for it is all one to them whether they ride a *Horſe* or an *Ox*, and it is therefore that a good nimble-footed Horſe is ill loſt when he falls into ſuch a Hand that does not know how to value him.

As the *Soles* of a Horſe's Feet ſhould be *thick, ſtrong*, and a little hollow or diſh'd; ſo likewiſe ſhould his *Heels* be moderately high and open; and his *Fruſh* ſmall, and pretty hard and tough; otherwiſe, Soles, and Heels, and Fruſh.

wiſe, if the *Fruſh* be too large, and moiſt withal, it is apt to make his Heels tender, ſo that when he comes upon uneven Roads, he will be every now and then ready to drop down under you, eſpecially when a ſmall looſe Stone happens to light juſt upon the Part that is not defended by the *Shoe*; and beſides this, it is obſervable, that Horſes with a large and moiſt *Fruſh* are moſt liable to the *Greaſe*, and other Humours about the *Heels* and *Coronet*, according to what as (I remember) I have before hinted. Now to proceed to the *Thighs*, *Hams*, *&c.*

Thighs. The *Thighs* ſhould be pretty large and fleſhy, and then he will not be ſo apt to cut behind, eſpecially if he is *Thigh'd down to the Hough*, as the Expreſſion is; for this kind of Shape will throw his Hind-Feet wider, and add to the Strength of his Quarters; yet we ſeldom ſee a Horſe with thin Breeches, but he knocks his Hind-Legs together, and gives a *Groom* more Trouble to keep them clear of Swellings, than Half a Dozen Horſes that divide all four well; for it is chiefly thoſe Horſes which *cut* and knock their Legs together, that are moſt ſubject to *Greaſe*, and have Swellings: But as to the Notions which moſt People entertain with relation to *Humours* of this or that kind falling down to the *Limbs*, or that ſuch a Horſe is full of *Humours*, I ſay, ſuch Notions are merely ſuperficial, and the Effect of Ignorance in the *Mechaniſm* of an Animal Body; I ſay, in an Animal Body, becauſe no Man can be ſaid to underſtand *Anatomy* well, unleſs he is thoroughly acquainted with the Make and Configuration of the Parts of the *Brute* as well as Human *Creatures*; ſince it is by *comparative Anatomy* that we muſt carry our Reaſonings ſtill farther and farther, and explain the *mechanic Powers* more fully, than we could do, were we confined to the Inſpection of *Human Bodies* alone: and really it is next to an Impoſſibility for me to teach my *Readers*, how they may adminiſter Relief to a poor dumb Creature, either outwardly or inwardly, unleſs they will apply themſelves

themſelves to the Study and Conſideration of the particular Parts of the Body of ſuch Creature; for till this be done, we muſt expect to hear Diſtempers in Horſes called by odd unintelligible Names, nay, by ſuch as never had a Being in Nature, and therefore they are not naturally to be accounted for: to this End, I would recommend the *Folio Edition* of *Mr. Andrew Snape, Farrier* to *King Charles* I. or elſe the Anatomical Part of the *Farrier's New Guide*, which is a kind of Repetition of what *Mr. Snape* has told us before; the latter goes under the Name of *Gibſon's Farriery*, and is no deſpicable Piece, provided his Preſcriptions were a little more conciſe and bounded: I ſay, I would recommend theſe, or one of them, to the Peruſal of my *Readers*: and I am ſatisfied they will find ample Satisfaction, if they deſire to be inſtructed in the Knowledge of the Parts of a Horſe; for thoſe Authors have done that Buſineſs ſo well, that it would have been ſuperfluous in me, to have ſaid any thing of that kind, farther than what Neceſſity may oblige me to, when I come to treat upon the Diſtempers incident to Horſes. And without a competent Knowledge in *Anatomy*, *Mechanics*, and *Natural Philoſophy*, the Cure of Diſeaſes will be very myſterious and uncertain, ſeeing even with theſe Helps we meet with Difficulty enough in many Caſes, by reaſon of the different Conſtitutions, or particular Diſpoſitions we every Day meet with: So that there was great Cauſe for the firſt Aphoriſm of the divine *Hippocrates*; (*viz.*) Ὁ βίος βραχυς, ἡ δὲ τεχνη μακρὴ, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὀξύς, ἡ δὲ πεῖρα σφαλερή, ἡ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπη. Δεῖ δὲ οὐ μονον εαυτὸν παρεχειν τὰ δέοντα ποιέοντα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν νοσεοντα, καὶ τὰς παρεόντας, καὶ τὰ ἔξωθεν.

I have ſaid, that the Thighs of a Horſe ſhould be full and ſtrong, according to my Motto from *Horace*, (*viz.*) *quod pulchræ Clunes, &c.* yet I have now and then ſeen a Horſe that had too much Thigh, ſo that he was laden with them: This verifies the *old Adage*, (*viz.*) *Too much of any Thing*

is good for nothing: Therefore the *Thighs*, or, as ſome call them, the *Buttocks*, ſhould be large in Moderation, and if they be plump and full towards the Inſide, it is ten to one but he is a good going Horſe backwards, as the *Jockeys* expreſs it; therefore I don't think our ſaying, ſuch a Horſe goes the wrong End before, altogether improper, when we ſpeak it of a Horſe that goes *wide* before, and *near* behind; for that Manner of dividing the Legs is no way ſuitable for a good Road Horſe; I would ſay, no Horſe can be *bona fide* a good *Road Horſe*, that divides in ſuch a Way; for he is like many more of GOD's Creatures, which all the Art of Man can never mend.

The Hams or Houghs.

The *Hams* or *Houghs* ſhould be large, ſinewy, and free from fleſh; the great Sinew behind ſhould be large and a good Way from the Bone, ſo as to be ſeen at a Diſtance, otherwiſe he is what we call gummy in this particular Part, and he will of Conſequence be more ſubject to Inflammations upon the Houghs, on any hard Uſage; and from hence the *Bog-Spavin*, commonly (tho' erroneouſly) termed the *Blood Spavin*, *&c.* I ſay, erroneouſly for the moſt part; for where there is *one* Tumour in the *Spavin-Place* occaſioned from the Blood, in the Manner of a *varicoſe Swelling* of the *Veins* of the lower Limbs in *Human Bodies*, there are *twenty* that are produced from Over-ſtrainings of the *Joint* and *Tendons* adjoining; for what is commonly called a *Bog-Spavin*, or *Blood-Spavin*, if you were to cut into it with a fine ſharp pointed Pen-knife, you will find that inſtead of *Blood* there will iſſue out a browniſh Gelly, which for the moſt part is contained in a *Cyſtis*, or Bag; and this is of the ſame Nature with the *Wind Gall* near the *Fetlock-Joint*; for when a *Tendon*, or what the common People call a *Sinew*, is ſtrained farther than its proper Power of Elaſticity will allow of, it will often, tho' not always, produce a Tumour or Swelling that has a browniſh gelatinous Matter contained in it: But

this

this I ſhall ſhew more at large hereafter, as well as point out the Abſurdity of taking up the *Veins* for the Cure of *Spavins* in general, when I come to treat upon thoſe Diſorders more fully than I had Opportunity to do, at the Time I writ my *Firſt Volume* on this Subject. Therefore I muſt at preſent return to a Deſcription of the *Hams* or *Houghs*.

I have told the Reader, they ſhould be large and ſinewy, in Proportion to the Size of the Horſe; or, I had rather ſee a Horſe of fourteen Hands high have Houghs large enough for a Horſe of fifteen, provided his other Joints be anſwerable; and as to the bending Parts, they ſhould be pretty ſtraight, that is, the Shin-Bones between the Houghs and Paſtern-Joints, when the Horſe ſtands on even Ground, ſhould be perpendicular; and if they are remarkably otherwiſe, he is termed a *Sickle-hough'd* Horſe; and this Sort I have obſerved are ſooneſt taught to pace or pad well, but they are more ſubject to what we call *Curbs*, or hard Excreſcences upon the upper Part of the *Tendon* that goes down behind the Leg, which *Mr. Gibſon* calls *Gaſterocnemius Externus*; I ſay, upon the upper Part of the *Tendon*, becauſe a little above the *Hough* it becomes a *Muſcle*: in fine, a *Curb* is a hard Tumour upon the Back Part of the Hough, juſt below the Bending or Elbow, if I may ſo ſay; and the Reaſon of it is as plain as that of a *Spavin* of any kind; for it is generated of the ſame kind of Matter or Subſtance which nouriſhes the *Tendons*, or extream Parts of the *Muſcles*: And the Reaſon I give for the *Sickle-hough'd* Horſe being more liable to *Curbs*, than a Horſe that ſtands more perpendicular upon his Legs, is this; *(viz.)* when *Nature*, for I can't find a better Word to expreſs it by, tho' I muſt own it is a ſort of dark and extenſive *Term*; I ſay, when *Nature* finds any *Member*, or particular Part of the *Machine*, weakened or out of Frame, ſhe makes uſe of her utmoſt Efforts to help and ſtrengthen the Part that is debilitate, and by ſuch Means

A Sickle-Hoof, what.

More ſubject to Curbs.

as

as are moſt ſuitable to reſtore it to its priſtine State, or to lend a helping Hand in the Performance of all the *natural*, *vital*, and *animal Functions*, which one Employment or other we undertake, contrary to her firſt Intention, requires of us; for, as I have ſaid before, ſo I now again repeat it, (*viz.*) that we every Day, nay, every Hour of our Lives, when we are upon Buſineſs, ſee both *Men* and *Horſes* far out of the Road that *Nature* deſigned them for; and this, no doubt, is the very Reaſon why we hear ſo many Complaints of the bad Performances of both. But to return to the *Curb*.

I have ſaid, that when any Part of the Body of an *Animal* groans, as it were, or is oppreſſed under the Action it performs, *Dame Nature* is ſo beneficent and kind, as to ſupply ſuch Part with a greater Degree of Nouriſhment, and thereby to enlarge and ſtrengthen it: and that this is the Caſe, we every Day may be convinced, both in the *Animal* and *Vegetable* Kingdoms; for there is a very great *Analogy* between them: I mean this, *viz.* that the *Muſcles* of the Body which we have moſt Occaſion to uſe, according to the Employments we follow, will grow larger by ſuch Uſe, till we begin to decline in Years, and that the Parts tend to *oſſify*, or become bony; which laſt is the very Cauſe why we muſt unavoidably die of Old Age, without any Diſeaſe or Accident intervening: and for this particular Conſideration we are beholden to the Sagacity and Penetration of that *great Naturaliſt*, and *eminent Profeſſor* of our *Art*, the late *Herman Boerhaave*; this worthy Man, with whom I had the Honour as well as Pleaſure to be acquainted, has made it appear, that *Animals* have a greater Number of *Blood-Veſſels* when they are brought forth, than they ever have afterwards; and that by Length of Time thoſe Veſſels, as well as a great many other Parts of the Body, oſſify and become bony, which is the Cauſe of a *natural Death*. And in my Opinion, there is great Reaſon to imagine, that every

Animal-

Animalcule, or, at leaſt, every *Fœtus* perfectly formed, has more *Canals* and *Blood-Veſſels* pervious and open, than it ever afterwards has; for there cannot be any Addition of Parts, but only an Increaſe, and Lengthening out, as it were; for the *Finger* was a *Finger*, and the *Toe* a *Toe*, when the *Fœtus* was in *Embryo*; and the longer any *Animal* lives, the leſs diſtinct and ſeparate are the Parts of it. This the *Gentlemen*, who are ſkilled in the *Anatomical Profeſſion* can teſtify. And if it be true, as is moſt likely, that an *Embryo* has more ſeparate and diſtinct Parts than an adult or full-aged Perſon, what Cauſe have we to adore the Great Δημιεργὸς, the *Supreme Being!* and what poor deſpicable Creatures are we, in compariſon of *Him*, when all our Diſcoveries are as nothing, in Competition with his *Omniſcience!* So that the juſtly celebrated *Mr. Pope* had good Reaſon (in his *Eſſay on Man*) to tell us, that in another World,

"Superior Beings, when of late they ſaw
"A mortal Man unfold all Nature's Law,
"Admir'd ſuch Wiſdom in an Earthly Shape,
"And ſhew'd a *Newton* as we ſhew an *Ape*.

I ſay, the *Muſcles* or *Leaders*, as the common People call them, grow firmer and ſtronger by frequent Uſe; and thoſe that have the greateſt Streſs laid upon them, provided that it be not out of all Reaſon, become bigger bellied in Proportion to thoſe of the reſt of the Body. This is obſervable in People that carry heavy Burdens, *Running Footmen*, &c. who have their *Muſculi Gaſterocnemii*, which give Shape to the Calves of the Legs, much larger than thoſe Men who uſe a ſedentary Life. And if the *Muſcles* do this, the *Tendons* muſt alſo do the like, tho' not in ſo viſible a Degree; and for theſe Reaſons a *Sickle-hough'd* Horſe, as we call thoſe whoſe Houghs bend in much, or whoſe *Shin-Bones* below the Hough do not ſtand perpendicular,

when

when the Horſe is upon even Ground; I ſay, for theſe Reaſons, there is a greater Streſs upon the *Tendon* that paſſes behind the *Crook* of the *Hough*, which is the *Tendon* of the *Muſcle* called *Gaſtrocnemius Externus*, than there is in other Horſes that ſtand more upright and ſtraight upon their Legs; and for this Reaſon, *Nature* is obliged to ſtrengthen the Part by an Addition of Matter, ſo that a kind of hard Excreſcence is formed, which we call a *Curb*: And indeed it is the ſame with relation to the *Bone-Spavin*, provided it is not hereditary, but accidental; for *Nature* finding the Points of the Houghs over ſtrained, when the Horſe is young, and griſtly, ſhe ſupplies the ſame with a ſort of *Cartilaginous Subſtance*, in order to ſtiffen them; and while this is forming, the Horſe is apt to halt; but when it is fixed and indurated, then he ſhall *walk*, *trot*, or *gallop*, in a Manner, as well as a ſound Horſe. Therefore how ridiculouſly abſurd muſt it be, for our *Farriers* to take up the *Veins*, as they call it, for the Cure or Hindrance of a *Bone-Spavin*, ſeeing the Blood in the Veſſels they tie up and cut aſunder has little or nothing to do in the Affair: for altho' I muſt own, that all the nutritive Particles of the Body are ſecerned or ſeparted from the Maſs of Blood, yet taking up the *Veins* can have no good Influence upon *Bony Excreſcences* of any kind, altho' indeed it may have had a bad one; for theſe *Fellows* generally take up the *Veins* above the Swelling, imagining that the Blood in thoſe Veſſels flows down towards the Hough, whereas it is quite otherwiſe; for as the *Arterial Blood* flows or circulates from the Center to the Circumference, that is, from the Heart to the Extremities, ſo, on the contrary, the *Venal* is conveyed from the Circumference to the Center, that is, from the Extremities of the *Arteries* towards the *Lungs*, and thence to the Heart again: For a *Vein* is no more than the Continuation of an *Artery*; and if the *Veins* be tied up, and cut above the Tumour or *Spavin*, it muſt

The Phyſical Reaſon for a Curb, Bone Spavin, &c.

False Notion of the Farriers about taking up the Veins.

conſe-

conſequently increaſe the ſame, provided theſe Men reaſon truly, when they ſay that the *Spavin* is fed by the *Vein*. And if I am anſwered, that the *Farriers* which are more expert and cunning in their Profeſſion, not only tie and cut the Veins above, but likewiſe below the Tumor; I muſt reply, that ſuch *Practice* is equally blameable; becauſe the Blood will be more obſtructed by ſuch Operation, and conſequently the *Tumour* or *Bony Excreſcence* increaſed as much as poſſible; neither do they know or conſider, that tho' they tie up, and cut the *Veins* in the moſt advantageous Manner they poſſibly can, yet there are Ramifications or Branches which ſpread themſelves abroad, like the Branches of a Tree, and theſe muſt ſupply a Sufficiency of Blood to the Parts between the two Ligatures upon the Veſſel; and for this Reaſon the Excreſcence called a *Bone-Spavin* will not be cured, or the Progreſs of it ſtopped by this Method.

I am ſenſible it will be hard for me to perſuade People that what I ſay is true; for Cuſtom and Prepoſſeſſion are very ſtrong in theſe Caſes, inſomuch that tho' a Gentleman has not any great Faith in curing the *Bone-Spavin*, by taking up the *Veins*, yet I have known, when it has been conſented to by ſuch Perſon, his Anſwer was, that it could do no Harm, if it did no good. And I well remember, that an Acquaintance of mine, a *Superviſor* of the *Exciſe*, had an excellent *Road-Mare* that was lame, and after he had applied to ſeveral *Farriers* for her Cure, he was at laſt told, that her *Veins* muſt be taken up, for that ſhe was putting out a *Spavin* of the bony ſort. He then made ſo free as to aſk my Thought; for, he ſaid, every Man he had enquired of, gave him different Advice; and in the main I happened to differ from them all; for I found ſhe had got a kind of *Rheumatism* or *Sciatica* in her Hip, and as to a *Spavin*, there was not the leaſt Sign of it; ſo I adviſed him to oil her a little with about *Half an Ounce of Oil of Turpentine,* An Oleous.

and

Mixture for the Rheumatism or Sciatica in Horſes.

and two Ounces of Spirits of Wine camphorated next, and let her have Reſt at Graſs for a Fortnight at leaſt, by which Means ſhe became ſound, and in all likelihood may never have it again; ſince it is common for *Horſes*, as well as *Men*, to be afflicted with the *Sciatica* or *Rheumatiſm* to a great degree, for Weeks together, and when they once get clear of the *Fit*, (as we term it) have perhaps never heard any more of it while they lived: For theſe Diſtempers, with ſome others, called ſalutary Diſtempers, ſeldom or never ſeize upon an unſound Body. Therefore the merry and facetious *Burleſque Poet* knew more about Diſtempers, in my Opinion, than many who pretend to the Cure of them; for he hits the Nail upon the Head, where he ſays,

As ſome Diſeaſes which are found
Always to ſeize upon the Sound.

Cures often attributed to wrong Agents.

Now had my Friend the *Surveyor* ſuffered the *Farrier* to take the *Thigh-Veins* of his Mare up, and likewiſe turned her to Graſs, it is very probable he would have had the Credit of curing an initient *Bone-Spavin*, altho' there was no other Appearance of it than in *Nubibus*: So common is it for Mankind to attribute Cures to *wrong Agents*. But as I have often ſaid before, ſo I have Room in every Page to inſiſt upon it, that it will never be better with us, while the Care of our Horſes Health is ſubmitted to a Pack of *illiterate Farriers*, who are ignorant of the *Science* of *Anatomy*, as well as very deficient in Knowledge with relation to the *Materia Medica*, ſetting aſide all the other neceſſary Requiſites for perfecting them in the Buſineſs they pretend to: And I hope the Reader will pardon the frequent Digreſſions I now and then run into upon this Account; by reaſon I would willingly perſuade Men, I mean thoſe who have any tolerable Share of Learning, to truſt to their own Reading and Experience, rather than ſuffer a good ſerviceable Creature

The Author diſſuades People from truſting to common Farriers or Cowleeches.

to

to be doctor'd out of his Life by the common *Farriers*: And as to those People who cannot read, or if they could, are not able to digest what they read, unless it were penn'd in *Markham's Style*, or that of *De Gray*, and others of the like Stamp; I say, as to these Men, I would advise them rather to trust to *Nature*, or what some call *Providence*, than employ a common *Farrier*, or *Cow-leech*; for I do assure them, their Cattle will be in less Danger, provided they only take proper Care of them as to keeping them warm, and giving them Food of easy Digestion, with Exercise according to the Nature of the Case; for really I have so frequently seen, and still see such Practice amongst the common *Farriers*, &c. that I often wonder there should be a sound Horse in any Gentleman's Stable; But *Thanks to Strength of Constitution*: For the *Horse* seems made on Purpose, as if he were designed to meet with these *Plagues on Earth*, who toss such *Stuff* down his Throat Day by Day as would poison even the *Devil himself*, could his Head be held up with a *Cord*, and a Horn put into his Mouth as passively as the other suffers it. Therefore all I would desire of my Readers is this, (*viz.*) that they would read, and consider well, before they employ any *Farrier* at all, and by that Means they will be able to know the Man which is most likely to do Service, neither will they so fondly run in with the common Opinion of the Virtues of this or that *Recipe* or Prescription; but by duly weighing all the Circumstances of the Case, be enabled not only to discover the Disease, but also to judge of the *Farrier*'s Proceedings.

The Pasterns behind should have the like Properties with those before, that is, they should be as much stronger in Proportion as the *Hind Quarters* or Buttocks are heavier than the *Fore Quarters* or Shoulders; since nothing is a greater Sign of a Horse's Strength and Goodness, than his standing upright upon his Pasterns, but more specially behind; The Hind-Pasterns. Farther Signs of a good Horse.

hind: And I have very often obſerved, that the beſt of *Road Horſes* ſtand off their Joints behind, (as it is called) that is, when you ſee a Horſe either in a Stall, or hanging at a Door, if his *Shin-Bones* below the Hoofs, inſtead of being perpendicular, or behind the Hoofs, I ſay, if theſe *Bones*, when the Horſe ſtands lazily, be before the Hoof, he may be ſaid to ſtand off his Joints: And the Reaſon I give for this being a Token of Goodneſs is, that foraſmuch as the ſtrong Sinews upon the Back of his Legs are able to bring the *Shin-Bones* thus forwards when the Horſe ſtands alone, they will be much more able to ſupport a Weight upon his Back when mounted; and for this Reaſon theſe ſort of Horſes are obſerved not to tire ſo ſoon as thoſe which hang in Jeſſmars, as we may ſay, or thoſe which the late *Duke of Newcaſtle* calls Quality-Horſes; becauſe they riſe and fall, and ſway up and down like a Coach hung in Leathers, by reaſon of the Weakneſs of their Sinews.

I muſt own, the laſt ſort of Horſes, I mean, thoſe which bend much in the Paſterns, trot generally with more Eaſe to the *Rider* than the other ſort, that ſtand ſtiff and upright; yet they travel with leſs Eaſe to themſelves, and are apt to throw Dirt upon the *Rider*, as well as to interfere or cut, and to *deal upon the Ground*, (as the *Jockies* term it;) they are alſo apt to over-reach, or hit their Hind-Shoes againſt their Fore-Shoes, and often to cut themſelves in the Heels of the Fore Feet, whereby they become uſeleſs for ſome Time together; tho' *Gravel* ſeldom does any Harm, when it enters by a Wound upon the upper Part of the Hoof, provided only common Care be taken to keep the Wound clean, *&c.*

I ſhall now beg Leave to go on, and give my Sentiments how and in what Manner we ought to proceed, when we would buy a Horſe out of the Hands of a *Dealer*, or other Perſon ſkilled in the Buſineſs: and this will not be a very eaſy Taſk, I imagine;

imagine; seeing every young Fellow pretends to understand, and therefore will boldly describe how a Horse should be fashion'd: and besides this, most People seem so bigotted to their own Notions and Opinions of *Horses*, that I am far from expecting what I lay down under this Head should have the Authority of an *Act* of *Parliament*. However, let that be as it may, I am determined to tell my Mind, and then the *Reader* may make what Use of it he thinks proper; tho' I have the Vanity to believe that the more Use he makes of it, the greater Chance he will have to meet with good serviceable Horses for any of the Exercises I am about to mention. Yet, before I do this, I cannot omit saying something as to the Breed of Horses of this or that Kingdom or Climate; tho' I must confess, that the late *Duke of Newcastle* has spoken as much to the Point as possible, therefore I shall transcribe his Words as near as may be: *(viz.)*

Remarks upon the Shape of Horses of different Climates.

" The perfect Shape of a Horse, as many Authors " have described it to us, is so very nice, that it " cannot possibly be found, being but a meer *Chi-* " *mera*; because they take the Shape of every " particular Member from Horses of different " Kingdoms, and join them together, to make up " a perfectly well-shaped Horse; so that they " compose them as they please, and frame a Horse " only after their own Fancy, and not at all accord- " ing to Nature. The *Turks* are of one kind of " Shape, *Spanish Horses* of another, and *Turkish* " *Horses* differ also in their Shapes one from ano- " ther: The *Neapolitan Horses* have also one " Shape; and the *Friezland* and strong-knit " *Dutch Horses* differ in Shapes from them all. Yet " nevertheless, the Horses of all these Countries are " perfectly well-shaped in their Kinds, according to " the different Structure of their Bodies. And " altho' there be also different Sizes amongst all " these various Kinds, yet when I see a Horse, " I can immediately discover whether he be a

" *Barb*, *Spaniſh*, *Turk*, *Neapolitan*, or ſtrong " *Dutch Horſe*. Several People have aſked me, " which was the beſt and moſt beautiful Horſe in " the World? To whom I replied, that until " they told me for what Uſe they deſigned him, " I could give them no poſitive Anſwer; becauſe " moſt part of the Horſes of all theſe different " Kingdoms are good and beautiful in their Kinds, " and may be made uſe of in their Kinds, accord- " ing to the Service which is moſt ſuitable for " them."

This is an excellent Account, and difficult to be mended; for, as I have ſaid before, (*viz.*) if we did not ſo frequently put Horſes to perform Things which *Nature* never deſigned them for, we ſhould be much better ſerved, with *Foreign Horſes* eſpecially, if not with all other Kinds in general. And in my Opinion, every *Climate* produces Horſes which are moſt ſuitable for that *Climate* under which they are bred; I mean, moſt ſuitable in this Manner, *viz.* an *Engliſh* Horſe is better able to bear the Cold of the *Climate* he is bred in, than thoſe we call Foreign Horſes; and a *Scotch* Horſe is ſuppoſed more hardy in Nature than the *Engliſh*; but generally they are ſluggiſh and heavy; yet I have moſtly obſerved, that when we meet with a *Scotch* Horſe about fourteen Hands high, that is *well turned*, *trots and walks nimbly*, and *has a pretty good Spirit*, he for the moſt part exceeds our *Engliſh* Horſe, as to Durableneſs in travelling, and keeping his Fleſh; yet, as I ſaid before, this Sort is very ſcarce, for I can't ſay I have ever ſeen above four or five theſe twenty Years, altho' I have been looking out for one a great Part of that Time, and now and then ſent, as well as gone myſelf, to ſome of the moſt noted *Horſe-Fairs* in the North of *England*: ſo that I ſay, it is very hard to meet with a good *Scotch* Horſe, that is nimble and lively; nor can I remember to have ſeen any of that Country Horſes with or much Spirit, as is common to Foreign ones;

for

for tho' they may ſometimes have Spirit and Life enough, yet they take Correction kindly, ſo that the Rider is not in ſo much Danger of his Neck upon a *Scotch*, as a *Spaniſh*, *Barb*, or other Foreign Horſes.

The *Dutch* and *Flanders* Horſes are ſuitable to the Soil they are bred upon, as well as the *Welſh*; which latter are generally ſmall in Size, and of a fiery Temper, agreeable to that of the South or *Antient Britains* themſelves.

The *Dutch* Horſe thrives well in *England*, but in Time degenerates and grows leſs; that is, our *Black Breed* is not near ſo round, plump, and ſtrong as the natural *Dutch* or *Flanders* Horſes: and it is obſerved, that the *Dutch Horſe* mixed with a right *Engliſh Mare* produces good *Road Horſes*, and ſtrong enough for any Weight; which laſt is a great Article, provided they do but ſtep light and nimble; but that Perfection is rare among the Strong Breed. The Dutch Horſe.

The *Arabian* Horſe indeed ſhould have had the Preference, becauſe of all Horſes he may be ſaid to be the fineſt. The Arabian Horſe.

The *Arabians* moſtly nouriſh them, when Foals, with *Camel's Milk*: So that they are not of the Opinion of many in our own Country, who believe, that if a Foal was to ſuck an *Aſs*, it would become *Maliſh*, becauſe they ſee ſomething like it in other Caſes; as, for Inſtance, a *Drake* hatch'd under a *Hen* will be more apt to tread *Hens*, than any other that was hatch'd under one of its own *Species*; but the Reaſon of this is, becauſe ſuch a *Drake* has been more uſed to a *Hen* when he was young, and therefore he will the ſooner take on with her when he grows older, but not becauſe he has imbibed any thing farther of the *Hen*'s Nature by being hatch'd by her: And thus it would be with a *Horſe-Foal*, or, in better *Engliſh*, with a *Mare's-Foal* got by a Horſe; for if it were to ſuck an *Aſs*, and run the Summer along with ſuch Nurſe, Why a Drake ſometimes tread ens?

the *Foal* whether *Horſe* or *Mare*, would not be ſo much afraid of an *Aſs* as the Generality of our Horſes are, which boggle ſometimes to that Degree, that they are ready to leap out of the Lane when we meet an *Aſs*, or the leaſt *ſy Kin* to him: Yet in Contradiction to this Doctrine, I have heard it aſſerted by ſome *Gentlemen* that love the Diverſion of *Cock fighting*, that the Eggs which were hatch'd under *Dunghil Fowls* would prove *Dunghil Cocks*, or mere Runaways, tho' their Eggs were out of ever ſo good a *Hen* and *Cock*; neither could I perſuade them out of ſuch Error, notwithſtanding I had bred excellent good *Cocks* that were hatch'd by *Turkies*, *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, &c. for in the main, the Fowl that keeps the Eggs warm, is no more to the *Eggs*, than the *Earth* is to a *Plant*, (*viz.*) the common Mother of all; yet tho' ſhe is ſo, ſhe does not loſe any of her Aſſiſtance by nourithing ſuch *Plants*; for it has been made appear by planting a *Pompion-ſeed* in a Pot with *Earth*, that tho' the *Seed* produced a Fruit of ſix Pounds Weight, yet the whole of the *latter* remained the ſame in Weight as when firſt put into ſuch Pot: and I ſhould eſteem Chickens hatch'd in Ovens (as I am told they do at *Grand Cairo* in *Egypt*) as good Cocks as any, provided they were well nurſ'd (*Eggs*, as we ſay. But I could give many more Reaſons why there is no ſtrict material communication with the Fowl, I mean, as to *Temper* or *Diſpoſition*, &c. provided my Time would allow me; however, I hope theſe are ſufficient to induce any Gentleman to ſay, as to his not *Foal* lock a *Cart Mare*, if he wants her only for Uſe or Pleaſure. And I am pretty well aſſured, that we ſhould have much ſtronger and better *Hunters*, *Gallopers*, &c. if we took ſuch *Foals* off their *Dams* the firſt Week they were drop't, and put them to ſome other Mare, (not be *Horſe* or an *Horſe*, as the *Jockies* term it, ſo that ſhe be only a good *Milch-Beaſt*; I ſay, if this were more frequently done, and that ſuch *Foals* went about a Year with their

Method of raiſing good Foals.

their *Nurſes*, I am ſure we ſhould have a much more ſtrong Breed of *Galloping*, and conſequently of *Hunting Horſes*, than we have at preſent; and I could eaſily ſhew the Folly and wrong Management of ſuffering a good and valuable Mare to have a *Foal* every Year, unleſs they were taken from her, as above, were I at preſent inclined ſo to do: but as I do not propoſe to write a particular *Syſtem* of *Philoſophy*, I muſt deſiſt from ſuch Inquiries, and return to the Matter in hand, (*viz.*) the Account of Horſes of different Countries, and particularly of the *Arabian Horſe*.

I have ſaid, that the *Arabians* nurſe up their *Colts* moſtly with *Camel's Milk*, and that they are no worſe, but better, for ſuch a Method, ſeeing we may be pretty ſure, they get ſufficiently by it; becauſe a *Camel* will certainly give a vaſt Quantity of Milk, and they don't value a *Camel* at above 5 *l. Engliſh*, whereas their Horſes are frequently, in their own Country, valued at 1000 or 2000 *l.* nay, ſome ſay more; for the *Duke of Newcaſtle* goes as far as 3000 *l.* but thoſe, no doubt, belong to Great Men, who have an Affluence of Fortune, and therefore would refuſe whatever Sum had been offered, as I have been credibly told the late *Duke of Devonſhire* did, for his Horſe called *Flying Childers*; for he was offered to be weighed with Crowns and Half-Crowns by a *Welſh Gentleman*, if my Information be right: So that it is not really what the Horſe is worth in ſuch Caſe, but as the People themſelves value them; for that very often makes a high Price.

The *Arabs* are very careful in their *Genealogies* of *Horſes*, even as careful as the *European Princes* are of their *Illuſtrious* and *more Illuſtrious*, as well as their *moſt Chriſtian*, or what is more abſurd, *moſt Catholick* Pedigrees or Deſcents; for they keep the Account with *Medals*, and when any of their Sons come to Man's Eſtate, they give them two *Scymeters*, with other Arms, and one of theſe Horſes,

for his Fortune; and the Horſe from thenceforward lies in the next Room to his Maſter; ſo that he is under his Maſter's Eye, as we ſay, much more than our *Engliſh* Horſes generally are, which is the Reaſon why ours perform ſo much worſe than theirs; for their Horſes will eaſily travel eighty Miles in a Day, and that frequently too, which muſt be all owing to the Care in their Breed, as well as good Keeping from the Time they are foal'd till they become fit for Uſe; for it is very probable, that our Breed of *Garrets*, as the *Iriſh* call their worſt Horſes, are occaſioned from the Hornets of their Living when young; for four Grazing in *Summer*, and wet Lying, with very mean Feeding in *Winter*, is the moſt common Method of our Country Farmers in raiſing their Horſes: And while we do thus, as well as want Spirit to pay for the Leap of a good *Stallion*; I ſay, while this is the Caſe, we muſt expect to ſee more *Geeſe* than *Swans* amongſt our Breed of Horſes: Nay, I remember to have heard a very conſiderable *Farmer* often ſay, that if a Yearling-Colt could only lie down and riſe, let him be as poor as might be, yet it was equally good, if not better, for him, than more high or warm Feeding: but I differ from this Sentiment; for were the *Arabs* to do according to the *Farmer*'s Direction only a few Years, we ſhould not think it worth our while to take one of their Horſes for a Gift, ſo far ſhould we be from giving a Thouſand Pounds for the beſt of them.

The Reaſon why the Arabian Horſe will outdo ours in travelling, &c.

The *Duke of Newcaſtle* tells us, that he never ſaw a true *Arabian Horſe*, except one, which was a *Bay*, and but of a ſmall Size; and adds, that he had ſeen many *Engliſh Horſes* far *finer*; this Horſe was purchaſed from one *Markham*, a Merchant, by *King James the Second*, for 500 *l.* but never approved himſelf a Gallopper, tho' he ran ſeveral Courſes: Which may inform us, that there are *Arabian Horſes* as bad in Nature as thoſe of our

own

own Climate, notwithſtanding they are not of ſo dull and heavy a Diſpoſition.

The *Barbary Horſe* is brought to us moſtly from the Weſtern Parts of *Africa*; and in my Opinion, the *Turk* and *Barb* is pretty much the ſame. The Barb.

The *Barb* is reckoned a good *Stallion*, by reaſon he is high and mettleſome, and eſteemed to have good *Wind*, as well as good *Heels*; and many of our beſt *Engliſh Horſes* are come of *Barbary Stallions*; that is, when a good *Engliſh Mare* is mixed with a *Barb*, ſhe produces a better Foal than ſhe would do with a Horſe that was intirely *Engliſh*: So that we cannot with any Propriety ſay, that our beſt Colts are true *Engliſh*, when they are bred out of a *Barb* on one Side: But we are apt to over-value ourſelves, as well as our Horſes; for nothing is more common, than to hear a Perſon called a *True-born Engliſh-man*, whereas if he would but look over a Page or two of *Daniel De Foe's* witty Satyr upon our Countrymen, we ſhould be convinced, that the *Pedigree* we often lay Claim to, would produce a *Drummer*, as frequently as a Colonel, for his *Pretenſion*; and therefore a *True-born Engliſh-man* and a *True-bred Engliſh Horſe*, are much the ſame with relation to the Truth, when ſpoken of a fine-ſhaped Horſe. But to return to a Deſcription of the *Barbary Horſe*.

The *Barb* is a very durable Horſe; for he is long growing old, if I may be allowed the Expreſſion: but it is otherwiſe with the ſtrong-knit *Dutch* and *Freezland* Horſe; for theſe are obſerved to grow old betimes, and are long before they die, which makes them often very troubleſome to their Owners: but the Vigour and Spirit of the *Barb* never ceaſes till he is dead; he is likewiſe of a gentle and docile Temper, nervous, tho' moſtly of too light a Shape for our Country; however, if he be but a ſtrong Horſe, as ſome of them are, we cannot do better than put our Mares to ſuch a *Stallion*, provided he has no natural Blemiſhes of Moment; and

I have obſerved, that altho' ſuch *Stallion* be not quite a thorough-bred Horſe, yet the Prince beſtows on him one of good Shape Mare that has Room behind, will be very proper, and perform abundance of Buſineſs with Eaſe, which [illegible] is what the Beauty of the World [illegible] to compaſs ſuch a one.

The late Duke of *Newcaſtle*, whom I muſt often mention, was ſtruck an [illegible] of the Goodneſs and Shape of Horſes; he believ'd, "that the *Barbary Horſe* is not to be beaten "for the *Manage*, as for the *Running Race*; "becauſe he goes long and [illegible] Moves "to his getting long and [illegible] Horſe, I am of Opinion, it is no ill Property in a *Running Horſe*, provided he be as ſtrong as ſome I have ſeen: But it may be otherwiſe with relation to *great Horſes*, that are not required to move ſo quick and ſpeedy. The *Duke* then goes on to tell us, that the *Spaniſh Horſe*, which in general has a Superfluity of Spirit, makes a good Breed for the *Manage*, when mixed with a choice *Engliſh Mare*, or with a well choſen *Dutch Mare*: But theſe are, in my Thoughts, ſuch a Contrariety, that they cannot produce a Breed fit for any thing but the *Parade*, where they have little to perform, beſides a Show and airy Action for an hour or two: And therefore I am well convinced, that our *Farmers* muſt go to the Price of a *Guinea* a Leap for their Mares; for which Sum they may, by ſending a few Miles, be ſure of having a good Foal. Yet I muſt own, I never expect to ſee the Day that People will give a *Guinea* for getting a Foal, while there are *Stallions* juſt at their own Doors to be had for a Shilling, or ſome ſuch trifling Price: ſo we may as well reſt contented, and go along with the Crowd, who fancy, that if a Horſe be a Horſe, it is ſufficient But this is a wrong Way of arguing amongſt Mankind; ſince no Brute Creature upon Earth is of more Service than a *Horſe*, either for *War* or *Commerce*; and

and for such Reasons we cannot be too nice and careful in raising a good Breed fit for either; but as to Horses for *Tillage*, the Refuse of the other Tribes may do very well: yet instead of this Method, we are at present obliged to pick our *Hunters* and *Road-Horses* from amongst a Breed of *Cart-Horses*; for two-thirds of the Horses in *England* are of the *Cart-Horse* Strain, notwithstanding the present King *Lewis* XV. of *France* has been so fond of them of late Years.

I must confess, it is a very hard Matter to procure a true *Arabian* or *Barbary Horse*, and that such Horses are not within the Reach of every *Farmer*: yet there are a great many very well-bred Horses that cover for a *Guinea*, as I have before hinted; and altho' they can't be had in every County, yet in *Yorkshire* and the *County of Durham* they are pretty plentiful, as well as here and there in other Parts of the *Kingdom*; and he that will not go to the Price of a *Guinea*, besides sending his Mare fifty or sixty Miles to a good Horse, in my Thoughts, does not deserve to ride one himself: And I have often wondered at our general Neglect in this Particular; for, upon Observation, I cannot say I have seen above *one or two Stallions* in a Season in the *County of Lancaster*, that were proper to go about as such; but instead of *large*, *sound*, *well-shaped*, and *nimble Horses*, we shall find in the last mentioned *County*, as well as most others, a Parcel of *good for-nothing*, *ill shaped*, *clumsy*, *Hoof-foundered Creatures*, that do not deserve the Name of a *HORSE*, led about from Town to Town, to fill a whole Country with *Jades* and *Cripples* like themselves, or often worse; for I can't but say, by this Way of proceeding for many Years together, there are few good *Mares* to be seen, and therefore it happens that they are of worse Shape than the Horse that covers them.

If no Horse could go about as a *common Stallion*, but such as should be properly certified for by able

The Author's Advice to Farmers who breed Horſes.

and honeſt Judges in Horſes, or that the *Farmers* would give a *Guinea* each Mare, to have them ſerved well; I ſay, if either of theſe were done, we ſhould ſoon ſee our *ugly, crooked, garronly Breed* contracted into a ſmall Compaſs, and a beautiful Race of Horſes ſpring up in its ſtead, that might be ſerviceable either for *War* or *Commerce*, as I have juſt now hinted; and theſe, the Reader will ſay, are no bad Qualifications in a Horſe.

I muſt own, tho' the *Eaſtern Princes* take ſuch Care of their Breed of Horſes, yet their Number is but ſmall, conſidering the Extent of their Dominions, and therefore this kind of Horſes ſeldom fall into the Hands of the meaner Sort of People, even in their own Country, where ſuch Deficiency is ſupplied by the Help of *Camels* and *Dromedaries*, as they are called; neither could the Horſes, if there were a greater Number, be able to maintain the Commerce for ſo many hundred Miles, thro' *Deſarts*, and over large Tracts of *Burning Sands*, where there is little Food for their Support, more than what is carried along with them: And herein we may plainly ſee the *Omniſcience* of the *Great Creator*, who, out of his abundant Wiſdom, has ſo created the *Camel* and *Dromedary*, that he is able not only to carry great Burdens, but alſo to faſt fourteen Days without Water, and yet keep in Health and Strength all the Journey, in that terrible hot Climate.

In the *Iſle of Man*, and many Places in *Scotland*, we find a ſmall Breed of Horſes, properly adapted to the Soil, as well as to climb up the Sides of Mountains, *&c.* This laſt is the Reaſon why they are ſo well coupled, or ſtrong in the Couplings, (as we call it,) and nimble-footed withal.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid before, I take it to be next to an Impoſſibility to find a Horſe exactly ſhaped according to the Deſcription of Authors; for it is as natural for ſome Horſes to be of a thin and ſlender Make, as it is for others to be thick

thick and ſtrong; ſo that we deſcribe a *Beautiful Horſe*, as a Painter would draw a *Beautiful Woman*, (*viz.*) cull and pick out the particular Perfections we obſerve thro' the whole Species, and then put them together.

Let us only conſider with relation to *Dogs*: Is not a *Hound* or *Bull-Dog* as handſome and beautiful in their Kind as a *Greyhound?* And may not a *Mule* be as excellent in his Way as a *Horſe*, if it were only the Faſhion to uſe them in Coaches here, as it is in ſome of the more Southern Countries, more particularly in *King Carolus*'s Dominions, where there are ſome exceeding handſome ones, that will indure great Fatigue and Labour: So that, as I have ſaid, we muſt take the *Head* and *Neck* of one, the *Shoulders* of another, the *Quarters*, &c. of a third, and by this means deſcribe a well-turned Horſe; therefore the nearer any Horſe comes to our Deſcription, the more handſome and genteel will he appear under the *Rider*.

Laſtly, There is ſomething ſo beautiful in a fine Horſe, that we, nay, even the moſt inſenſible μισοπωνος, muſt be delighted with him; and if a Colt be in himſelf genteel, and of good Lineage, he will even before he is three Years old, diſcover ſomething of his Spirit and Temper, and his Actions will at that Time ſhew what Expectations we may have of his future Performances, when he comes to be broken or regulated by *Art*.

I think I have ſomewhere ſaid that the Ears of a Horſe are ſtrictly to be regarded, as well as the Eyes, and I muſt now again repeat it; for if a Horſe be mettleſome and courageous, his Eyes will be lively and piercing, yet compoſed withal, and his *Ear* will be quick and attentive, and in a manner ready upon every Emotion of his Mind: For, as that great Naturaliſt *Pliny the Elder*, (who was ſo much in Favour with *Veſpaſian* and his eldeſt Son *Titus*,) expreſſes it, "*The Intention of a Horſe* "*may as well be known by the Motion and pointing*

"*of*

" *of his Ears, as the Indications of a Dog by the* " *Motions of his Tail.*" And altho' this Author has many ridiculous and falſe Things in his *Natural Hiſtory*, which was occaſioned by his truſting too much to the Relations of other People, yet in the Quotation I have made from him he has obſerved very juſtly and truly: for if a Horſe do not move his *Eyes* and *Ears* briſkly, it is a ſhrewd Sign he is a *dull, heavy, ill natured Beaſt*, and that he is only fit for the *Plough* and *Cart*, ſeeing he will be of ſo dull a Diſpoſition, that he will often require to be rouſed out of his *Lethargy* with a two-handed Whip: but a Horſe of *Mettle* will prick up his *Ears*, and paw with his Fore-feet, as it is beautifully expreſſed in *Virgil*; and in my Opinion, he had good Reaſon on his Side, who placed a *Horſe in Armour* as *one* of the *three* moſt beautiful Things in *Nature*.

Before I entirely quit the Subject, I muſt repeat what I have ſomewhere or other ſeen mentioned relating to a beautiful Horſe; for I think the Deſcription a very fine one: it is this, to the beſt of my Remembrance.

" The *Eye* of a *Beautiful Horſe* is piercing, fixed, " and as it were unmovable from the Object it " fixes upon; it is alſo full, and well formed: he " has a majeſtic Awfulneſs in his whole Counte- " nance, which is nevertheleſs tempered with Sere- " nity and Gentleneſs, and all the other Marks of " true Courage. his whole Action agrees with his " Temper; he is fierce and gentle according as " this or that Affection moves him or as he is pro- " voked or applauded: his very *Muſcles* appear at " every Motion not ſoft and flabby, but firm and " diſtinct: his Veins, like ſo many Rivulets, run " in an infinite Number of Meanders: his Limbs " are clean, nervous, durable, and ready on every " Call; and of all Creatures he ſeems to approach " neareſt to Man, both for Beauty, Majeſty and

" Saga-

" Sagacity; and his Services are likewiſe the moſt " noble and excellent."

This is what I remember of it; and I think it is done by a Perſon who had a good Notion of a Horſe, otherwiſe he could not have expreſſed himſelf ſo properly. I muſt now proceed to give the Reader my Directions how he may manage, in order to avoid being cheated by the *Dealers* in Horſes; tho' I will not pretend to teach him farther, *(viz.)* how he may *bite the Biter* notwithſtanding the old Maxim of *Fallere Fallentem non eſt Fraus:* which I believe is often too far ſtrained, by People not over-ſkilled in caſuiſtical Reaſoning.

CHAP. II.

Directions how to chuſe a good Horſe.

Firſt, WHEN you want a good Horſe, I ſcarce think any one of the *Dealers* ſo honeſt, as to be truſted with the Secret; for they will pretend, one and all, that they can fit you to a Tittle with ſuch a Horſe; but if the Reader will take my Advice, I would have him truſt his own Judgment and Obſervation: and altho' he may object, that he has no Judgment in Horſes; yet ſuch Objection is ridiculous: for his *Eyes* are his *Guide*, according to the Directions I am going to lay down; and I am ſure he had better truſt his own Eyes, than the *Dealer*'s Warranty of Averment, which is a Thing of Courſe, and therefore ſeldom expected to be religiouſly fulfilled.

The Manner how a Chapman ought to proceed, in order to avoid being cheated by the Dealers in Horſes.

I have ſaid, that when you want to buy a Horſe from any Perſon that makes a Practice of ſelling, you ſhould keep it to yourſelf, and then perhaps, you may chance to get a View of the Horſes without the *Dealer*'s having firſt put them upon their Mettle, or fired them, as it is called; for the laſt of theſe they will do, if poſſible, unleſs the Horſe

happens

happens to ſet his *Tail* naturally, which few do, or that he has been cut, in order to make him carry it up higher; I ſay, the firſt Thing you are to do, is to keep the *Dealer* and his *Emiſſaries* out of the Stable: yet this will ſcarcely be done, if they know you want to take a View of the Horſes; however, you muſt do your Endeavour to keep them out of the Stable, or they will certainly play you ſome Trick.

It may be ſaid by ſome, that there is nothing in this Caution, for it is eaſily diſcovered; therefore Allowances may be made for it: and others I have heard ſay, that they would rather that the Horſe they are about buying was fired than not; but theſe laſt were themſelves *Dealers* in Horſes, ſo perhaps they might chuſe to ſee the Creature in as high Perfection as they could afterwards make him; yet for any Perſon elſe, that does not underſtand a Horſe very well, it is apt to make him think better of him than he deſerves; for really we are of late ſo exceeding fond of fine cock'd up Tails, that a *Turk* or *Arabian* muſt believe we ride upon that Part of the Horſe, rather than the *Back*: And indeed, ſo far does Faſhion prevail, that a Man of Judgment in Horſes may be led out of a proper Way of thinking with relation to other Particulars, when he ſees a *fine Tail* ſet up an End, inſomuch that he can ſcarce get his Eyes off it, to obſerve whether the Horſe moves well, or otherwiſe; and for this Reaſon the *Chapman* ſhould look upon a Horſe's Carriage and Behaviour, excluſive of the *Tail*, otherwiſe he may be caught with Show and Appearance only, as many Men are, that repent too late.

Secondly, I would have the Chapman to obſerve the Colour of the Horſe, whether it be according to what I have hinted before, and take Notice how he behaves in his Stall, when he is made to turn himſelf from one Side of it to the other, by the Motion of your Whip; and if he do this kindly

and

and temperately, and toſs up his Tail as ſoon as he has turned himſelf, it is a good Sign that he will indure the Spurs, as the *Dealers* term it, that is, he will not be impatient at them, ſo as to jump from under you, when you have a mind to make him move forwards, but will quietly and with good Nature abide them, and yet have ſufficiently of Spirit beſides: on the contrary, if he will not turn quietly and patiently, but inſtead thereof whiſk about haſtily, and knock his Huggons againſt the Side of the Stall, and look wild with his Eyes, *&c.* and thruſt himſelf all on a Heap, as it were; I ſay theſe are ominous Signs of his ill Nature, or, at leaſt, that he has been trained up or broke by a bad Hand.

Thirdly, Obſerve how he ſtands in his Stall; for he ſhould ſtand pretty wide behind, and near before, and the more the Pavement under him is upon the Declivity, ſo much the more ſhould his Hinder-Feet be aſunder, otherwiſe it is a Sign he will interfere or *cut:* and altho' the Reader may tell me, that he can eaſily ſee whether a Horſe cuts or no, without theſe Admonitions; yet I muſt tell him, that many People are miſtaken: for the *Jockeys* or *Dealers* in Horſes being like other Traders in general, *(viz.) willing to ſhew their Goods to the beſt Advantage*, they will not, if they be wiſe, ſhew you a Horſe that cuts, till that Blemiſh be covered with Hair, which will the ſooneſt be performed in Summer-time, when the Horſe has been a while at Reſt and Graſs: and I can aſſure the *Reader*, I have ſeen many Horſes in the Hands of *Dealers* that would cut moſt intolerably, provided they were in Uſe, altho' their Legs have been as clean and free from any Signs of it as poſſible, by the Uſe of a little Greaſe, or Train-Oil, as it is called, and letting them reſt a convenient Time: ſo that I ſay, we ſhould obſerve how he ſtands in his Stall, as well as whether he moves juſtly and truly upon the *Shew* when mounted. Farthermore, we may very well

well judge of the Soundneſs of a Horſe's Feet as he ſtands in his Stall, nay, perhaps better there, than out of Doors when he is performing a ſort of *forced Exerciſe* by Dint of Spurring; for if you order the Straw to be taken from under his *Fore-feet*, and let him ſtand upon the Pavement four or five Minutes, you will then form a juſt and ſure *Prognoſtic* of the Soundneſs of his Hoofs; becauſe when he is thus at Liberty to act for himſelf, he will, if his Feet be beaten or tender, keep ſhifting and changing continually, by which means his *Litter* will be moſtly behind him, and the more he changes, the worſe Condition are his Hoofs in.

I have ſeveral Times obſerved Horſes ſhift and change their *Fore-feet* often as they were ſtanding in the Stall, or at a Door, and notwithſtanding that, their *Hoofs* have appear'd *tough*, *ſtarviſh*, *open-leaf'd* and *ſound*: this I imagine, is what the *Farriers* call *Cleft-foundered*; tho' the *Term* is a very dark one, as I have obſerved in my *Firſt Volume* on this Subject; and as far as I have taken notice, thoſe Horſes that are thick-ſhouldered, or laden with Fleſh upon their *Fore-quarters*, are moſt ſubject to be lame of their *Fore-feet*, and yet their Hoofs ſhall appear good and durable.

I hope I need not tell the Reader, that few or no Horſes are *Heel-foundered* behind; yet the Reaſon of this is not, perhaps, quite ſo eaſy to aſſign; altho' a great deal of the Cauſe may depend upon the Horſe's being obliged to bear more upon the Heels of the Fore-Feet, than the Hinder.

Fourthly, If he ſtand firm and well in his Stall with his Fore-Feet upon the Pavement, as I have mentioned, and that he has otherwiſe performed as I have in ſome former Pages deſcribed, you may venture up into the Stall to handle him; and generally the firſt Place one is apt to lay the Hand upon, is the *Shoulder*, or that Part of the *Back-bone* that is immediately before the *Saddle*, not only to gueſs at the Size of the Horſe, but alſo to try if he be

thin

thin in that Part, which if he is, it is a good Sign of his going well upon his Legs, provided his Breast be every way answerable; but if that be full and large, it will throw his *Fore-legs* (as they are called) so far asunder, that he cannot get over stony Roads with any Ease to himself, or Safety to the Rider, unless he take a great deal of Time for it; so that it is necessary a Horse should be *thin-breasted* as *thin-shouldered*; I speak with respect to those Horses which are required to move quick and nimble; but as to *Coach* or *Cart-Horses*, they are out of the Question, seeing theirs is a slower Motion, which may dispense, nay, rather which may require a *thicker Shoulder* and *fuller Breast*.

Fifthly, When you have viewed his *Quarters*, *Back*, *Shoulders*, &c. for you begin at the Tail-Part as he stands in his Stall; I say, when you have made your Remarks upon these Parts, you may proceed to examine his *Thropple* and *Jaw-Bones*; the first of these should be loose and free from the fleshy Parts of the Neck, and the other should be open and wide; neither should there be any considerable Quantity of large *Kernels* or *tumefied Glands* between his *Ear-roots* and *Thropple*; for if there are, it is a Sign the Horse has taken Cold; and altho' he may not shew it by coughing at present, yet he is still in Danger of running at the Nose, or Inflammations of the Eyes, while those Glands or Kernels keep swelled; however, if there is not much of this Complaint, it may be remedied by the Method I have formerly laid down, (*viz.*) warm Covering, and good brushing over the Swellings; for by such Means, together with Patience and Length of Time, there is no Fear but the Swellings will subside and disperse; yet as the Humours or Juices contained in the *Glands* are far removed, as we may say, from the Verge of Circulation, for this Reason we ought to give sufficient Time to perfect the Cure, seeing the natural Heat is deficient, or at least it is not so strong in the *Glands*,

Glands, as it is in other Parts of the *Animal Body*, which will *disperse* or else *suppurate* in a very few Days Time.

I am so sensible of the Reasonableness of handling a Horse all over in the *Stall*, that I durst venture to buy one there, without seeing him out, provided such Stall was only large and lightsome; nay, I have bought a Horse in this Manner, without seeing farther, or even having any Account or Recommendation of him at all, and given above 25 *l.* for him; but I would not advise every *Body* to do the same; nor indeed would I have been so easily satisfied myself, only I was dealing with a *Nobleman*, therefore chose rather to be *genteel* than *impertinent*; however, the Horse performed according to my Judgment of him when in his *Stall*, so my End was answered.

Sixthly and *lastly*, you must examine the Limbs of a Horse with your Hand, downwards from the *Knees* and *Houghs* especially; as *first*, you feel whether he has any Lumps or callous Substances upon his Knees, which arise from his often stumbling; for by the Finger you will easily distinguish whether he be an old Offender in that Way; whereas when he is upon the *Shew*, and out of Doors, you do not so soon perceive it, by reason the Hair may be come on afresh; for so sure as the Horse has a Blemish, so surely will the *Dealer* do his Endeavour to keep it out of your Sight, unless you be uncommonly fortunate, and meet with more honest Men than I have done; then indeed they may tell you of it; but I imagine, if they do, that it will be told in such a Stile as rather makes for, than against the Horse; therefore it is my sincere Opinion, that *Truth* is not the Thing they aim at; but on the contrary, *Falsehood* and *Deceit* are the *Idols* they worship: for if you tell them of such or such a real Blemish or Impediment in the Horse, they are not unprepared with an Answer, but swear it off; insomuch that I have heard some of the most honest

honeſt amongſt them affirm a *Spavin* to be only a *Pedal-Joint*, and a *Ring-Bone* to be no more than a ſlight Hurt with the Horſe's Fetters, which, they would inſiſt, ſhould diſappear in a Week's Time: and really, tho' a Man be well able to judge of a Horſe, yet he muſt be very much reſolved within himſelf to truſt his own Eyes, otherwiſe it is ſorry to one but the *Dealer* will perſuade him that he has neither *Eyes* nor *Fingers*.

Obſervation on the Dealers Proteſtations.

I ſay, we ought to examine the *Limbs* very well, and feel with our Finger and Thumb all along the *Shank-Bones* whether there be any of the Bony Excreſcences called *Splints* or *Splents*; for if the Horſe has a hairy Leg, we cannot ſo well diſcover them with our naked Eye, tho' our Finger will do it immediately.

If there be large *Splents*, they may truly be called Blemiſhes; for altho' few young Horſes are without one or more ſmall ones, yet if they be inclinable to grow large, they may in Time make the Horſe lame: however, for my Part, I ſhould never refuſe a Horſe for having a few ſmall *Splents* upon the *Shank-Bones*, provided he was otherwiſe a likely and faſhionable Beaſt, ſeeing they ſeldom increaſe or grow bigger after the Horſe is ſix Years old, and few Colts are without more or leſs, eſpecially if they have run in large and hilly Paſtures; for *Nature* in this Caſe acts in the ſame Way as I have deſcribed under the Title of a *Bone Spavin*, that is, when ſhe finds the Bone too weak and feeble to withſtand the Weight and Streſs it is put to, which is often the Caſe when a Colt happens to be under limb'd; I ſay, when the *Bone* in this Manner is too weak to ſupport the Horſe's Carcaſe, as he runs from Hill to Hill, but more eſpecially down Hill, then *Nature* lends her helping Hand, and ſends a more plentiful Supply of Nouriſhment to the *Shank-Bones*, the Super-abundance of which is caſt out upon their Outſides in a kind of *Laminæ*, not improperly called *Splents*; for they ſerve to ſtrengthen

A mechanical Account of the Formation of Splents and Offlets, &c.

ſtrengthen the Bones, by the ſame Rule and *Mode of Application* as thoſe thin Pieces of Wood which go under the Name of *Splents*, uſed in ſome *Chirurgical Operations*, as Fractures of the Bones, &c.

After you have examined for *Splents*, you try to find out his *Wind-galls*; and if he has any large ones, it is a Sign he has been much in Uſe, or that his Sinews have been over ſtretched and ſtrained, either upon the *Road*, or by ſome other more violent Exerciſe; for altho' *Wind-galls* may come upon a Horſe's Legs at Graſs, yet ſtill I inſiſt upon it, that they are produced from over ſtretched Sinews, by which means the outward Coat of the *Tendon*, that happens to be over ſtrained, is puffed up into a *Windy Tumour*; yet in theſe Winds, there is always a Quantity of browniſh gelatinous Matter contained in theſe *Cyſtes*, or little Bags, which is of the ſame Nature with that which by the *Tendons* are contained, only it is turned browner by ſtagnating in the little Bag; and of the ſame ſort is what the *Farriers* term a *Bog Spavin*, or ſometimes a *Blood-Spavin*; altho' theſe ignorant Fellows will pretend to cure it by taking up the *Vein*, as I have hinted in ſome of the foregoing Pages, becauſe, ſay they, it is fed by a *Vein*; yet how that feeding is performed, is a Myſtery they cannot unriddle.

Wind-galls.

If theſe *Fellows*, I mean the *common Farriers*, had but a true Notion of *Anatomy*, and only a Smattering in *Mechanics*, they would eaſily perceive that the *Veins* have not any thing to do in the Caſe of *Spavins*, *Wind-galls*, and other Tumours of like Nature; for it is not the *Veins* that are ſtrained or over-ſtretched, but the *Tendons*, as I have ſaid above, which is the Reaſon of ſuch Swellings; moreover, a *Vein* is ſeldom or never ſo ſtretched as to form what we call a *watery Tumour*; altho' the *Farriers Dictionary*, *publiſhed by* N. B. *in the Year* 1726, makes mention of the Word *Variſſe*, which he explains to be a Swelling on the Inſide of the *Ham*, where there is a Bone a little

ittle distant from the *Curb*; and says, that it pro-
eeds from the *degorging*, tho' I suppose he means
he *disgorging*, of the great *Vein*, in the Part I have
nentioned: yet as to a *Varix*, or Dilation of a
Vein, it mostly proceeds from an Obstruction of the
Circulation of the Blood in those Vessels, as too
great Pressure by Bandage, or the like: And this
s very observable in Women with Child; for when
he *Burden* happens to lie low, the *Iliac Vessels*
are prest, and the Return of the Blood in some
measure impeded, which occasions the *Veins* in the
ower Limbs to puff up into little Tumours; but
when the Cause is removed, that is, when the
Woman is delivered, the Blood flows on more
easily, and the Tumours for the most part subside,
till they are again brought on by the same Cause
as at first. This is a true and intelligible Account of
a *varicous Swelling*, such as the *Farriers* would pre-
tend constitutes a *Bog Spavin*, altho' they are far
out of their Aim in such Pretence; for if they were
to cut into the very *Cystis*, a Bag which contains
the Matter that occasions the Tumour, they would
find, that, instead of Blood, there would issue out a
brownish gelatinous Liquid or Humour, which very
often in young Horses has a Passage quite thro' the
Joint to the Outside of the *Hough*, so that when
you press with your Fingers pretty hard upon the
Swelling on the Inside, you will find, if there be
any Tumour like a Wind-gall upon the Outside of
the Hough, that such Tumour will puff up and be-
come harder, according to the Pressure you make,
as aforesaid; and these sort of *Spavins*, if they
must be called by that Name, are the most diffi-
cultly cured; forasmuch as all Tumours, consisting
of *Cysles*, or Bags of Matter, are more tedious than
others, because the Lodgment of such *Matter* may
have come Harm to the Bones, as well as destroyed
the membranous Parts which contain it. Now
to return,

I have

Mallenders. I have said that the *Chapman* ought to examine with his Hand, for *Splents*, *Wind-galls*, &c. but, I believe, I may have forgot to caution him about the *Mallenders*, which are a sort of Chops or Chunks behind the Knees, about the bending of the Legs, in the place where the *Back-Sinew* joins the Knee; these may be felt very readily with ones Finger, tho' the Eye may miss seeing them upon a Shew of the Horse, for the Scabs lie under the Hair, and, if that be longish, it screens them from our Observation; yet, I must own, I would not refuse a Horse on account of the *Mallenders*, provided they were not very inveterate, as sometimes they are, insomuch that they contract the main Sinew, and occasion Stumbling, &c.

From the *Mallender*, or, at least from the Place where the *Mallenders* are situate, you proceed, downwards along the *Shank-Bones* and *Sinews*, in pursuit of what I have mentioned, and end your Enquiry about the *Coronet*, or that Part where the Flesh joins the *Hoof*, round which you must feel for the *Ring-bone* and *Quitter-Bone*. The first of these, I suppose, I need not describe, for it is a Thing almost every Body is acquainted with, being often produced from Accidents; as from the Horse's being obliged to carry *Fetters* with *Iron Locks*, or running with a *Clog* at his *Foot*, and the like; whereby a Flux of Humours is brought on, and, in time, a Bony Excrescence is formed, which sometimes runs quite round the Top of the *Hoof*, from whence it has its Name, *viz. Ring-bone*; yet I must confess, that these bony Excrescences are sometimes hereditary, either from the *Sire* or *Dam*; that is, if a *Stallion* has a *Ring-bone* from his *Sire* or *Dam*, he may be apt to get Colts that will have the like; and so it is with relation to *Spavins*, &c. as well as *Blindness*, I mean, when the Thing is hereditary. For if a *Stallion* is blind, and such Impediment proceeds from his Fore-fathers, he will, in all Appearance, get many Colts that, upon hard Usage, may

Ring-bone and Quitter-bone.

may lose their Eyes; these Things I have often observed to happen. But if the Ailment be accidental, than the Case is otherwise, tho' many People are wanting in their Judgment of *natural* and *accidental Blemishes*, notwithstanding such Distinction is absolutely necessary, with respect to our breeding sound Cattle.

The *Quitter-bone* is mostly produced from *Gravel* that has entered by some of the *Nail-holes*, and so wrought its Way upwards to the *Coronet*, in the same way as an Ear of Barley will run up along the Arm, in the manner we see Boys play Tricks with it; for, as I have shewed in my first Volume, the Hoof of a Horse is of such a Make and Disposition, that the *Gravel*, when once got into it, under the Shoe, will work on towards the *Coronet*, by the Motion of the Parts in travelling; and if Care, nay, timely Care be not taken, it works up to the top of the Hoof, and occasions a *Quitter-bone*, the Cure of which I shall hereafter particularize more fully than I have heretofore done. The Quitter-bone.

When you have your Hand so low as the *Pastern*, in order to discover *Ring-bone*, or the Remains of *Quitter-bone*, you may as well proceed a little lower, and feel all round the horney Part of the Hoof, whereby you will know whether it be smooth and even, or, otherwise, in Wreathes or Wrinkles; which last is a Sign of a hot and brittle Hoof, as I have before hinted: Yet I must own, that it is best to view the Hoofs out of the Stable, by reason, if he is bedded up high, it will be difficult to pass the Hand so low as necessary. However, let us do what we can both within and without Doors, we shall find we have our Match to deal with; for the *Dealers* are as much upon the Catch one way, as we are solicitous of preventing them the other, therefore *festinâ lentè* is a Piece of exceeding good Advice, if render'd into *English* the same Way the *Country Curate* did it, when he pass'd his Examination before the *Bishop* of his *Diocese*, in order for Admission.

We

We have now examined the *Horse* in his *Stall*, let us therefore view him in his *Actions*, or out of Doors; and herein you are alſo to truſt to your own Eyes and Judgment, not the Boy's, nor his Maſter's *fleet Recommendation*, for that's of Courſe, as I have ſaid; and ſo ſurely as they begin to praiſe a Horſe to a Degree, ſo ſurely do they deſign to part with that very Horſe firſt of any in the Stable; but your Eaſineſs is a *quick Eye* and *ſound Judgment*, or it is Forty to One you meet with a bad ſtumbling Horſe, that cannot perform his Journey without endangering your own *Neck*.

I had like to have forgot one eſſential Point, which is this, *viz.* That you may often be wrongfully ſaid in chuſing a Horſe that has a good *Eye*, or ſuch a one as lays himſelf down often; for this ſort is not only forced to it by the Weakneſs of his *Hocks*, or Tenderneſs of his *Hoofs*; yet I don't deny but that there is a great Difference in Horſes, with relation to their being good or bad *Layers*, therefore, what I ſpeak it for is, that you may not take it as any very great Recommendation of the Horſe, when the *Dealer* tells you, as one of his Perfections, that he's an excellent *Lier*, as they term it, till you are abſolutely ſure that ſuch lying down does not proceed from the common Infirmities affecting the *Hoofs*: Neither is your Judgment of the Matter to be pronounced all at once, or haſtily; for I have often been ſurprized to ſee the Heads of your *Hard*, *Iron*, and *rough* as well as of excellent Shape, and ſuch as would carry Shoes as long as other Horſes; I ſay, I have often been ſurpriſed that ſuch Horſes ſhould be as lame as *Dogs* upon hard ſtony Roads; and theſe Sort of *Hoofs* you will be moſt liable to be cheated with, for the *Eye*, nor *Hand*, cannot diſcover any Imperfection in them, eſpecially if an experienced Rider be upon the Back of the Beaſt when he's ſhewn; for *Spur him, and hold him*, is the Word; and, as the *Dealers* have the Grounds about their Stables made ſmooth and even, the

Horſes

Horſes will not complain till you come to ride them
n Roads for which their Hoofs are not made;
herefore theſe are not the Horſes you ſhould chuſe
or a Road, ſeeing you ought firſt to chuſe a Road
or them, that is, if you intend to ride with Safety.

When the *Horſe* you would buy is coming out of
is Stall, mark every Look and Action of him, that
, whether he ſteps boldly, and takes up his Fore-
eet pretty high to get nimbly over his Litter: He
ould do this Action quick, though not in a hurry;
d look bold, yet compos'd; but you muſt always
ke this Advice along with you, *(viz.) That you
re going to ſee a Horſe in greater Perfection than
u will find him on the Road afterwards*; for thoſe
ng neck'd Spurs, in uſe with the Fraternity, are
e conſtant Dread of theſe poor Creatures, inſo-
uch that the fear of them, at once, makes all the
anders Mettle vaniſh, and fills up ſuch Vacancy
ith what is erroneouſly ſtyled *Life* and *Air*, for 'tis
ſort of *Force'd-meat*, ſuch as they give him al-
oſt every Day of his Life, whether any Body or
o Body deſire to ſee him out of the Stable; and
is, forſooth, is to make him a better Horſe for
uſineſs, as they'll inſinuate; but it is ſo far from
, that unleſs a Horſe will do his Buſineſs of him-
lf, that is, unleſs he will *Walk*, *Trot*, and *Gallop*
ndſomely, and in a Line, without ſpurring, he is
t fit for a *Road-Horſe*; nay, he ſhould do all his
xerciſe handſomely, with the *Bridle-Reins* looſe
on his Neck, and without *Spur*, *Heel*, or *Whip*,
d then you may expect ſomething good from him
reafter. But you ſhould ſet your own Servant up-
his Back rather than the *Dealer's Boy*, for they
nnot keep their Spurs out of the Sides; and tho'
ey have not any Spurs on at the time you ſee the
orſe upon a *Show*, yet he is ſo uſed to them, that
expects the *Rowel*, tho' it be only the Heel that
uches his Side; ſo *Spurs*, or no *Spurs*, he will re-
mber the Motion of the Heel; for where there
one truly good *Road Horſe* in a *Dealer's* Hands,

there are, I may venture to say it, fifty *Cart-Horses* offered as *Hunters* or *Road Horses*: What I mean by *Cart-Horses* is, that clumsy Breed that moves with *Difficulty*, making the Stones fly about like *Lightning*, when you happen to trot them amongst loose ones.

The Dealer's Excuse for a Horse going lame.

Secondly, if you see the Horse go a little lamish, or upon the Cripple, you will be soon told, his *Shoes* are bad, and that they sit into his *Feet*: but all that sort of Talk is only Deceit and Nonsense; for altho' at first Sight it looks feasible enough, yet I have often observed, that Horses with tender Feet went worse upon *new* than *old Shoes*; and there is a very good Reason for it, would we but give ourselves Leave to think a little, which is this; (viz.) as the *Sole* of the *Foot* is often thin and tender, the *new Shoe* does not fit upon the Circumference of it with so much Ease as the *old one*, by reason of the Inequalities, or Hill and Holes, if I may so say, that are upon it; for altho' it may seem smooth enough to our naked Eye, yet it is very rugged and uneven, and till the Horse's Foot be settled to it, he will go lamer than he did in his old Shoes; and if this were not the Case, there is little Reason for the *old Proverb*, (viz.) *As easy as my old Shoes*: Yet notwithstanding this plain Evidence, we are so *foolish* and bewitched as to run headlong with the common, tho' erroneous Notion, of a Horse's performing better, or stepping sounder upon the Stones, in *new* than in *old Shoes*; I mean, when he is upon a Shew for Sale.

I must own, it is possible for the Shoes to be so very thin, that a *heavy Horse* upon a *rugged Road* may mark his Feet, as the *Dealers* term it, and that he might not do the same, provided he had a stronger Shoe on: yet this is seldom the Case: and if I was about purchasing a heavy Horse that went lamish in his *old Shoes*, I should very much question his going any sounder in *new ones*. Therefore if the *Dealer* pretends the old Shoes as the Cause of the Horse'

Horſe's ſtepping tenderly, I am far from giving Ear to him; ſince if he knew that to be ſo, he would not ſuffer them to remain on his Feet one Day; no, they generally ſhew you their Horſes in *old Shoes*, in order to have an Excuſe, provided they do not perform well; for they have only to tell you, that *the Horſe is ill ſhod*, and it is an Excuſe for his going *lame*, as well as for his *cutting*, *broken Knees*, *brittle Hoofs*, *&c.* And indeed, we are too often taken with ſuch Bait; for the Generality of Mankind think ſuperficially, and if the Thing in Diſpute be only agreeable to their *Eye-ſight*, or outward Senſes, they will not give themſelves the Trouble of ſcrutinizing upon the Matter; and for this Reaſon, no doubt, we ſhall always be full of *Quacks* and *Impoſtors*: for a *Mountebank* will have more Followers and Admirers than a *Graduate*; and we ſhall ſee *A——ts of P——t* with great Rewards, for important Diſcoveries of *Egg* and *Snails-ſhells*, for the Cure of the *Stone* and *Gravel*.

I have ſaid, you ſhould order you own *Servant* to mount the Horſe you are about buying, rather than the *Dealer*, or his *Boy*; but you ſhould firſt let him be led in Hand at the Length of his Bridle, not with the Hand cloſe under his Chops, as is often done, but looſe and free at the Length of the Reins, as I have ſaid; you muſt alſo ſtand in a Line behind the Horſe, and obſerve how he moves his *Feet*, *&c.* Theſe ſhould be carried lineable, or rather he ſhould go pretty wide behind, ſo as not to touch a Hair; and he cannot go too near before, provided he does not break the Skin; but then you muſt take care that he be not one of thoſe that formerly cut himſelf, as I have hinted, and that the Sores be not newly healed; for it argues the *Dealer* a *Novice*, to ſhew a Horſe with the Skin or Hide off in the cutting Places.

There are ſome Horſes that turn their Toes out, as we ſay, and give their Feet a ſort of Swing in a circular Manner, and are ready to fall down, altho' Turning [illegible] Toes [illegible] but [illegible]

they are not guilty of cutting so frequently as other Horses. This is an Impediment not to be remedied by shoeing, or otherwise; yet they may prove moderately good Horses, provided we do not ride them low and poor: for it is observable, that the leaner and weaker any Horse is, that is subject to cut, so much the more will he be addicted to it; whereas when he is *strong*, and in *Wind*, he may not be so liable to the Impediment. This informs us so far, (viz.) *If you buy a lean Horse that goes well, and is free from cutting, you may be sure he will go better, when he is in better Condition.*

If the Horse walks and trots well in Hand when led, it is ten to one he will do so when mounted, unless his Mouth be tender and bad, and then indeed he may come to throw his Legs about him a little, till he is settled to his Bridle.

A Horse should step neither too long, nor too short.

A Horse should step neither too long nor too short, seeing both Extremes are equally bad: this Action should be quick and nimble, as well as that of the *Trot*; for the more quick and agile any Horse takes his Feet from the Ground, so much the sooner will he catch himself upon any snappering or stumbling, nay, we shall scarcely feel he snappers at all; whereas the Horse that takes long Steps, and dwells upon the Ground, is as apt to fall down almost, as snapper or stumble; and the Reason is plain, for he is down before he has Power to catch himself. Therefore *chuse a Horse that trips along as nimbly as a Doe*, if you expect to be carried pleasantly and safely thro' rough and smooth Roads.

A good Trot may be judged of by the Ear.

I have often taken Notice, that a Horse's *Trot* may be as easily judged of by the *Ear* as by the *Eye*, provided the Person has any Notion how that Action is to be performed; for if we hear his Feet move quick on and off the Pavement, it is almost a certain Sign he leads them tuneable; tho' indeed he may do this, and go too near behind; but that you must look at with your *Eyes*.

Farther-

Farthermore, there are Horſes that lead, or deal their Legs well, and in a line, yet do not take their Feet up to a proper Height, but ſkim, as it were, the Ground: Theſe will be apt to ſnapper, unleſs they have that *moſt excellent Qualification of taking up their Feet, according as the Roughneſs or Smoothneſs of the Roads require, and ſtepping longer or ſhorter Steps, according as Stones, Gutters,* &c. *happen to fall in their Way.* Theſe are the Horſes, nay, the only Horſes for my Money; for if they *walk* and *trot* ever ſo well upon ſmooth Ground, ſuch, for Example, as the *Dealers* contrive to have near their Stables; I ſay, what does this ſignify, when they always ſtep to the ſame Diſtance, or, Number of Inches, be the Ground *rough* or *ſmooth*, inſomuch that if a Stone lies before you, you are afraid of his hitting it, or if a *Gutter* or *Kennel* be in the Way, in he goes, tho' it were a Mile to the Bottom: But on the contrary, how delightful and pleaſant is it to mount a Horſe which will ſhorten and lengthen his Steps, according to the Roughneſs or Smoothneſs of the Road? You are never from Home, if you have ſuch a Horſe under you; for *light* or *dark*, *rough* or *ſmooth*, you are ſure of being well and ſafely carried, provided you feed ſuch Horſe as he truly deſerves; for there are few, nay, but very few of them, notwithſtanding you ſhall hear many Men boaſt and brag what good Horſes they have got, when an *Ox* or a *Cow* would ſerve them to ride well enough, if they had only *a Pot in the Pate*, and a good Pair of Spurs, to drive the Beaſt forwards.

From what has been ſaid it appears, that a Horſe ſhould take up his Feet moderately high, tho' if he lift them too high, notwithſtanding he may lead them lineable enough, he will be apt to throw Dirt upon the *Rider*, which is an ugly Fault; and I have obſerved, that a Perſon might almoſt venture to purchaſe a Horſe, by only ſeeing the Rider's *Boots*; for if theſe be clean, after traveiling thro'

deep or ſlabby Roads, it is a good Sign of his leading his Legs well; but as to his *Age*, *Shape*, &c. it muſt be left to farther Examination; yet thus far it is moſt certainly of Uſe, (viz.) If the *Rider's Boots* be very dirty, you need not take any farther trouble of a View of the Horſe, ſeeing he cannot be one of the right Sort for the *Road*.

When the Horſe comes towards you, you ſhould mind whether he *walks*, *trots*, and *gallops* boldly and firmly upon the Ground; with his Head ſteady, and in a good eaſy Poſture, without being forced to it: You muſt alſo be ſure to ſtand lineable with his Breaſt, otherwiſe it will not be poſſible for you to judge rightly how he manages his Legs; and you will likewiſe obſerve his *Counter*, as 'tis called, or, in thoſe Words, the Make and Shape of his *Breaſt*, which ſhould be lean and void of fleſh, otherwiſe his *Fore-Legs* will be thruſt too far aſunder by it. This is a great Perfection in a *Galloper*, *Hunter*, or *Road-Horſe*, I mean, a narrow Breaſt; but for the *Coach*, or *Waggon*, a thin Breaſt, does not look ſo well; yet I am of Opinion, a thin, *narrow-breaſted Horſe*, provided it be attended with a *deep Cheſt*, will do more Service, in leſs Time, than a full, or what's called a Mable breaſted one. This is my private Opinion, and, I hope, it will be the more pardonable in me to ſpeak my Mind freely throughout this Work, tho' I may differ from the Sentiments of ſome of my Readers, than to run headlong with the Multitude, amongſt whom there is little elſe beſides *Error* and *Confuſion*.

Obſervation upon a Horſe's ſtarting, &c.

It is ſuppoſed, that when a Horſe ſtares about, and ſtarts, his Eyes are bad; but this, like many more, is a vulgar Error; for theſe ſort of Horſes, inſtead of having *bad Eyes*, generally ſee too well, if I may be allowed to ſpeak ſo; and if he be a full aged Horſe, and in Uſe, that ſtares and ſtarts at every haſty Motion, or uncommon Object, it will be much if ever he leave thoſe Tricks off, unleſs he be rode down ſo low, that he is not fit to be rid at all.

Further-

Furthermore, if the Reader will take my Advice, I would have him view a Horſe in the Lanes where there is rough and uneven Roads, and ſtand before him as he trots briſkly down Hill; for if he perform well, I mean, *if he trot nimbly, and all of a piece, down a Hill, you need not fear him on any Ground whatſoever*; but moſt Horſes trot very ill down Bank (as we ſay) and ſeem as if they were in two Pieces, that is, the *Fore* and *Hind-Quarters*, inſtead of moving compactly and firmly together, twiſt and twine every way, as if they belonged to different Horſes; therefore let me ſtrictly caution the *Chapman* to examine the Horſe upon all Sorts of Ground, but, more eſpecially, upon *uneven Ground*, and *down Hill*. Remarks upon a Horſe's Trot down Hill.

When I ſpeak of a *Chapman*, I would be underſtood to mean any Perſon that wants a good Horſe for his own riding, not thoſe *Chapmen* who buy to ſell again; for theſe *Chaps* look no farther than the preſent, by reaſon, if the Horſe be a good ſtrong one, with a *flaming Tail*, they are pretty ſure of packing him off to one or other that does not underſtand them; for theſe Sort of *Petit Maitres* are ſo full of themſelves, that they reject all wiſe Counſel.

You ſhould alſo conſider, that we are apt to judge too favourably of Horſes upon a Shew; whereas, we ſhould judge and reaſon cooly, and deliberately, upon the whole, and not be over-haſty, in making a Bargain, of which we may have Cauſe to repent for a long time, before we can get rid of it; nothing being a greater Drug in the Hands of a *Gentleman of Honour*, than a bad Horſe; ſeeing he muſt bely his own Conſcience if he ſpeaks well of him, and few Horſes are ſold without ſome fine Words to put them off.

In fine, If you meet with a Horſe that anſwers my Deſcription, I durſt warrant him to carry you well at any rate you chuſe to ride; and altho' you may not find one that anſwers it in every Reſpect,

yet the nearer he comes up to it, the more reaſon have you to expect good Things of him; for, as I have ſaid before, ſo I muſt end this Diſcourſe in the like Strain, (*viz.*) a *Road-Horſe* or *Hunter*, ſhould be *large*, *ſtrong*, and *nimble as a Galloway*; he ſhould go *wide behind* and *near before*, as we ſay; and then if his Shapes be anſwerable, the Rider needs not care what Roads he is to go over, or with what Company, provided he feed him well, as I have ſaid; and if he omits that Point, *he muſt expect no more than he deſerves for not finding him well*, to keep him upon his Feet. I muſt now proceed to give my Thoughts relating to ſome Particulars which ſlipt my Memory when I wrote the *Firſt Volume* on this Subject.

CHAP. II.

Of the good and evil Habits of Horſes, and their Keepers.

WE find experimentally, that brute Creatures will contract, what we may call, *Habits*, as well as *Men*, and that theſe may be improved, or amended, as well as made worſe; it is therefore neceſſary for me to tell the Reader what I have, from my own Obſervation found true: And *Firſt*,

When the Viciouſneſs of a Horſe proceeds from his natural Diſpoſition, it is eaſy to gather ſome Signs of it from his Countenance; yet the Signs which Authors have given us about the *Temper* of Horſes proceeding from this or that *Colour*, is as erroneous as the *Doctrine* of *Temperaments* and *Humours* in *human Bodies*, of this or that Complexion.

The moſt ſure and certain Way to ſatisfy yourſelf whether the Horſe has any *natural* or *acquired Habits*, is *Trial*; for by this, we may ſoon be convinced,

vinced, in moſt Inſtances eſpecially; becauſe a vicious Nature will ſhew itſelf immediately in a *Brute*, tho' the *human Species* has ſometimes ſuch Strength of Reaſon as ſcreens it from us for a long time together.

The *common Inſtinct* which is implanted in all *brute Creatures*, is, chiefly, in order for their Preſervation; and, it is plain enough, that this approaches nearer to *Reaſon* in ſome, than in others; neither can we ſufficiently admire the Care and Caution of particular Creatures with reſpect to the Choice of their Food, and the avoiding of Danger.

A *Horſe* is a noble Creature, naturally ſtrong and courageous, and, for this Reaſon, he is not endowed with ſo much Stratagem as others of leſs account, more particularly the *Beaſts of Prey*, whoſe *Inſtinct* leads them to many little Wiles for their Preſervation, as well as to Cruelty and Fierceneſs. Yet Horſes are infinitely various in their Tempers, and, If I may ſo ſay, in their Undertaking likewiſe. For, as among *Men*, ſo we find among *Horſes*, that ſome are *briſk* and *active*, and of a *quick Apprehenſion*, as well as *retentive Memory*, whilſt others are *dull*, and *ſluggiſhly ſtupid*; ſome are *calm* and *gentle*, others are *fierce* and *furious*; ſome are *ſkittiſh* and *fearful*, others are *reſolute* and *bold*; and *laſtly*, tho' a Horſe may be of an excellent Diſpoſition and Temper, yet he may be rendered quite the reverſe by falling into bad Hands, and it may be a very difficult Matter to remove ſuch bad Habits, acquired from the Careleſſneſs or Want of Underſtanding in the *Owner* or *Keeper*.

It is evident with reſpect to *Horſes*, as well as *Men*, that their Tempers alter with their Years; for altho' a *Colt* may be *hot*, *fiery* and *untractable*, yet as he grows to Years of Maturity, he may prove mild and governable; and, in the main, unleſs a *Colt* be *briſk* and full of *Spirit*, we cannot expect he will be better in that reſpect when he is older, but we are rather to fear he will be ſtill more and

more dull and ſluggiſh as he advances in Years; ſo that it is in theſe two Things that they moſt evidently alter according to their *Ages*.

It has been obſerved by former Authors, that *Colts* have been affected in their *Tempers* by the Paſtures they go in; as that Paſture which produces long and ſour Graſs, inclines a *Colt* to *Sluggiſhneſs*; and one that is more ſweet and airy, makes him grow more *lively* and *mettleſome*, in proportion to his Size and Lineage: Moreover, the ſour, wet Paſture occaſions Diſeaſes, eſpecially if it be expoſed to the cold Winds; and theſe will prevent the *Colt* from ſhewing his Mettle, as well as hinder him from thriving; tho' he may be recover'd, in ſome meaſure, by turning him into a Paſture of a different Nature.

The Management or training up *Colts*, lays a Foundation for *good* or *bad Habits*; for there is nothing more difficult than to remove any *Habit* of long ſtanding, more eſpecially if ſuch *Habit* has been contracted early; this is plain and obvious as well in *human* as in *brute Creatures*. And I have good Reaſon to remember the Truth of this Doctrine, for I had like to have had my Hand bitten off by a *Stoned Horſe* that I bred, and was too fond of when he was young; for I could have made him play his Gambols round about me in his Paſture, and ſtand upright upon his Hind-feet, and lay his Fore-feet upon my Shoulders, while he licked my Face; but this Uſage, in time, made him become a little too familiar, ſo that when he knew more of his Strength, he play'd his *Horſe-play* too ruggedly; and once when he had a Sweat during his training for galloping, I happened to have hold of his Bridle while the Servant was wiping him over, when he run full open-mouth'd, and catch'd me by the Hand, and ran back with me upon his *Hind-feet*, lifting me off the Ground for near ten Yards together; and if I had not, caſually, had a Napkin over my Hand,

he

he had cruſhed the Bones of it to Piece ; ſo it ſhall be a Warning to me, and, I hope, it will to every one beſides, never to play *Fools Game* with Colts, either in the Paſture, or in the Stable, but to keep them at a Diſtance, as Slaves, yet not to let them want any Thing that is neceſſary either for *Food* or *Phyſick* ; ſeeing, if we are over kind to them, it is more likely to make them *Man-keen* (as we ſay) than better conditioned.

I ſhall now proceed to point out ſome Errors in the common Management of Horſes, with relation to their *Food, Exerciſe,* &c.

CHAP. IV.

Of the common Errors with relation to Food, Exerciſe, *&c.*

IT is my ſincere Opinion, that more good Horſes are ſpoiled by *bad keeping*, and *unskilful exerciſing* them, than by any Thing elſe ; yet I think, I ſhould have taken in a Male adminiſtration of *Medicines* (if they may be ſo called) tho' the common Doſes of one *Hotch-potch* or other, as given by *Farriers*, are far from being worthy of the Name of *Medicines* ; and I am ſurprized that Gentlemen ſhould be ſo miſled by a Set of ignorant, illiterate Fellows, who have more *Noſtrums* and *Nonſenſe* than would fill St. *Paul*'s Church from End to End : For the Reaſon of Things, or what we term the *Modus operandi* of any of their Applications, is not what they ſeek after, therefore how ſhould we expect any ſound Practice amongſt them, when they neither underſtand the *Anatomy* of the Creature they practiſe upon, or the real Virtues of the *Drugs* they make uſe of, in order to effect Cures, whether inwardly or outwardly.

The common Farriers ignorance.

Food,

Food, when it is unwholesome, or if it be given in too *great* or *small* a Quantity, occasions many Disorders in the Body of a *Horse*, as well as in that of a Man; for, as some *Men* require a larger Allowance of *Food* than others of like Stature, even so it is with relation to Horses; and altho' it is the received Opinion, that if a Horse eats, or feeds heartily, he will work heartily, yet I must own myself a little dubious in this Point, because I have had several Horses with easy or moderate Stomachs, that would perform better upon a Journey than such as eat twice the Quantity; for those Horses that eat voraciously, are often of a lax Habit of *Body*, and therefore dung more frequently than those whose Bowels are stronger; and, as far as I have observed, the Horse that dungs only once in ten Miles, will out-travel him that parts with that Excrement every Mile, or oftener; for it is a Sign, if he shoot off his Food very fast, that he gets too little Corn, *&c.* or else that he is of a washy Constitution, and will be faintish and sick on any laborious Exercise. Yet notwithstanding what has been said, I love to see a Horse have a good Appetite, provided he do not part with his Excrements too quickly, and that they are not soft like a *Cow's*; that is, I had rather chuse a *Galloping Horse*, or *Hunter*, of *Fifteen Hands high*, that would eat *Twelve Quarts of Oats, Beans, &c. de Die in Diem*, than one that would only eat *Eight* or *Ten*; so the Reader must apply what I have just now said, to such Horses only as eat a great deal, but are not able to perform accordingly; yet I am pretty sure that there are Horses which put off, or scour off their Meat (as we say) very fast, which would prove good and durable, provided they had a sufficient Allowance of *Oats*, *&c.* For poor low Feeding, such as *Hay* or *Grass* alone, I mean for a working Horse, I say, poor and low Feeding, and hard Working, causes a Horse to put off his Meat before it has been sufficiently acted upon by the Stomach, *&c.* and therefore it

Horses that eat little, often the best.

Hay and Grass the Author calls low feeding.

may

may be ſaid ſuch Horſes part with crude Excrements, or ſuch Excrements as have a deal of nutritive Juices in them. For it is plain, a Horſe that has a good Stomach will eat ſo greedily either of *Hay* or *Oats*, when he has been a good while from his Cratch, and at Exerciſe, that he ſcarcely takes time to chew his *Food*, and therefore the Stomach cannot have ſo much Power upon it as when ſufficiently *maſticated*; for which Reaſon, the Dung of thoſe Horſes contains, perhaps, as much Nouriſhment in it, as would feed another; therefore, to hinder your Horſe from ſwallowing his Hay too faſt, it is beſt to let him pull it through a ſtrait Cratch, and to do the ſame by his Oats. I think the *Dragoons*, *&c.* have a good Method, for they give chopt Straw (Wheat Straw is beſt) amongſt their Provender, and it not only hinders their Horſes from devouring it voraciouſly, but ſerves to ſcour the *Guts* in manner of a *Taſſel*, or hard Bur, when it is incorporated with the Balls of Dung, and thereby prevents too much Slimineſs or Viſcidity, from which would ariſe many troubleſome Diſtempers beſides *Worms*, *&c.* And as for thoſe Vermin, the very beſt of all Animals whatſoever, I know no better Method to deſtroy them, than to rob them of their Bed of Slime in which they breed; yet we muſt not be over-bold in our Proceedings this Way neither, ſeeing it is as neceſſary for the Inſide of the *Guts* to be covered, or beſmeared over with a *ſlimy Matter*, to defend their villous Coats from the Irritations they would meet with, as for the *Teeth* to be placed in the Mouth for Maſtication; therefore a *Medium* is neceſſary.

Horſes that eat a deal, and work much, part with crude Excrements.

Worms, the beſt Way to deſtroy them effectually is to rob them of their Bed of Slime.

Slimy Mucus of the Guts neceſſary to preſerve Health.

It is no uncommon Thing for People to ſuffer Horſes to lie at Hard-meat (as we call it) for Weeks, nay, Months, I may ſay, without any *Exerciſe*, rather than riding them along the Streets to Water, and back again, or without allowing them a Sufficiency of Oats, *&c.* This Practice of all others, ought to be condemned, ſeeing it is the

Exerciſe the beſt Means to preſerve or reſtore Health.

Parent

ren of many Diſorders, but more particularly o the *Greaſe* and *Scratches*. I might as well ſay once for all, that Want of *Exerciſe* in *Horſes*, and Idleneſs or Slothfulneſs in *Mankind*, is the true Reaſon why ſo many different Sorts of Medicines are neceſſarily preſcribed to preſerve or reſtore Health; for would we but allow our Horſes a Sufficiency of *Oats*, *&c.* together with *ſweet Hay*, *clean Dreſſing*, and *proper Exerciſe*, we ſhould have leſs Occaſion for *Antimony*, *Aloes*, *Diapente*, or any of the reſt of the Tribe of *Drugs* and *mixed Medicines* preſcribed by a Set of blundering Fellows that are ſcarcely qualified *to carry Guts to a Bear*, as we ſay; for they do not know the *Modus operandi* of what they preſcribe, therefore I am not out in applying the *Epithet* ſo often as I have already, and may hereafter have Occaſion to do.

Farriers cenſured.

Exerciſe is more particularly neceſſary for *Horſes*, becauſe their Blood is very apt to be *ſizey* and *viſcid*; and this is, in a great Meaſure, hindered by proper and due Airings; for the more than ordinary Motion the *Lungs* and *Midriff* are put unto, as well as the whole *Animal Syſtem*, upon a good breathing Bout, contributes very much to mix, elaborately, the blood and Juices, and forward Circulation; otherwiſe the *Humours* of the Body would tend (more than they naturally do) towards *Putrefaction*, from whence many and great Evils would ariſe. And it may be obſerved, even by the moſt illiterate, of how great Benefit *Exerciſes* is to Horſes; for when their Legs are puff'd up and ſwell'd to ſuch a Degree that the *Humours* (as they are generally called) are ready to break forth at the Heels, do but ſtir the Horſe about, and exerciſe him a moderate Space, and the Swelling will immediately ſubſide, unleſs they have been of long ſtanding, and the *Juices* become corrupt, by their Lodgment upon the Parts; for, in ſuch Caſe, they are moſtly out of the Verge of Circulation, therefore they muſt, of Conſequence, corrupt, putrify, and break thro'

Want of Exerciſe occaſions the Greaſe, Scratches, &c.

the Skin about the Heels, which is the moſt depending Part, as we term it; yet, as to calling the *Greaſe*, or any other running Sores about the Heels or Legs of Horſes, by the common Phraſe of Humours fallen down, *&c.* is a very illiterate Way of ſpeaking, and exceeding immechanical, as I have plainly ſhewn in my firſt Volume of *Farriery*, under the Chapter of the *Greaſe*; yet, I find, all the *right Reaſon* in the World will not be able to diſſuade People out of *common Error*, I mean, the major Part of the People; for I have been an *Ear-witneſs* of much *Nonſenſe*, and as many *Abſurdities*, with relation to the *Cauſes* and *Cure* of Diſtempers in Horſes, *&c.* ſince, as before I publiſh'd that Book; therefore, unleſs Men will apply themſelves a little more to the Study of *Anatomy*, *Mechanics*, and *Natural Philoſophy*, it will be in vain for me to write, or deliver any plainer Doctrine than that of former Authors, who had their Heads brimful of *Humours* falling down to this or that Part, with other Notions full as wild and indigeſted.

Humours fallingdown, a very illiterate Way of Expreſſion.

I might here run into a long Diſcourſe, and ſpin out ſeveral Pages upon the Benefit and Advantage of exerciſing Horſes according to the Diſpoſition of their Bodies, and the Nature of the Caſe; but I hope a Word to the Wiſe is ſufficient, and as for the very illiterate Part of our Species, *Blundevill*, *Markham*, or *De Grey*, may be deemed as good Authors, and to preſcribe as much according to *Gunter*, as any Men now living; altho' thoſe of the preſent Times may, indeed, have a few more hard Words, and cant Terms than their Fore-fathers, who lov'd plain downright Dunſtable, and therefore ſpoke to the *Audience* in a Language ſuitable to their Capacity: Theſe are the *common Farriers*, &c. And, if I would undertake the ſame *Style* and Way of Reaſoning with thoſe who have gone before, excepting Mr. *Gibſon*, I might very eaſily write a *Folio* in lieu of a ſmall *Octavo*; but *Truth* lies unconceal'd, and that too within a ſmall Compaſs, nay,

The Author's Irony with relation to Farriers.

Truth lies within a ſmall Compaſs.

nay, almoſt within the Compaſs of the meaneſt Capacity, provided there be only as much *commendable Curioſity*, as prompts the Perſon to ſeek after it; and I can ſincerely aſſure thoſe who do undertake ſuch Search, that they will find themſelves very amply rewarded in the Conſiderations it will furniſh them with on many Occaſions, beſide the main one, *(viz.)* That of the *Adoration of a Deity*. But I muſt own, that after *Truth*, and the Reaſon of Things is diſcovered by us, we find ourſelves a Sort of unfit Mortals for common Society, becauſe we are obliged to hear ſo much Nonſenſe in relation to every *Scene* of Life: And I can't ſay but I often reflect upon a good old Copy I have ſeveral times writ over when a Boy, which, becauſe there is a great deal of *Truth* in, I imagine it will be as authentic in the ſucceeding, as the preſent Age. It is this; *viz.*

A good old Copy.

Fond World adieu, come Death *and cloſe my Eyes,*
More Geeſe *than* Swans *now live, more* Fools *than* Wiſe.

Humours, therefore, muſt never be ſaid to fall down, ſeeing we ought to expreſs the Cauſe of ſwell'd Legs, *&c.* a little more clearly, I mean, we ought to explain the Thing *mechanically*, which is doing ſomething to the Purpoſe; for all the reſt, that is, all other Kind of Reaſoning, is abſurd, and out of the Way; ſeeing an *Animal Body* is a perfect Piece of *Mechaniſm*, and the Operations and Actions of it are, for ſuch Reaſon, to be explained according to *Mechanical Laws*.

The Operations of the Body, and its Humours, to be explained by Mechanical Laws.

Do not we every Day, nay, I may almoſt ſay, do we not every Hour experience the very different Effects of a *Prone* and *Horizontal*, and an Erect or Perpendicular Poſture of our Bodies? Is it not common for thoſe of weak, feeble, and *leucophlegmatic* Habit of Body, to be troubled with *ſwell'd Legs* towards the *Evening*; whereas, in the Mornings, they

Prone and Horizontal Poſture, the Difference it makes with relation to the Animal Juices.

they ſhall be very much fallen; nay, ſometimes, they will quite ſubſide, tho' at Night they ſhall be ſwell'd as before.

Swell'd Legs mechanically accounted for.

Is this then to be called *Humours fallen down to the Limbs?* Or is it not more proper to ſay, That the *Force* of the *Heart*, in its *Syſtole*, or Contraction, is ſcarce able to raiſe the Column of *Blood* in ſuch perpendicular Situation of the containing Veſſels, whereby that *Fluid* is (as it were) ſtagnant; and the Fibres of ſuch *Animal* being in too weak and lax a State, they yield to the collateral Preſſure of ſuch Fluid, and it is therefore ſuch Swellings are produced: But when the *Animal* lies down, then the *Veſſels* are in a kind of *Diagonal* Situation, and therefore the *Blood* moves forward more eaſily, or, in other Words, the *Blood* does not require ſo much *Force* in the Heart to move it round the Body in a *diagonal*, as in a *perpendicular* Poſture of it.

The Situation and Poſture of the Body is too little attended to.

There is little Notice taken of the Poſture, or Situation of *Animals*, with relation to their being differently affected by it; but if more Attention were given to the Doctrine of *Mechanics*, we ſhould not be ſo full of *Humours falling down to the Limbs*, &c. nor abundance of ſuch-like Nonſenſe, daily jabber'd over by the *unſkilful Part of the Profeſſion*, to a Parcel of Folks as illiterate as themſelves, and it is therefore the Thing goes down glibly enough; but I ſhall defer any further Remarks upon this Point till I come to treat upon the *Greaſe*, *ſwell'd Legs*, &c.

Exerciſe, for the above-ſaid Reaſons, muſt be the beſt *Phyſick* (as the common Expreſſion is) either for *Man* or *Horſe*, becauſe *Nature* is thereby aſſiſted to diſlodge the peccant Humours, and to diſcharge them by the proper *Emunctories*; and if Mankind would only conſider a little, they would be convinced that there is not ſo much Occaſion for Heaps of *Receipts*, *Arcanas*, or *Noſtrums*, as ſome of our unthinking Brethren would pretend; and, for my Part,

Part, I am so far convinced of this *Truth*, from my long Practice, and daily Observation, that I am truly of Opinion both *Human* and *Brute Creatures* would enjoy a greater Degree of Health were there neither *Physician* nor *Farrier* in the Universe. I hope the *Reader* does not misconstrue my Meaning, for I intend it in a general Way, (viz.) *There are so many Demi-Doctors, who do more Mischief than all the right-knowing of the Profession do Good*; therefore the *Roman Emperor*, who excused the *Physicians* from the Banishment he then intended to the People of that City, had good Reason for what he said, when he was asked why those Gentlemen should be better used than the rest, (viz.) *If I banish the* Physicians, Rome *will soon grow too populous.*

Physicians, &c. censured.

One of the Emperors of Rome excuses the Physicians from Banishment, and why.

Add to these *Demi-Doctors* the old doating *House-wives*, with their Bundles of *Family Receipts* for the Cure of every Distemper you think of, nay, for the Cure of many more besides those let loose by *Epimetheus*, when he opened the Box which he received by *Pandora* from *Jupiter*; for you must know, the Catalogue of Diseases is much larger now, than it was formerly, and every Physician has his *favourite Distemper*. For Example, if you have a Pain in your Back, or Side of the Belly, it is immediately pronounced a Fit of the *Gravel*; nay, when the Patient vomits, as is most frequent, it must be called the *Windy Gravel*, although there is no such Distemper in *Nature*; and as to the windy Eructations in Gravel-Pains, they proceed from an Irritation of the *Nerves* of the *Kidneys* and *Ureters*, which by a kind of *Oscillation*, or Consent of Parts, causes convulsive Twitchings in the *Stomach*, and from hence, the Vomiting, *&c.*

The Catalogue of Diseases much larger now than formerly.

A great many Disorders of our Bodies may be plainly accounted for from the like Principles: As *First*, the Head-ach after hard Drinking is not the Fumes of the Liquor that fly up to the Brain, but the

Head-ach from hard Drinking mechanically accounted

the painful and uneasy Sensation felt by the Nerves about the *Stomach*, and thence communicated to the Brain by *Oscillation*. So likewise is *Sea Sickness* a Disorder of the *Brain*, from the unusual Motion which the Ship gives it; and from thence, by Consent of Parts, it is carried to the Stomach, where it occasions Vomitings, *&c.*

Sea-Sickness accounted for.

I might here account for the Loathings and frequent Pukings of *Breeding Women*, and shew, that even these Symptoms are produced from such Causes as I have already assigned, and that they cease so soon as the Sensation becomes habitual; but I must desist at present, and keep more to the Point in Hand; tho' what I must beg Leave now and then to digress for, is to shew, as much as possible, that *Diseases*, with their *Symptoms*, proceed from *Natural Causes*, and that the *Latter* is often mistaken for the *Former*; that is, the *Symptom* is most frequently mistaken for the *Disease* itself, whereby many and great Evils are brought about.

The Symptom often mistaken for the Disease itself.

A *Horse* that is high-fed, and has not Exercise accordingly, is very unfit to perform a Journey; for he will be apt to tire, and grow jadish, before he has travelled many Miles, unless you suffer him to move very slow; and besides this, if we want to use a Horse in such Condition, we must be obliged to take more Care and Pains to keep him in Health, than is required when *due Dressing* and *proper Exercise* has preceded, for he will be subject to the Disorders of a sizey, viscid Blood; which Sizineſs is occasioned, as I have before observed, from the want of muscular Motion, or in other Words, from want of *Exercise*, *proper Feeding*, &c.

A High-fed Horse without Exercise not fit for a Journey.

Subject to the Disorders of a Sizey Blood.

I might, in this Place, take upon me to enumerate the several Disorders proceeding from *Overfulness*, and Want of *Exercise*; but, when I consider the Thing, I find there are few or no *Diseases* but what owe some of their Symptoms to the *Neglect* of their *Master* or *Keeper*; for if these are

so

Exercise, the Neglect of it makes the Juices tend greatly towards Putrefaction.

so careless that the Horse's Body, for want of *Exercise*, is fill'd with *stagnant Juices*, or such as tend greatly to Putrefaction. I am almost at a Loss to mention any one *Distemper* in which the Neglect of it may not have its full Share in producing; for altho' the Action of the *Heart* gives the original Impulse to the Blood, &c. whereby the whole Body is supply'd, as from a *Fountain*, yet it is the *muscular* Motion, in what we term *bodily Exercise*, that chiefly keeps up the Circulation in the extreme Parts; such as the *Limbs*, &c. and this is easily seen by the most unobserving Part of Mankind; for even these Folks know that a Horse's Legs will swell by standing in the House without *Exercise*, altho' they call the Thing by a wrong Name, when they tell us, that *the Humours are falling down*, &c. Yet I hope to set People right about the Cause of the *Grease*, and make them speak more intelligibly about that, as well as other Distempers in Horses.

Wind.

The best Method to know whether a Horse's *Wind* be good and sound, is to give him a *brushing Gallop*, as the *Jockeys* term it; and if he performs this without coughing, or heaving extraordinarily in the Flanks, it is judged that his *Wind* is sound; or if you have not Conveniency to give the Horse a Gallop, as observed, you may possibly find some rising hilly Ground near his Standing, and if so, you may order him to be moved pretty quick up such Place, which will undoubtedly discover the Goodness of his Wind, provided you have any tolerable Judgment in these Affairs, for he will puff and blow exceedingly, notwithstanding the *Dealer* may have given him some of his *Arcana* or *Nostrums* for the Cure of Broken-wind.

Indeed, any Horse that has too little Exercise, and is what we call foul, may puff and blow when moved quick up a Hill; but that kind of Breathing is easily distinguishable from *Pursiveness*, &c. for in the later, he will heave much more in the

Flanks

Flanks than he would do were he only foul and fat: So that, I ſay, the beſt Method to try a Horſe's Wind is to trot him ſharply up a Hill; and the ſureſt Way to know whether he be a firm compact *Nag*, and divide well, is *to ſee him trot down Hill*; for, as I have ſaid, if a Horſe walk and trot in a Line, and nimbly down a Hill, you need not fear what Ground you come upon with ſuch a Horſe; but, indeed, moſt People are ſo ſtupid, that they are afraid of ſeeing an Imperfection in an Horſe they are viewing, tho', at the ſame time, they muſt venture their Body upon his Back. And herein let us remember *Horace*'s Advice, and take care to chuſe a *Horſe* as he would chuſe a *Woman*, leſt we ſhould be deceived in our Opinion, ſeeing *Facies (ut ſæpe) decori molli fulta pede eſt.*

In fine, if we expect to be well carried, we ſhould rather think too ill, than too well of the Horſe we have in View, that is, we ſhould rather magnify than diminiſh his Imperfections: for 'tis Ten to One we ſhall find them ſtill increaſe and grow larger than we at firſt imagined; and really, it is the Neglect of this Particular which is the ſole Reaſon why ſo many bad, fooliſh Bargains are every Day made, as well for Human, as for brute Creatures. What I mean is this, *(viz.)* Do but ſtrip a Horſe of his borrowed Graces or Perfections, and then you will be the better enabled to judge of his real Merit; and, in Order hereto, you have only to keep the *Dealer*, and his *Emiſſaries*, off the Horſe's Back, as well as from his Bridle, and he will, in a ſmall Space of Time, appear *in puris naturalibus*; eſpecially, if you take him from the Ground where he has been moſt uſed to the Spurs, *&c.* for while he is near the Stable upon his Shew, he will expect his uſual Diſcipline; and, conſequently, he will look more bold and mettleſome than he really is.

The particular Diſorders which are brought on by Careleſſneſs in *Dreſſing*, *Feeding*, *Exerciſing*, and the like, are *firſt* a Load of Humours upon the *Bowels*, The Diſeaſes produced from want of Exerciſe.

Bowels, such are the *Brains*, *Lungs*, *Liver*, &c. together with the Over-fulneſs of the *Alimentary Tube*, which is the *Stomach* or *Guts*; add to theſe the *Glands*, or ſecretory Ducts obſtructed, from whence proceed *Fevers* of the worſt Kind, *Cheſt-foundering*, as the Farriers call it, together with all the neceſſary *Requiſites* for producing an *Aſthma*, or *Broken-wind*; for which Diſorder (if it is confirmed) there is no Cure, notwithſtanding what is every Day boaſted of for that Purpoſe.

Broken-wind, no Cure for it when confirmed.

Secondly, The *Glanders* often proceed from Over-fulneſs and Want of Exerciſe at proper Intervals, as well as the *Yellows*, or *Jaundice*; and, *laſtly*, to *Gourdineſs*, or ſwell'd Legs: And, if I am not miſtaken, Mr. *Gibſon*, in his Book intitled, *The True Method of Dieting Horſes*, tells us, that *Spavins*, *Wind-galls*, and other Excreſcences, are produced from a Redundancy of Humours lodged in the Horſe's Body, thro' Want of Exerciſe; and that when theſe Humours fall externally upon the Joints and Sinews, they muſt neceſſarily bring on the aforeſaid Grievances: But I muſt diſſent from Mr. *Gibſon* in this Point, altho' I muſt confeſs he is one of the beſt *Authors* in the *Art of Farriery*. For *Spavins*, *Wind-galls*, &c. are not from a Load of Humours, but rather from an over-ſtraining of the Joints and Sinews while the Horſe is young; ſo that in the main, we may ſay, that theſe Tumours moſtly proceed from over-exerciſing on hard Grounds, and ſetting too much Weight upon the Back; tho', ſometimes, the *Spavin* and *Ring-bone* are hereditary, as well as the Effect of a Contuſion or Cruſh from a Stroke, Fall, &c. but the *Wind-gall* is never occaſioned otherwiſe than from over-ſtretched Sinews, as ſhall be ſhewn hereafter.

Wind-galls proceed from over-ſtretched Sinews.

I cannot, in this Place, forbear to take Notice of that *ridiculouſly fooliſh Notion* among Country People, *(viz.)* That of a Horſe's being rid by the *Bitch-Daughter*, as they term it, for nothing can be more abſurd than ſuch Imagination; there-

Bitch-Daughter, the ridiculous Notion of a Horſe's being rid by it.

fore

fore I am almoſt void of Patience at the bare mention of them, by reaſon Mankind, though bleſs'd above Brutes with the happy Talent of *drawing Inferences*, yet ſhall they run on Head-long in *Error* and *Confuſion*, with relation not only to this, but many more Particulars, which were firſt hatched in the Times of *Monkiſh Ignorance*, when Men were buſied with their *occult Qualities*, and other *Chimeras* of like Significancy.

When any Horſe is kept too long at hard Meat, and is not well *dreſs'd*, *exerciſed*, &c. he is apt to have his Belly clung up, and to hang all over with a kind of dewy Sweat, as if he had, *in Fact*, been rid out upon the Road; and this, no doubt, has occaſioned the Vulgar to imagine their Horſes beſtrid by *Witches*, and therefore they hang up a *hollow Stone*, or Piece of *Iron* over the Horſe's Back, to diſſolve the *Charm:* And this, together with better looking to, as we call it, and an Allowance of more *Corn*, *Beans*, as well as *Exerciſe*, is found ſufficient to reſtore the Horſe to a better State of Health; but whether the Cure is performed by the *hollow Stone*, or Piece of *Iron*, I much doubt it; and yet the Generality of the World are ſo ſtupid, that they attribute the Horſe's Recovery to thoſe Sort of Trifles, forgetting that they alter'd the Creature's manner of Living, and gave him more Corn than Exerciſe.

Hard-meat, too long at it without Exerciſe bad.

The facetious *Butler*, in his Poem intitled *Hudibras*, has given us a very lively Image of a *Philoſophaſter*, or *Quack-Doctor*, under the Character, of *Sidrophel*; and, in one Part of the Character, he touches upon the Method in uſe with the Vulgar to chaſe away the *Bitch-Daughter*; (viz.)

Hudibras quoted.

Chaſe evil Spirits away by Dint
Of Sickle, Horſe-ſhoe, hollow Flint.

The reſt of *Sidrophel*'s Character is worth any one's reading, altho' the Author of that excellent Book may

may be underſtood, by ſome of the Family of the *Wrong-heads*, to ſneer at Philoſophy in general, where he only means the *Demi-Doctor*, or Smatterer in *Philoſophy*:

Who like a Dog *that turns the Spit,*
Beſtirs himſelf, and plies his Feet,
To climb the Wheel, but all in vain,
His own Weight brings him down again;
And ſtill he's in the ſelf-ſame Place
Where at his ſetting out he was.
So in the Circle ——— ——— Hud.

Incubus or Night-Mare accounted for.

I muſt confeſs there is a Diſorder which now and then affects *Human Bodies*, that we call *Incubus*, or *Aſthma Nocturnum*, which ſignifies the *Night-Mare*, or *Night-Aſthma*, and ſeems as if ſomething of a Weight rid upon the Breaſt, the Cauſe of which is eaſily aſſigned; for thoſe People who are troubled with an *Aſthma*, are worſe put to it to breathe in Bed than up, by reaſon ſuch prone Poſture cauſes the *Lungs* to be preſſed by the *Diaphragma* or *Midriff*, which is brought forwards by the Bowels falling that Way, and thereby leſſening the Capacity of the Breaſt, whereby a Difficulty of Breathing is brought on; that is, the *Lungs* of thoſe in an *Aſthma* are harder put to it to expand themſelves in Inſpiration, when a Perſon is *Horizontal*, than in an *erect Poſture*; and, from hence, the ſeeming Load upon the Breaſt when ſuch Perſons are aſleep.

Aſthma, the Author's Account of it.

This Affection alſo happens to People in Health, who are apt to dream uneaſy *Dreams*, which proceed from a Diſtemperature of Thought, and the like.

Dreams occaſion the Night Mare.

From hence we may obſerve, how neceſſary it is to order our Horſes, who have little Exerciſe, to ſtand with empty Cratches ſeveral Hour in the Day, leſt they grow foul and full of Humours (to the *Farriers* Expreſſion) by too much Reſt, and too little Work; for, according to the Expreſſion of

the very facetious Dr. *Boynard*, in his excellent Poem upon Health, *Faſting is Nature's Scavenger*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Food of Horſes, *and of the Vices ſome are addicted to in Feeding.*

HAving, in the foregoing Pages, ſhewn the Neceſſity and Benefits ariſing from *clean Dreſſing*, and proper *Exerciſe*, I ſhall now proceed to ſhew the Nature of *Food*, in as general and conciſe a Manner as poſſible. And

Firſt, I apprehend that *Oats* and *Beans* are the moſt healthful Grain to keep to, as we ſay, provided they be ſound and good; but old *Beans* are very apt to be full of *Inſects*, ſuch as the *Farmers* call *Weevils*; and theſe being ſwallowed down along with the Provender, may prove unhealthful, as well as their *Ova*, or Eggs, be productive of *Worms* of different Kinds; for nothing is more certain, than that *Worms* are bred from the Eggs of Inſects ſwallow'd along with the Food of Animals, whether *Brute* or *Human*; and he who diſputes this, may as well ſay, that the *Grub* or *Maggot* in a *Hazel-Nut* is produced without any Egg at all, whereas it is formed from the Egg of an Inſect that was in the Bloſſom; and when ſuch *Maggot* grows big, and has eaten all the *Kernel*, then he eats thro' the Shell, and, in a little time, turns to a Fly, and takes Wing in order to propagate his Species.

Oats and Beans the beſt Provender for Horſes.

Worms how produced.

Maggot in a Hazel Nut how bred.

The very learned and ingenious Dr. *Stephen Hales*, Author of the *Vegetable* and *Hæmaſtatical Experiments*, has lately, for the great Benefit of Mankind, publiſhed ſome further *Experiments*, made in order to procure a good and wholeſome *Water* from *Sea Water*, and that too at a ſmall Expence, which, in my Opinion, he has effectually diſco-

vered; and therefore is intitled to, or at leaſt ought to have a more ample Reward for his Trouble, than ſome late Pretenders to a Diſcovery of a *Diſſolvent* of the *Stone*, &c. which Piece of *Empiricism* will not ſtand the Teſt of many *Moons*, but dwindle down along with others of like Stamp, notwithſtanding it has been ſo fortunate as to get an *Act of Parliament* for its Sanction. I ſay, Dr. *Hales*, in his late *Experiments*, has alſo told the World how to keep *Weevils* out of *Beans*, *Wheat*, *Skipliſt*, &c. ſo that we may hope, where the *Farmer* will follow his Direction, to have ſounder Beans than we have had for ſeveral Years. But, I fear the Generality of Mankind will be too indolent and lazy, and that they will rather ſuffer their Horſes to eat *Weevils*, than be at the Pains to have the *Beans* cured, as directed by the ſaid Gentleman, altho' ſcarce any Thing is more eaſily done, or with leſs Expence.

Sir Hans Mrs. her Medicines ...ophecy'd upon.

In *Italy*, *Spain*, and ſome of the hotter Climates, *Barley* is the common *Provender*; but their *Barley* is longer, and more ſlender than ours, as well as of more compact Subſtance, and may, therefore afford more ſolid Nouriſhment; yet a good deal of this is to be attributed to Cuſtom, and what the Horſe has been uſed to from a *Foal*; for *Wheat* will purge Horſes that are not accuſtom'd to it, as well as *Barley*; and yet, if you give them conſtantly of ſuch Grain, their Bodies would be better able to retain and keep it from paſſing off ſo much that Way; and, for theſe Reaſons, I take it to be proper, now and then, to mix *Wheat*, *Barley*, or even *Malt*, with the Feeds of *Oats* and *Beans* given to *Running Horſes*, *Hunters*, &c. ſince nothing conduces more to keep any Animal in Strength and Vigour, than *Change of Diet*, provided, as I have before hinted, his *Exerciſe* and *Dreſſing* be anſwerable.

Barley the common Food in Italy, Spain, &c.

Wheat purges Horſes that are unuſed to it.

Diet, the Change of it wholeſome.

No

No Part of the World produces more Hay than *England*, for the Compass; and altho' the *Scots* give Straw to their Horses (in a great measure) and that they look well with it, yet I am of Opinion that Hay well laid in, is the only sort of *Fodder* for our Horses; and I am pretty sure that it will make a Horse fat, and in good liking, provided the Servant have a right Way of giving it, which is, by a little at a time and well shaked.

Hay, no Country produces more or better than our own.

I would be understood of fine sweet Hay, when I say a Horse will be fat with *Hay* alone; but a Man must value his Breast very poorly, that will not allow him, at least, three Quarts of Corn a Day, mix'd with Beans, especially if he use him often: for many a Horse is accounted a Stumbler, when a Load of Oats, or two, properly apply'd, would make him trip along, and scorn the Pavement.

Three Quarts of Corn mix'd with Beans is as little as any Horse should have allowed him.

It is very odd to hear some Men talk with relation to the Allowance of *Oats*, &c. which a Horse should have *per Diem*; for a great many imagine they are not necessary for those Horses that have much Rest, or have not travel'd long Stages; yet I must tell these Gentlemen, that they run the Hazard of bringing on Distempers, if they should have Occasion to use their Horses upon an Expedition, when they are only fed with *Hay*, and a scanty Feeding of *Oats*.

Horses accounted Stumblers, when good Keeping would make them step lightly.

I remember a Case of this Kind which happen'd in my Neighbourhood, just at the time I am writing this Book; for one of my *Patients* having occasion to go to the *Bath Waters* for the Recovery of his Health, happen'd to borrow a Chariot and Pair of Geldings of a Gentleman in *Lancaster*, in order to carry him to the Stage-Coach at *Chester*. The Geldings were large and strong, as well as in good Health and fat, but had had too scanty Allowances of *Oats*, &c. for their Size; three or four Quarts a piece *per* Day, or, I think, less, as the Coachman told me, when I was setting my *Patient* a little on the Road, being the usual Stint; which

A Coach-Horse died for want of proper Management.

made me caution that they ſhould travel very ſhor Stages; yet the Coachman ſaid he could do well enough, for, ſays he, too much Corn will only burn them up in their Bodies; together with ſuch-like Stuff, as is commonly, and every Day ſpoken in ignorant Aſſemblies; however, I ſtill caution'd the Man to take great of his Horſes, becauſe I was afraid he might loſe both of them before he got back to *Lancaſter*, not only by reaſon the Weather was hot and ſurfeiting, but becauſe they had not eaten a Sufficiency of *Corn* and *Beans* before hand, ſo that after they were heated, they would be longer in cooling. In *fine*, it ſo fell out, that one of the Goldings kick'd up his Heels at *Preſton*, on his return Home; and ſome of the *Farriers* ſaid he died of the *Gripes*, or *Cholic*, which indeed might be ſo, if the Servant had let him drink any cold Water near the Time of getting to the Inn; for I have obſerved, that thoſe Horſes which are fed up only with *Graſs* or *Hay*, together with a ſcanty Allowance of *Oats*, &c. and have had a deal of Eaſe, I ſay theſe, of all others, are moſt liable to *Surfeiting*, *Gripings*, &c. when they come to be heated by travelling; for their Blood is long, nay very long in cooling, and therefore one can ſcarcely give them any cold Water with Safety for many Hours after they arrive at the Inn.

A Horſe ſhould always be fed above his Work.

From hence we may learn how neceſſary it is to keep a Horſe above his Work; or, in other Words, how much more reaſonable it is for us to allow our Horſes to be exerciſed and fed above the Buſineſs we put them upon: What I mean is this, (*viz.*) If you have a Horſe in good Tune and order, from Length of Time, and full Allowances of *Oats*, *Beans*, &c. he is leſs liable by far to Diſtempers upon any *hard Job* you put him to, than one in a different Condition. This may be every Day ſeen, if you would make proper Obſervations upon Horſes that fall into People Hands of different Diſpoſitions, and Ways of Thinking as to the Allowances

lowances of Provender, &c. which may be neceſſary for them for this or that Buſineſs.

It is obſervable, that young Horſes have much ſtronger Appetites than thoſe which are come to Maturity; and it is the ſame in other Creatures, particularly *Dogs*, when young, will have voracious Appetites, inſomuch, that the common People imagine them troubled with what they call the *Hungry-Worm* under the Tongue: Whereas ſuch craving Stomach proceeds from a natural Cauſe, and will continue (if the Dog has his Health) till ſuch time as he arrives at his full Growth; ſo that, in the main, there is no ſuch Thing as the *Worm* under a Dog's Tongue, notwithſtanding there are not wanting Proficients that will undertake to cure Dogs of ſuch *canine Appetites*, and to pretend to draw out a *Worm* from under the Dog's Tongue; yet ſuch Thing is only a *Fibre* or ſtringy Subſtance of the ſame Nature with thoſe under any Dog's Tongue that is of full Growth.

A young Horſe requires more Food than a middle-aged one.

Hungry Worm under a Dog's Tongue, what.

It may, indeed, be aſked me, Why all *young Dogs* are not voracious, if the Caſe be as I have urg'd? To which I anſwer, that there is a very great Difference naturally, in reſpect to the Appetite of different Dogs of the ſame Age; and it is my Opinion, that when a young Dog happens to get bad Quarters, he gets the Name of being troubled with the *Hungry-Worm*, ſo he is led away to the *Doctor*, who cuts him *according to Art*; after which his *Mouth*, I mean his *Tongue*, is ſo ſore, that he cannot be ſuppoſed to eat as much as he did before; which may make the Owner think there is a good deal more in the Thing than there really is.

I know the common Story of the *Worm* under the *Tongue*, (*viz.*) That it not only cauſes a voracious Appetite, but likewiſe, by ſtirring, gives ſuch uneaſy Senſations to the Dog, that it makes him gnaw and tear every Thing about him; but this proceeds rather from his Playfulneſs as a

Whelp, and not from any such Thing as a *Worm*; and I durst undertake to shew with a *Microscope*, that such pretended Worm may be taken from under the Tongue of any Dog whatsoever, whether *young* or *old*; and that the same is no more than in common with the rest of the *Fibres* thereabouts.

Worms in aching Teeth, what.

I imagine most of my Readers must have heard of *Worms* in *hollow aching Teeth*, and that such *aching Teeth* has been cured, or, at least, that the Doctor has pretended so, when he has taken something like a *Worm* out of it; but this is a *Mountebank's Trick*, contrived on purpose to deceive the World, by conveying a Piece of small *Packthread*, or *Cat-gut*, into the *hollow Tooth*, and then putting in some *Chirurgic Drug*, or other *Nostrum* of his own; and as soon as such Piece of *Cat-gut* falls into the Water in the Bason, as is generally the Way, it appears a real *Worm* to the naked Eye of an unthinking Person; and it is the same with relation to the Hairs of a *Stone-horse Tail*, which are said to turn to a kind of *Serpents* when they fall into Water: But to enumerate the many *Absurdities* in the World, which go current for *Truths*, would take me up too much Time at present, tho' I could readily shew that there are more Opinions *repugnant*, than *consonant* to right Reason and true *Philosophy*.

Ston'd-horse, the Hair of his Tail said to become Serpents, yet erroneously.

A young Horse may eat a deal, and yet not look fat by it, and why.

As to a young Horse eating a great deal, and not looking fat by it, I imagine it may proceed from the Heat of his Hind-Quarters; for some Horses are so thin-thigh'd, that they will never look plump, nor appear, with what *Horace* in my *Motto* calls *Palatos Tumes*, notwithstanding they may be in good Hunting Order.

The Damage that may accrue to a young Horse that is indulged in Ease and high Feeding, is *Surfeiting*, with all its Concomitants, and these are innumerable, as before hinted: For what are the *Diseases* that may not arise from Errors in *Food* and *Exercise*? Therefore if you feed high, I mean,

more

more especially, if you feed a young Horse high, he should have *Exercise* according to the Disposition of his *Fibres*; that is, he should be exercised according as he is of a *hardy* and *firm*, or of a *washy* and *lax* Constitution: for some will bear twice the Exercise that others can, without being brought low enough for a healthful State; this the *Jockeys* and *Grooms* every Day experience.

A Horse should be exercised according to the Disposition of his Fibres.

It is a good Observation that I have somewhere read, tho' I cannot at present mention the Author of it; which is, That, to know a *washy Constitution'd Horse* from one of a different Disposition, we need only abridge him of his Diet, and he will soon grow lean and dispirited, and appear with a rough Coat: *Whereas* a Horse that has been *high fed*, and had too little *Exercise* along with such Feeding, will shew himself more brisk and lively when you rather limit him of his usual Allowances; and the Reason no doubt is, that a Horse of a lax, washy Constitution, puts off his Meat before it is thoroughly digested, or, at least, before the *Nutritive Particles* are extracted from it by the *Absorbent Vessels* in the Stomach and Guts; I call them *Absorbent Vessels*, because the Food that is taken into the Stomach of *Animals* after it is communicated by the Action called the *Digestive Faculty*, I say, then it is that the *Absorbent Vessels*, or what we call the *Vasa Inhalantia*, absorb or suck up the Nutritive Juices in order to sustain Life; and these sort of Vessels are all over the Inside of *Animals* as well as the Outside, so that there is a great Affinity between *Plants* and *Animals*, if we would only consider it; for the *first* of these takes in their Nourishment by their *external*, and the *latter* by the *internal Absorbent Vessels*, which is all the Difference; and as to the *external Superficies* of either, it is interspersed throughout with these Sort of Vessels, and is affected by the different Constitutions of the *Air*, *&c.* as we find experimentally. But I must desist from these Enquiries, lest my Readers, who are un-

A washy Constitution how discovered.

Absorbent Vessels, their Use.

acquainted with *Natural Philoſophy*, ſhould not give Credit to the Doctrine I advance. There are, indeed, Inconveniencies in being too *credulous*, and ſo there are in being too *ſceptical*. The *ancient Philoſophers* gave ſome Hints of an *Eternal Fire*, ſolid and durable even under *Water*, and were ridiculed for their Pains as a Parcel of idle Men: But ſince it has been diſcovered by *Boyle*, more clearly explained by *Newentyt*, and moſt plainly of all treated by *Hoffman*, the Probability of the Thing is actually demonſtrated. What I mention this for, is to caution my Readers, that they do not too haſtily condemn what I advance, but to give me a Speak for my Life (as the ſaying is) and to let me have Time to anſwer any Objections which may hereafter be made to my Writings; but to return.

Eternal Fire, the Ancients believed it poſſible to produce and continue it under Water.

I have often taken Notice that a Horſe which eats only a moderate Quantity of *Food*, will do as much Buſineſs, nay more, than one that eats continually; and the Reaſon of it, I take to be this, (*viz.*) The Horſe which eats a deal of *Hay*, or which is continually praying the *Command*, has his *digeſtive Faculty* ſo weak, that the Meat paſſes off in a crude State; *whereas*, he that eats leſs, has the *Fibres* and *abſorbent Veſſels* of the *Stomach* and *Guts* ſo diſpoſed, that all the *Nutritive Particles* of the *Food* are extracted, and the *Excrement* or *Dung* of theſe muſt, of Conſequence, be a more firm and hard Conſiſtence than the other; and, from hence then it is, that the Horſe that eats only ſo much as he can digeſt well, is of a more firm and elaſtic Diſpoſition or Habit of body, than that which eats more than he can well deal with.

A Horſe that eats a moderate Quantity of Food may perform as well as one that eats much more, and why.

This Doctrine may indeed ſeem a little odd at firſt View, by reaſon I know Mankind run upon Horſes with great Appetites, as they are ſuppoſed to perform Buſineſs better than thoſe with leſs voracious Stomachs; but if People would only conſider,

and

and reaſon the Thing cooly, they would find what I ſay is very reconcileable to right reaſon, and the Nature of Things; for do not we ſee that the *Old Man in Health*, devours more *Food* than the *Middle-aged*; and it is the ſame with *Youth*, while we arrive at our full Growth; therefore all the Difference is this, that, to the *Old Man*, more Food is required than common, that there may be a Sufficiency of *Nutritive Juices*, taken up by the *abſorbent Veſſels*, without the Neceſſity of ſuch a *Trituration*, or Digeſtion, as is required to extract thoſe Juices from the whole of the Food taken into the *Stomach*. What I would ſay, is, That as the *Digeſtive Faculty* becomes feeble and weak by *Age*, (not by Diſeaſes) we have Occaſion for more *Food*, by reaſon there would not be a Sufficiency of *Nutritive Juice* abſorb'd from a ſmall Quantity, ſeeing the ſame could not be turn'd and toſs'd about in the Stomach of an *old Man*, ſo much as in a young one: neither is there ſo much Preſſure upon ſuch Food in the *Old*, as the *Young* or *Middle-aged*. But this would be better underſtood by conſidering the Nature of Digeſtion, and the Properties of the artificial Machine contrived for ſuch Purpoſes by Monſ. *Papin*; to which I muſt, for brevity, refer my *Readers*.

Old Men eat more than the Middle-ag'd, and why.

I have ſaid, that the Horſe which devours a great deal of Food, ought not to be accounted a better Horſe for it; no, he really ought to be eſteemed a waſhy Horſe; for, as far as I have obſerv'd, thoſe Horſes that dung often, generally eat a great deal; and nothing can be a greater Token of the Weakneſs of any Animal, than the too frequent Expulſion of Excrement or Dung; for if he beſh—t his Heels, or rather his Hougns, 'tis Ten to One he will not travel to his Journey's End, if the ſame be any conſiderable Length, unleſs the Rider ſtop at very ſhort Stages indeed: Therefore chuſe a Horſe that dungs only once or twice in ten Miles riding, if you would have one for immediate Uſe; ſince

Dunging too frequently a Sign of Weakneſs of the digeſtive Faculty.

one that does it every Mile, would require three Months good Keeping and Exercise, before he could be brought into proper Order and Condition for the *Saddle*.

Costiveness a Sign of a strong Constitution.

I have very often observ'd in *Mankind*, that those People who were naturally costive and hard to purge, had, by far, the strongest Constitutions; and it will be found, upon Enquiry, that *Old People*, in general, have been, and perhaps are of the *Costive kind*, if I may be allow'd such Expression; and it is the very same in Horses, &c. altho' I must own, that length of *Meat*, and *Exercise*, will very much mend the Matter; however, I can still observe a Difference, even tho' a Horse has a Year's Meat in his Belly.

Mr. *Gibson* has observ'd that in *old Horses* many of the Vessels become subsided (is his Expression) tho' he had better have said, that they become obliterate; for the Reason why an Animal dies solely of *old Age*, is, that the Vessels *ossify*, and become bony, therefore, of consequence, fewer and fewer in Number, till at last the principal Parts of *Animals* undergo the same Fate, and then the Circulation of the Blood and Humours ceases, and Death ensues.

Death from old Age, the natural Cause of it.

The Truth of this Doctrine is very evident to *Anatomists*; for these Gentlemen, from their Conversation with *Animal Bodies* of all Kinds, find, that the longer they live, the more will the fine Parts of their Bodies become obliterate and defaced; that is, they will *ossify*, and turn to a Bone; so that when they, I mean the *Anatomists*, would shew us any of the finer Parts of *Animals*, they pitch upon *young Subjects*, by reason such Parts are become bony and defaced in *old Age*: This is also confirmed by the Stiffness and Unplyancy of our *Limbs* when we are advanced in Years.

Stiffness in the Joints how occasion'd in old Age.

Little Horses sometimes require more

Lastly, I must observe, that there are some *little Horses* will eat, nay, which require more Food than those which are much larger; this proceeds

from

from the particular Configuration of the Parts; as ſome Horſes, tho' leſs in Bulk, have a more firm Conſtruction of Fibres and conſequently, the *Digeſtive Faculty* more ſtrong, as well as the *Secretions* and *Excretions* perform'd in better Order.

Food than thoſe which are much larger.

It is indeed, for the moſt part, a good Sign when a Horſe eats heartily, yet no Man can judge rightly of a Horſe's Health, or Conſtitution, merely from the Quantity of Food he devours, without examining, at the ſame time, into the other concurring Symptoms; therefore I would adviſe the *Reader* thus far, *(viz.)* When a Horſe keeps up his Fleſh, and maintains ſuch a Degree of Vigour and Activity, as that he can perform his uſual Exerciſe in a proper manner; I ſay, in ſuch Caſe, we may conclude him to be in good Order and Condition, notwithſtanding his Appetite may be very moderate; and, for this Reaſon, we ought not to be over-fond of giving *Phyſic* (as 'tis called) to our Horſes, ſince the ſame is, more or leſs, a Violence to *Nature* in her Operations, notwithſtanding the *Farrier* may imagine he takes great Care in the Adminiſtration of it, as well as in carrying it off: But I am ſincerely of Opinion, that due *Exerciſe*, proper *Feeding*, together with clean and frequent *Dreſſings*, are the beſt Methods to reſtore Health, as well as preſerve; ſo little Occaſion do I ſee for the long *Farrago* of *Preſcriptions* with which the Generality of Books are filled.

A Horſe may eat a great deal, and yet his Conſtitution be unhealthy.

The Author's Opinion of the common Methods of giving Phyſic.

It is an eaſy Affair to plunder an *Apothecary*'s Shop, and to fill a Horſe's Belly with *Drugs* of all Kinds; but I am ſure ſuch Horſe had much better be without the Pomp and Formality, unleſs there is an abſolute Neceſſity for it, and that the Medicines were order'd by a Perſon well ſkill'd in the *Materia Medica*, as well as the *Modus Operandi* of this or that Compoſition: Yet I never expect to ſee the Day, I muſt own, in which there will be more *Philoſophers* than *Fools*; no, no, we are too fond of Novelty and Change, and truſt too much to *outward*

Medicines Feats, generally are least Store set by.

ward Appearances, and the gratification of our *external Senses*; insomuch that those Medicines which will do the greatest Feats, are least Store set by, because, forsooth, they have not any immediate sensible Operation; and therefore, to People of this Taste, the *Prescription* of a *Mountebank* will answer the Expectation better than that of a *Regular*. What I would be at is this, (*viz.*) *Let no Man set his Head a running after Recipes, or Receipts, as they are sometimes called, for there is no End of such Inquiries*, unless the *Inquirer* has good Judgment to pick out the *Grain* from the *Chaff*; but these, I mean these Gentlemen of Judgment, are thin strown: For the Generality of People who keep Horses, are more fond of an injudicious Prescription, that contains *Ten* or *Twenty* Drugs of different Properties, than of a well contrived *Recipe* for the intended Purpose; and we have as great an Evil to complain of with relation to the *Art of Healing* in *Mankind*, as in *Horses*, &c. for I am well convinced, that the Number of *Practisers*, as I have said before, increase the Catalogue of Diseases, and that, were there only one *Practiser* out of Twenty, *Mankind* would enjoy a much more perfect State of Health than they do at present. It is the same with respect to *Horses*, for they also would receive Benefit if there was not so many *Farriers*, neither should we see such Numbers of *Soles* nail'd upon Smithy Doors, which, to me, appear no more than as so many *Emblems* of the *Farriers* Ignorance; for these *Bleed* and draw *Soles* with equal Judgment and Success; and were it not for one Thing, I would willingly hope that the World would set the Saddle upon the right Horse; the Thing is what I have hinted at in the former Pages, (*viz.*) *Cures are mostly attributed to wrong Agents*, or, in other Words, *Cures* are very often said to be perform'd by Persons who have not, in reality, any Share in the Affair. Thus have I seen an ignorant doating old Woman, or a

Physicians, One in Twenty, would do better than so many.

Pretender

Pretender to our Art, that was not one whit wiſer than an old Woman, bear away the Credit of a Cure from one of the moſt ſkilful of the Profeſſion; and ſo little Philoſopy is there in this World, that nothing is more uncommon than to meet with Perſons addicted to a true Way of Thinking.

An ignorant old Woman often gets the Credit of Cures which ſhe never performed.

It has been obſerved by *Authors*, that when any Horſe devours a great Quantity of *Hay*, he is troubled with ſome Diſorder at his *Stomach*, which creates a perpetual Craving and Deſire of Food; but this, I apprehend, to be a wrong Judgment; for, in my Opinion, and ſuch Opinion is founded on Experience, Horſes that get but little *Oats*, *Beans*, &c. will eat much *Hay*; and the Reaſon's plain, (*viz.*) as *Oats*, and other Grain, with which we ought to feed our Horſes, contain more Nouriſhment than *Hay*, and that too in a little Compaſs. I ſay, for this Reaſon no Horſe will eat a great deal of Hay, if he has a Sufficiency of Oats; and this Sufficiency I ſettle at *Eight Quarts per Day*, with about a *Quart of Split Beans*, and a Handful of *Wheat*. I would be underſtood, that no Horſe which does a deal of Work ſhould have leſs than the Quantity I have ſet down, although it may, to ſome *Hide-bound Gentlemen*, appear a little monſtrous and ſuper-abundant.

Voracious eating of Hay the Cauſe of it.

Eight Quarts of Oats, and a Quart of Split Beans, a proper Allowance for a Day.

As to thoſe Horſes which are kept only to look at, leſs *Corn* may ſerve; but then they will look very poorly, I mean, unleſs they get *Three* or *Four* Quarts a Day; for altho' a young Horſe may look pretty ſleek upon Hay only, I am ſure he is little fit for Service, for he'll ſweat upon any Exerciſe, as if he were rid by the *Bitch-Daughter*; neither will the *Sickle*, *Horſe-Shoe*, or *hollow-Stone* be of any Service towards making him perform better, unleſs he has a good deal of *Corn*, and *Exerciſe* along with it; altho', as I have already hinted, the ignorant and vulgar Part of Mankind, may attribute the Recovery of the Horſe to the inactive Stone or Piece of Iron that hangs over his Back.

Horſes that do but little Work, ſhould yet have three or four Quarts of Corn per Day.

When

When a Horſe ſweats from eating Hay only, he is often ſaid to be foul, and that there is Danger of the *Greaſe* falling down to his *Limbs*; but, as to this Way of Speaking, it is incongruous, as I have ſaid, by reaſon it does not carry along with it, I mean it does not convey along with it a true *Idea* of the Thing; for the *Farriers* themſelves do not know what they would be at, when they ſay, a Horſe is *Foul in his Body*; indeed if you aſk them farther to the Point, they tell you he is *full of Humours*, which is all the ſame Thing, and you are never the nearer, tho' you ſhould aſk to Eternity.

Foul in the Body, what.

Why now theſe Fellows would ſtare ſtrangely if they ſhould hear me ſay, that the ſoundeſt Horſe in *Chriſtendom* is full of *Humours*; yet let them ſtare as they pleaſe, I aſſert it for *Fact*, and can as eaſily make it appear to any unprejudiced Perſon that has but two Grains of *Common Senſe*; ſo that as to the Word *Humours*, it is the common Cloke for Ignorance and Stupidity; I mean, when it is uſed in the ordinary Way, according as the *Farriers* expreſs themſelves.

The ſoundeſt Horſe is full of Humours.

When a Horſe lives on Hay alone, unleſs the ſame is exceeding ſweet and fine, he fills his Belly with it to that Degree, that the *Blood-veſſels*, as well as all the *Glands*, or Strainers of his Body, are ſtuffed and obſtructed, in ſome Degree at leaſt: On this Account, he is obliged to drink a great deal of Water to dilate, as we call it, the *Hay* in his Stomach; this again increaſes the Preſſure mentioned, and the *Lungs* themſelves can ſcarcely be expanded ſufficiently to ſuſtain Life.

A Horſe who lives on Hay alone, the Inconvenience of it.

I have ſaid, that unleſs the Hay is very ſweet and good, a Horſe will ſtuff himſelf too full of it if he is kept conſtantly to it. This may ſeem a *Paradox*, becauſe one may imagine a Horſe would eat more good than bad Hay; ſo he will for a while, yet when he is grown pretty fat with green, juicy Hay, he will not require a large Quantity, that is, he will not eat ſo large a Quantity as he

did at firſt; for conſider, a ſmall Quantity of good Hay contains as much Nouriſhment as a large Quantity of bad; and as the Horſe's Body muſt be ſuſtained, or rather, as *Nature* is always ſtriving to bring the Creature to the higheſt Point of Health and Vigour, ſhe craves a conſtant Supply of *nouriſhing Food*; and therefore if a Horſe be kept with bad Hay, he muſt conſequently eat more of it, otherwiſe he could not be ſuſtained, yet this bad Hay, has the Inconveniencies ſpoken of; beſides that, by it the *Blood* becomes ſo viſcid, poor, and diſpirited, that the Fibres of the Body are not ſupply'd ſufficiently to drive it round in due Time and Order; from whence *ſwell'd Legs*, &c. proceed.

Viſcid poor Blood, how produced.

From hence it appears, that the more juicy Hay is, or the more it approaches to the Nature of Graſs, the more healthful it will be; therefore the Hay that is dry'd under a Shade is moſt natural; for the Sun extracts from Vegetables moſt of the nouriſhing Juice, I mean, when ſuch Vegetables are cut down and ſpread abroad in the Sun for a Time. This has been made appear by the learned *Boerhaave*, late *Profeſſor* of *Phyſic* at *Leyden*; and any *Apothecary* can tell by Experience, that the green Herb yields moſt Salt.

Berhaave mentioned.

I think Mr. *Gibſon* has told us, that it is a *Vice* in Horſes when they pull their Hay out of the Rack under their Feet, as ſome are apt to do, and ſays, that ſuch Horſes will not perform much Service; yet I muſt own, I think there is nothing in it farther than what is common to Mankind, *viz.* to pick and chuſe what they like beſt, or elſe eat what is ſet before them, as we ſay; but as to their not-proving good Horſes, I am ſure as good as any I ever had, were ſubject to this *Vice*, if we muſt call it one.

Pulling the Hay under their Feet not ſo bad a Sign as Mr. Gibſon would have it.

Another Vice is, when a Horſe eats his *Litter*: tho' this is not a Vice originally; for when a Horſe eats his *Litter*, it is a Sign his *Stomach* is depraved

Litter, the Reaſon why a Horſe eats it.

(as

(as we expreſs it) and that *Nature* requires ſome ſuch Thing to correct the ſour Juices upon it; ſince, when he eats *Litter*, he is generally addicted to eat *Clay* out of the Wall, or Duſt and Dirt any where, when he can get at it; nay, I have ſeen ſome Horſes very fond of Turf, eſpecially when ſuch Horſes have been long at hard Meat; and this, no doubt, is what Nature requires, juſt in the ſame manner as *young Girls*, when they have too much Acid upon their Stomachs, are ſubject to eat what is of a quite contrary *Nature*, ſuch as *Pipe-ſtoppers*, *Lime*, *Aſhes*, with other *Abſorbents* of like Quality; and yet the eating of theſe Things does not occaſion their looking ſo *pale* and *wan*, as is commonly, tho' erroneouſly imagined; for *Nature* craves ſuch Things, as Oppoſites to the Redundancy of acid Juices upon the Stomachs of ſuch *Invalids*; and many a time have I brought young Children, from a pale and wan Complection, to a ſanguine and florid Countenance, by the ſole Uſe of *Oyſter-ſhells* in fine Powder; which are, in my Opinion, as good as any of thoſe called the *Shelly Powders*, diſtinguiſhed under the Names of *Coral*, *Crabs-Eyes*, *Pearl*, and the like. *In fine*, if a Horſe eats his Litter, give him Chopt Straw among his Corn, and ſome *powdered Chalk*, or ſuch-like Abſorbent, and he will ſoon leave it off, or at leaſt, eating Litter will not harm him.

Green Sickneſs in Maidens, and their eating Clay, Cinders, &c. accounted for.

I might here inſtance *Dogs* and *Cats*, which, when ſurfeited or over-loaded, betake themſelves to eating rough Blades of Graſs, or green Blades of Corn, which, by tickling their Throats, cauſes them to diſgorge and throw up what is offenſive to Nature, and if *Mankind* would follow the ſame Rule, that is, if they would tickle their Throats with a Feather when they have been intemperate, and ſpew up the Load of Liquor that has been ſenſelefly gorged down, they would not feel the Pain of an aching Head next Morning; but inſtead of this ſalutary Method, the Stomach is left to itſelf;

Dogs, the Reaſon of their eating Grass.

and

and if it is able not thro' Strength of Nature, to deal with such Load, then it is that *Crapulas* and *Indigestions* succeed; from whence *Scirrhous Livers*, *Jaundices*, *Dropsies*, and what not; but I must desist, or I shall be blamed by those who style themselves the Sociable Part of our *Species*; however, before I depart from this Subject, let me recommend the Study and Perusal of a Paragraph in Dr. *Short*'s Book on *the inward Uses of Water*, which is a very just *Encomium* upon *Temperance*, and ought to be admired and practised by every Body.

Crapulas, what. Scirrhous Tumours of the Liver, how produced.

The Learned Dr. *Stephen Hales*, Author of the *Vegetable* and *Hæmastatical Experiments*, who I mentioned before, has thought it so much to the Purpose, that he has transcribed it, and inserted it in his very ingenious, as well as useful Book, lately published under the Title of *Philosophical Experiments*, shewing how Sea-Water may be made fresh and wholesome, as well as *Corn*, *Biscuit*, &c. be secured from the *Weevil*, *Maggots*, and other *Insects*. This Piece has been just published by the *Doctor*, and, I am sure, he deserves *Ten Thousand Pounds* for the Discoveries he has so frankly and freely made, better than Mrs. *Stephens* deserves *Ten*, for publishing her *Gallimafray*, or *Hotch-Potch* for the Cure of the *Stone* and *Gravel*; seeing the *Doctor*'s will stand the Test of the present, as well as future Ages; *whereas* her Medicine, as she calls it, will not be heard of after the Revolution of *Thirteen Moons*, notwithstanding there is at present so much Noise made about it; so that according to the old *Adage*, Here's a great *Cry* and but little *Wool*, as the Fellow said when he shear'd his *Hogs*.

Dr. Stephen Hales's excellent Book on Sea-Water, &c. mentioned.

What I mean is this, *(viz.)* The Medicine is a very ill contrived one, and there is nothing in it but what we knew before, such as the *Soap*, *Egg-shells*, *Hows*, &c. but she spoils the *Daucus Seed* by burning it to Blackness; and the rest of the *Pre-*

scription

ſcription is only *Pomp*, *Farce*, and *Shew*, as I ſhall make appear hereafter, in a ſmall Piece I deſign to publiſh as a Sequel of my *Lithiaſis Anglicana*, which has lately given the ſaid Mrs. *Stephens* ſo much Diſguſt. In that Piece, I ſhall point out ſeveral People who ſigned their Names to Certificates of Cures which never were performed, nay, nor were ſuch People troubled with the *Stone*, altho' they imagined ſo: But if we begin to take the *Patient*'s Deſcription of his Caſe, I mean if we draw our laſt Concluſions from the Accounts of our Patients, more eſpecially where ſuch Accounts come by way of Letter, I ſay, if we do this, we moſt frequently err; becauſe a Man may have moſt, nay, I will ſay, all the *Symptoms* of the *Stone* or *Gravel*, and yet neither *Stone* nor *Gravel* be in his *Kidneys*, *Ureters*, *Bladder*, or *Urethra*; but of this more may in a little Time be expected from me; therefore I cannot cloſe the preſent Diſcourſe upon the *Stone* better, than by a Repetition of Dr. *Short*'s *Encomium* before-mentioned, ſeeing it will be found the greateſt Preſervative for us againſt that fatal Diſtemper, provided we duly follow the *Precept*; and by the Way, I muſt tell the Reader, that Diſtempers of all Kinds, but more particularly the *Stone*, *Gout*, &c. are much ſooner prevented, than cured, when they have once taken Poſſeſſion of the *Tenement*; therefore, Reader, behold and ſcan over the following Lines, for they ought to be writ in Letters of Gold upon every Church Door in Chriſtendom, ſince they will not only be our Preſerver from Pain in this World, but, if duly attended to the moſt likely Means or Preparative to a *devout* and *holy* Life. Here follows the lively Deſcription ſpoken of:

Temperance, an Encomium upon it.

" O *Temperance!* Thou Support and Attendan
" of other Virtues! Thou Preſerver and Re
" ſtorer of Health, and Protector of Life! Tho
" Maintainer of the Dignity and Liberty of Ra

" tions

'tional Beings from the wretched inhuman Sla-
'very of *Senſuality*, *Taſte*, *Cuſtom*, and *Example*!
'Thou Brightner of the Underſtanding and Me-
'mory! Thou Sweetner of Life and all its Com-
'forts! Thou Companion of Reaſon, and Guard
'of the Paſſions! Thou bountiful Rewarder of
'thy Admirers and Followers! How do thine Ex-
'cellencies extort the unwilling Commendations
'of thine Enemies, and with what rapturous Plea-
'ſures can thy Friends raiſe up a Panegyrick in
'thy Praiſe!"

From what I have obſerved with relation to the Cravings of *Animals* after Things foreign to their common Food, it will appear, that abundance of thoſe Things which are looked upon to be *Vices* in a Horſe's Feeding, are often no other than what he is prompted to by *Nature*, from ſome Diſorder he feels in himſelf; and if we would only obſerve this Point a little more ſeriouſly, we ſhould be the better enabled to proceed in the Cure of Diſtempers, as well as to pitch upon the moſt likely Method for the Recovery of the Sick.

CHAP. VI.

Contains ſome Obſervations upon Running-Horſes, *and Directions for the Choice and Management of them.*

I Have, in the foregoing Pages, taken ſome little Notice of the *Running-Horſe*, tho' not ſo much as he deſerves; for, from him, we ought to draw the Breed of all our *light Horſes* for the *Road* or *Hunting*; therefore, in this Chapter, I ſhall lay down Rules relating to him in particular. But as to the Horſes proper for *Farmers*, and thoſe People that work them hard, yet give them ſhort Allow-

ances;

ances, or elſe coarſe and bad Food, I ſay, as to theſe Horſes, I think a Strain from the hardy *Black Breed* would be better than from the Running Sort, notwithſtanding the latter might be ſtrong enough for ſuch Country Service; and the only Reaſon I can find for my Opinion, is, that a Strain of Horſes from the *Running-Horſe*, requires a more warm and generous Management than that which is generally allowed by the Country *Farmer*; neither ſhould ſuch a Breed be uſed in any Service in which they cannot move quick, ſeeing they would have their Buſineſs ſoon over, and not hang for many Hours, nay, I may ſay from Morning till Night without Food.

I muſt now inform the Reader, that if he will only give true Attention to what I am going to write, he will be able to judge as truly, with relation to *Hunting* and *Road-Horſes*, as *Gallopers*; for a *Galloping-Horſe*, as I have ſome time ago expreſſed myſelf, is no more than a Horſe of Strength and Action, of good Wind and great Speed, notwithſtanding ſome of Sir *Francis*'s Family are of a different Opinion, and reckon them a *Spindle-Shank'd, Spider leg'd Race*.

Mr. *Gibſon*, who has writ the beſt upon Horſes of any that went before him, I mean as to their *Diſorders*, not the *Manage*, I ſay, this Gentleman is generally in the right, where he reaſons upon Things he has been acquainted with, but in ſome others he is miſtaken; as for Inſtance, when he ſays, that "the *Running-Horſe* ſhould be of a *ſlender Make*;" whereas they ſhould be ſtrong, nay, very ſtrong, as I have now, and formerly hinted; and were I to chuſe a Horſe, or rather, were I to have a Horſe of this Kind, of my own chuſing, I would wiſh him of the following Shape. But before I go about to deſcribe him, I beg leave to have the Pleaſure of tranſcribing an *Encomium* upon him, as mentioned in the *Firſt Volume* of that excellent Book, intitled, *Nature Delineated*, a fine

Tranſlation

Tranſlation of which is ſold by Mr. *James Hodges*, at the *Looking-Glaſs*, over againſt St. *Magnus* Church, *London-Bridge*; it is this, (*viz.*)

" If Cuſtom had not dignified the *Lion* with " the awful Title of *King of the Beaſts*, Reaſon, " in my Opinion, would beſtow it upon the *Horſe*. " The former, in reality, has no manner of Right, " to it. He is rather an *Uſurper*, and a Tyrant; " for he makes no other uſe of his *Prerogative*, " than either to devour his Subjects, or inſpire " them with Horror and Amazement. The *Horſe*, " on the other hand, neither injures his Fellow- " Creatures in their Perſons, nor attempts to in- " vade their Properties. He does nothing to ren- " der himſelf the Object of *Hatred* or *Contempt*. " No bad Qualities can juſtly be aſcribed to him, " and, in Fact, he is poſſeſſed of all ſuch as are " Amiable, and Praiſe-worthy. There is no Ani- " mal whatever complete, with reſpect to the " Symmetry and Proportion of his Parts; has a " more generous Spirit, is more liberal of his Ser- " vices, and more abſtemious of his Diet. Caſt " your Eyes on all other Animals, of what *Species* " ſoever, do you find one that has ſo beautiful a " *Head*, or *Eyes* ſo ſparkling and full of Fire? " One whoſe *Neck* is cloathed with equal Thun- " der, and whoſe *Mane* waves in the Wind with " ſo much Grandeur? One, in ſhort, who has a " more ſtately *Cheſt*, a finer *Body*, or more curi- " ous *Limbs*? Whether he be under the Direc- " tion of his Rider, or at his own Liberty to range " the Fields without Controul, you'll obſerve, in " all his Attitudes, a noble Deportment, and an " Air which ſtrikes the Eye of every Beholder, " *tho' inſenſible of all his other Perfections*, with " an agreeable Surprize.

An Encomium upon Horſes.

" His Inclinations are ſtill more engaging. He " can properly be ſaid to have but one, and that " is, to be as ſerviceable as poſſible to his *Maſter*. " If it is expected he ſhould drag the Plough, or

" carry

" carry [illegible] how heavy soever, he is al
" [illegible] and [illegible], and would sooner fin
" under the Weight, than decline it, or complain
" Does the Owner propose to ride him, he seem
" conscious of the Honour, and his utmost En
" deavours to please him, at the least Signal alter
" his Pace, and either *Walk*, *Trot*, or *Gallop*
" as required. Neither the Length of his Jour
" ney, the Badness of the Road; neither Hedge
" nor Ditches, nor even the most rapid River
" discourage him; he flies like a Bird over every
" Obstacle that would give a Check to his Career
" Is there any further Service expected from him
" Is it incumbent on him to defend his Master, o
" bear him to an Engagement? He goeth on to
" meet the armed Men. He mocketh at Fear, and
" is not afraid. The Sound of the Trumpet and
" Drum inspire him with fresh Ardour, and he
" turneth not back from the Sword."

The *Author* of the *Encomium*, I see, has ended with a Quotation from *Job*, who has described the Creature yet more lively than any since himself.

I shall now give the Reader my Thoughts of the Shape of a *Running-Horse*, according as I would chuse one myself; and though I may not hit every one's Taste, I will tell my own Mind freely *(viz.)*

Colour. I would chuse a *dark Bay*, with *Black Eyes*, and as to any Marks, I should not value them; tho' in a *Hunter* or *Road-Horse*, a Star and Snip makes them look more lightsome; yet I have observed that the best-bred *Running-Horses* had not any Marks at all, unless artificial ones

Size. As to his Size, I would have him full *Fifteen Hands*, nay, I would not differ for his being *Sixteen*, provided he was strong in proportion to such Height, altho' it is often said a Horse may be too Tall for such Sport; but this Opinion, I imagine, proceeds from hence, [illegible] Very long Horses are for the most Part, *clumsy*; and if that be the Case

I agree

I agree that he may be too big; for if I muſt fall, I had rather chuſe to do it from a little, than a large Horſe; yet if he move light as a *Galloway*, and lineable withal, I don't care if he's *Sixteen Hands* high, by reaſon, when a Horſe is above his Work, he muſt, of conſequence, perform the ſame with moſt Eaſe and Pleaſure to himſelf; and, for this Reaſon, we ſhould chuſe our *Hunters* of a large Size, that they may carry us ſafely over the Fences and be leſs liable to bang and knock their own Legs againſt Stubs, Stones, *&c.* but I would adviſe thoſe who value their Necks, to ſatisfy themſelves well of the Movement of ſuch *large-ſized Hunters*, before they venture upon their Backs over a Five-barr'd Gate: for a Hunter ſhould *walk*, *trot*, and *canter* nimbly, and with as much Eaſe to himſelf as a *Poney*, otherwiſe he will do his Buſineſs by main Force, as we ſay, and be apt to have the *Scratches*, *Greaſe*, &c.

The Head of a *Running-Horſe* ſhould be ſmall, and free from Fleſh; the Forehead rather flattiſh than raiſed in the *Roman* Way; his Ears ſhould be large and long, yet not placed at too great a Diſtance, and he ſhould play them backwards and forwards alternately, which is a Sign he's healthy and well; his Eyes ſhould be full and ſprightly; his Noſtrils very wide and diſengaged of Fleſh; the Jaw-bones, towards the Thropple or Windpipe, ſhould be a good Diſtance aſunder, that when his Noſe is pull'd in, he may not ſqueeze it, and thereby hurt his Wind; tho' I have ſeen ſome Horſes, which had the Jaw-bones narrow, run well, and in good Wind; but this I attributed to their running with the Noſe boring out, and to a looſe and diſengaged Thropple; which laſt is an excellent Perfection. Head, Eyes, Noſtrils, &c.

The *Neck* ſhould be a moderate Length, for a very long Neck, with a fine *Rainbow Creſt*, is not the Horſe I would chuſe for the Courſe; becauſe a Horſe with a long Neck has his Wind farther to fetch, Neck.

fetch, therefore he cannot breathe so quick as one with a shorter Thropple; and besides this, the Make of such a Neck gives a circular Turn to the Windpipe, which again hinders or checks the free *Ingress* and *Egress* of the Air in Breathing; so that, I say, a Horse with a Neck of a moderate Length, and well shaped, that is, a little raised from the *Withers*, but not over-much, is most likely to prove long-winded, provided his *Thropple* be a large and loose from the fleshy or muscular Parts of the Neck. I must repeat the last Particular of the Looseness of the *Thropple*, by reason it is the most certain Mark, that a Horse may, by length of Time and good Keeping, be brought into good Wind; and the next Thing, no doubt of it is, the Make of the *Lungs*; for if these be not capacious and sound, it will be impossible for a Horse to run through a Four Mile Course with any tolerable Speed, notwithstanding his Windpipe is sufficiently wide. Yet I must own that, in general, the Parts of the Body of every particular Animal agree and correspond with one another, that is, if the *Windpipe* be large and loose, as before observed, the *Lungs* are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration; and these Sort of Horses, *viz.* those with *large Windpipes*, are the less liable to Consumption, I mean, of the *Lungs*; for it is the same in *Horses* as in *Men*, (*viz.*) a narrow strait *Thropple* gives such Hindrance in Expiration, when the *Lungs*, &c. contract to drive the Air out, that their membranous Divisions are beaten, and as it were hammered out so thin, that, at last, the Ends of the *Blood Vessels* become unguarded and broken, from whence *Ulcers*, &c. And that this is the Case, is plain; for People that have the upper Part of the Windpipe narrow, have a squeaking Voice, and these frequently die of *Consumptions* of the *Lungs*, from the Cause I have assigned. Neither is there any Help for it, by Reason, *whatsoever Disorder proceeds from a Male conformation.*

Lungs.

A Consumption of the Lungs described.

such

such Disorder will continue as long as the Creature lives; altho' I must own, I have seen some of our *Profession* racking their Brains, and prescribing Courses of Physic to People with Hump-backs, who complain'd of a Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthmatic Symptoms: Yet these *Adepts* never considered, that such Complaints were *natural*, and, of Consequence, must happen to such People whose *Lungs* were compress'd by the bending in of the *Spine* or Back-bone; if they had, they would surely have desisted from prescribing Medicines, seeing they could do no more Service, in such Case, than the Purges, *&c.* prescribed by Mr. *William Penry*, to his Patients troubled with the Defect of Speech call'd *Stammering*; and which Defect the said Mr. *Penry* undertakes, and, I believe, can cure; for there is not any Thing extraordinary in performing it, provided the Person will keep to Directions. But that is the hardest Point of all; for we are naturally over-fond of displaying our *Talents* in *Talking*, which infallibly occasions a Relapse, after the *Stammering Doctor* has seemingly performed a *Cure*; but, perhaps he might leave it short for want of a Purge or two more; yet thus the World is deceiv'd, and, I believe, ever will be.

Stammering curable, and by whom.

From what I have said of the *Windpipe* and *Lungs*, the Reader will easily infer that the *Chest*, or that Part of a Horse which contains the *Heart* and *Lungs*, should be sufficiently large, to give room for the Expansion of the latter; seeing nothing can be a greater Means to carry a Horse through his Course, than a great deal of room for his Wind, as the Jockeys term it; for let a Horse be ever so strong, and otherwise likely to make a *Running-horse*, it will not be sufficient, unless his *Windpipe* and *Lungs* be large, in proportion to his Size; and if these are so, Exercise and proper Keeping will make him perform well, notwithstanding he be a *Spider-leg'd Animal*, as we call 'em.

Chest.

It is generally ſuppoſed, that when a Horſe is well let down in the Girth, he is a good winded Nag; yet I have known this fail now and then, more particularly in the Cheſnut Horſe which belong'd to the late Sir *Edmund Bacon*, call'd by the Name of *Stanking-Roger*, which won the Six Years Old Plate at *York*, *Lincoln*, and other *Places*, in the Year 1738, for he was a *Round Barrel'd Horſe*, and did not look much let down in the Girth, or of the Make of a Grey-hound about the Breaſt; yet he was a good winded Horſe, as well as a ſwift one. But altho' he was not much let down in the Place mention'd, he might take as large a Girth as if he had been more ſo; therefore the true Eſtimate is to be made by the Number of Inches that will go round at the uſual Place where we fix the Girth, or rather, let him be meaſured over the higheſt Part of his Breaſt where the Ribs join; and, by this Means, you will ſee whether he take a longer Girth than Horſes of his Size commonly do; but you muſt conſider the Condition you meaſure him in, for if he's fat, he muſt, of Conſequence, take a longer Girth.

Another Thing is this, *(viz.)* We often ſay ſuch a Horſe is a good-winded one, when, perhaps his Performances are owing to his Manner and Way of getting off the Ground; for if you bring his Haunches well in when he gallops, and that he runs with Eaſe to himſelf, he has leſs Occaſion for making ſo much Uſe of his *Lungs*, as he otherwiſe would if he mov'd heavily, and, as we ſay, *dwel upon the Ground.*

Again, we often ſay, ſuch or ſuch a Horſe is a *good-winded Horſe*, becauſe he is a *good-whip'd Horſe*, that is, he will anſwer the Whip well; whereas his anſwering the Whip may proceed from the Length of Meat he has had; for it is poſſible to make, almoſt, any *Cart-horſe* run Four Miles at the Rate he can ſet out; that is this, if you take a *Cart-horſe*, and give him the Airings and Uſage

of a *Galloping Horſe*, you may, by Length of Time, (*viz.*) in a Year's Time, make him a good-whip'd Horſe; for he will run thro' at the Speed he begins with, or nearly ſo, becauſe every Horſe, you know, requires to have a Pull.

What I would from hence infer, is, that Length of Time, together with good Keeping, Exerciſe, &c. is the only Means to make a Horſe run thro' his Courſe; and that, notwithſtanding Horſes may alter as to their *Speed* or *Foot* (as 'tis called) yet a ſlow good-one is what I ſhould not be fond of; for as the well known Mr. *Frampton* uſed to expreſs himſelf, (viz.) *D——n theſe ſlow good ones, I hate them, for they are not able to run faſt enough to tire themſelves.* So that what I would chuſe, ſhould be a *large, nimble, ſtrong, well-moving Horſe*, that would run a pretty good Foot when out of Condition, and then I ſhould not fear but he would perform well, when he was put into proper Order; and if he would not be a *Sap-whiſtle*, he might be a *Sling* at any time.

I think I have mention'd, that when a Horſe brings his *Haunches* well under him in his Gallop, it is a good Sign; ſo, I think, it is really one of the beſt, becauſe no *Horſe* can *gallop*, with Eaſe to himſelf, that leaves his Legs behind him (as the Jockeys phraſe it) Moreover, he ſhould put his Fore-feet forwards in ſuch a Manner, as that he would *crop a Daiſy*, tho' I know *Daiſy-Cutters* are not much in Vogue, but that is for want of judging rightly; ſince (as I have obſerv'd) if a Horſe perform with Eaſe to himſelf, it is moſt likely he will hold out the longeſt; yet it is ſuppoſed, that in ſoft Grounds he will not take up his Feet high enough to get eaſily thro'; however, let that be as it may, I ſtill inſiſt upon it, that the Way I have mentioned is the moſt eaſy and ſwift Way of running; and if the Horſe was ſtrong enough, I durſt engage to drive him thro' deep Ground as faſt as his

Neighbours, altho' they took up their Feet half a Yard higher.

Shoulders. As to the *Shoulders* of a *Galloping-Horſe*, I think they ſhould be moderately thin and narrow, upon the *Chine*; I ſay, moderately narrow, becauſe I have ſometimes ſeen Horſes ſo thin in that Part, that they have been too weak to ſuſtain the *Rider* ſufficiently, or, in other Words, their *Fore Quarters* have been too ſlender for the *Hinder*; for you will obſerve, that the Rider is ſeated more towards the *Fore*, than *Hind Quarters*; and it is therefore a Horſe ſhould have tolerable Strength before the Saddle, which he may without being thick-ſhoulder'd; for the Shoulder-blades ought to come fairly and equally up to the Top of the *Hardle* or *Withers*, and not play up and down under the Skin, ſince, in ſuch Caſe, they are quite too looſe and diſengaged from the Ribs, than which, I know nothing betokens more Weakneſs in the Fore parts of a Horſe; therefore chuſe one which has his *Shoulder-blade* held cloſe to his Ribs, by the muſcular Fleſh, and then, if they meet fairly near the Top, tho' his Shoulders be no thicker than a *Knife-back*, do not think the worſe of him; for he will perform no leſs, but the more for it, provided his *Counter* be not too large and full, which if ſo, would throw his Fore-legs too wide; though I remember a Mare that belong'd to Mr. *Thomas Makin* of *Preſcot* in *Lancaſhire*, lately deceas'd, that run with her Fore-feet as wide as a Barn Door (according to the common Expreſſion) yet ſhe ran as faſt as moſt of her Size, which was all owing to bringing in her Haunches quick; for *they muſt needs go when the D——l drives.*

The Shoulder-blades ſhould not appear moving up and down under the Skin.

Back. The *Back*, I think, had better be long than ſhort, altho', I am ſenſible, the *Reader* ſeems amaz'd at my Choice; for a *long ſtrong Back*, that has the muſcular Fleſh full upon the *Loins* or *Fillets*, which is what we call *Broad-filletted*; I ſay, if this be ſo, and that the Back be ſtrait withal,

ſuch

ſuch Horſe muſt naturally make longer Springs than one with a ſhorter, tho' of the ſame Size as to his Weight. However, for a true *Pattern* of what I am deſcribing, the *Reader* needs only call to mind the *Mare* that belonged to the late Mr. *Brewſter*, which went by the Name of *Miſs Neeſom*, and afterwards by the Name of *Mother Neeſom*, and he will find an *Original*.

The *Ribs* of a *Running-horſe* ought not to be round, ſo as almoſt to touch the *Huggon-bones*; for when a Horſe is made after this manner, he is, for the moſt part, bad winded, becauſe there is not ſufficient room for his *Guts* to fall from the *Midriff*, whereby his *Lungs* are preſſed upon, and Inſpiration, in ſome meaſure, impeded; yet the *Round-barrel'd Horſe* is the handſomeſt for the Road, and may do well enough, by reaſon he is not puſh'd on forwards ſo hard as to require ſo much Room for the Lungs to play. Ribs.

Beſide this, the *Flat-rib'd Horſe* has another Advantage, which is, that of bringing in the *Haunches* farther than one that is rib'd up to the Hip-bones; and this Conſideration, no doubt, is ſufficient for directing our Choice to the flattiſh Rib, rather than the round.

When I reaſon in this manner, I would deſire the Reader always to take my Meaning in a *Medium*; for I would not adviſe him to chuſe a *Galloping-horſe* with a great Bog belly, and Ribs as flat as a Swine; altho' good Feeding, and Exerciſe, would make a great Alteration for the better, I mean as to the Shape of ſuch a Horſe: No what I would be at, is this, *(viz.)* Be not over-fond to run in with the Opinions of the *Vulgar*, ſeeing *Vox Populi Vox Dei* does not always hold good, neither is a round-barrel'd cloſe-rib'd Horſe the beſt for all Services, any more than for running.

The Haunches ſhould be large and wide, for ſuch Situation betokens Strength, and that the Horſe will ſpread himſelf well on the Ground in running; Haunches, &c.

neither ſhould I be afraid of their ſtanding high, in the manner of thoſe we call Raw-bon'd, ſince many Horſes of ſuch Make prove good.

Croupe. The *Croupe*, or that Part between the Dock and *Reins* ſhould be pretty ſtrait; for if it has too quick a Fall, it is not handſome, neither is it ſo good, becauſe the Hind-Quarters of ſuch *Droup'd ars'd* Horſes are, for the moſt part, ſlenderer than thoſe which have ſtrait *Croupes*.

Thighs. The Thighs ſhould be full and ſtrong, tho' not over-laden with Fleſh, as I have ſeen ſome; yet the Generality of Horſes are ſhaped in the other Extreme, having a thin Capon Thigh, inſtead of a plump, fleſhy one, which is partly owing to the Foreign Breed, eſpecially to the ſlenderer Sort, ſuch are the *Spaniſh* Jennets, &c. Yet Length of Time, and full Keeping, ſtrangely alters moſt Parts of a Horſe for the better, ſince, as the Buttocks of a Horſe muſt drive him forward in the laborious Exerciſe of Running, therefore *Nature*, who always contrives for the beſt, ſends a proper Supply of Nouriſhment to thoſe *Maſſes* which have the greateſt Occaſion for it; and, for this Reaſon, a Horſe in *Exerciſe* will grow fuller-thigh'd and thinner upon all the Parts forward, as if he was deſigned to *cut the Wind*; yet now and then, we meet with a Horſe that will not part with the Load of Fleſh off his *Shoulders*, *Head*, &c. and notwithſtanding this, will perform pretty well.

Limbs. The Limbs ſhould be very ſtrong, tho' the *Paſtern-bone* be a good Length; and therefore I muſt ſay, with relation to this Point, what I have ſaid ſome time ago, where I told my Opinion upon the Back, (*viz.*) they cannot be too long, ſo they be but ſtrong, and the Body in proportion; however, he ſhould ſtand firm and upright upon the Paſterns, ſeeing it is by the Length of the *Paſtern-bones* that a Horſe makes longer or ſhorter Strokes in his Gallop, when *at the Top on't*, as we ſay.

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I have ſaid the Limbs ſhould be ſtrait, that is, they ſhould not be of the *Sickle-Hoof'd* Sort, ſeeing thoſe are only ſuitable for *Padding*; and as to the Joints of the *Hoofs*, *Paſterns*, &c. they ſhould be proportioned to the Size of the Bones.

Sickle hoof'd Horſes not proper for Running.

The Hoofs of a *Running Horſe* ſhould be black, ſmooth, pretty large, and flattiſh; yet I know moſt of our Foreign Breed have Hoofs too much like thoſe of the *Aſs* and *Mule*, which would be an Inconvenience, if ever ſuch Horſe was turned to Hunting or the Road; for when the Hoofs are ſhaped in ſuch manner, they grow narrower and narrower at the Heels, and in a little Time are quite beaten and foundered. When I ſpeak of the *Hoofs* in this Way, I mean the *Fore-hoofs*, no Horſe being ever beaten or foundered behind, which proceeds from the Eaſe they have, in Compariſon of the *Fore-hoofs*, which lead and mark out the Way, ſerving as Pioneers to the Hind-Feet. Add to this, the Fore-parts of a Horſe carry moſt of the Rider's Weight, and this muſt ſtrain the *Fore-hoofs* more than thoſe behind; neither do the Heels of the *Hinder-Feet* naturally preſs the Ground ſo much as the Heels of the *Fore-Feet*, which is a very ſtrong Reaſon why the *Latter* ſhould be ſooner worn out than the *Former*.

Hoofs.

I imagine, that what I have ſaid, if duly attended to, will be a ſufficient Inſtruction to any ſenſible Man, ſo far as to direct him in the Choice of a *Road-Horſe*, *Galloper*, or *Hunter*; I ſhall now therefore proceed to give my Opinion of *breeding*, *breaking*, and *training* up of a *Running-Horſe*, whereby the *Reader* will be enabled how to manage with relation to Horſes in general. And,

Firſt, It is neceſſarily allowed, that a good *Stallion*, deſcended from a Race of Horſes of the ſporting Kind, is, of all others, the moſt requiſite, in order to produce a good Strain of *Running-Cattle*; and this Horſe ſhould be formed (as near as poſſible) according to the Deſcription I have ſet down;

neither ſhould he, in my Opinion, have above one Mare, or two in a Day, during the Leaping Seaſon; for I am ſatisfied, that the greateſt Cauſe of the Badneſs of our Breed of Horſes, proceeds, moſtly, from our Fooliſhneſs in reſpect to the too great Number of Mares allowed to be ſerved in a Day by the ſame Stallion. And, indeed, one would be ſurpriſed (if it was poſſible to be ſurprized at any of the Follies to which Mankind are ſubject) to ſee a Parcel of ignorant *Country Boobies* run Headlong with their Mares to be ſerved upon Market-Days, inſomuch that we often hear of *Ten* or a *Dozen* being ſerved the ſame Day by one and the ſame Horſe. I do not ſpeak this in a ſtrict Senſe, with relation to the *Galloping-Breed*, but to ſhew how ſtupidly ignorant People are when they proceed after ſuch a manner; for how, in the Name of *Goodneſs*, can they expect a hardy Race of Horſes from ſuch Proceedings? No, the laſt Colts got by ſuch Horſes that have leaped eight or ten Times a Day, muſt (in general) prove unhealthy and jadiſh; which gets the Sire an ill Name, although at the ſame time he little deſerves it.

I have often thought that the Country-People flocking in with their Mares on a Market-Day to have them covered in this Manner, reſembled, in ſome ſort, their applying for Cures to the *Mountebank*, who alſo appears only one Day in a Week I mean at the ſame Town; for whether the *Diſtempers* be *Acute* or *Chronical*, go they muſt, on the Market-Day, to the *Doctor*, who harangues them out of the little Senſe they have, then takes the *Fee*, and ſends them home in a worſe Condition than they came.

It would be tedious, as well as inconvenient for me, at preſent, to enter into a Detail of this Kind I mean, the *Act* of *Generation*, and *Formation* of *Animals*, from their *Animaculæ*, *Ova*, &c. whereby I might farther illuſtrate my Opinion, with relation to the common Error of thoſe who ſend their Mares

Mares, on Market-Days, to the Horſe; but I ſhall content myſelf with a Repetition of what I ſaid before, (*viz.*) no Horſe ſhould ſerve above *one* or *two* Mares in a Day, if you would expect a healthy ſtrong Colt.

What I have ſaid relating to *Stallions* proper to breed of, may ſerve as a *Specimen* for chuſing fit *Mares:* For theſe ſhould alſo be well bred and ſtrong, as well as what we call good Milch-Mares.

A full-aged Mare, in my Opinion, that has had ſeveral *Foals*, is moſt likely to breed a ſtrong Colt; for it may be ſuppoſed ſhe has more Room, or, in other Words, ſhe has a larger Mould to caſt a *Foal* in; and beſides, her *Udder* has been already ſtretch'd with Milk, ſo that ſhe will likewiſe have more Room there.

I have obſerved very often, that though the firſt *Foals* were ſmall and puny, yet afterwards a Mare ſhould breed pretty ſtrong from the ſame Horſe; and, in my Thoughts, there is no Reaſon for it, beſides what I have juſt now aſſigned; ſo that, in the main, People do not judge quite right when they put their Mares to very young Horſes, eſpecially if ſuch Mare be young likewiſe; and as to the Notion of old Stallions not getting ſo good Colts as young ones, I think there is not much in it: For pray, what Horſe got better Colts than *Bay-Bolton*, belonging to the Duke of *Bolton*, when he was above Twenty Years old; nay, indeed, when he could ſcarcely riſe without Help to ſerve a Mare?

I could inſtance ſeveral Horſes that have performed well as *Stallions* when they were old, provided their Keeping was accordiugly; therefore do not fear putting your Mares to ſuch Horſes on Account of the common Objection; for, as I ſaid before, there's nothing in it; neither is there more Truth in a Colt's looking with an old Head, and having the Holes above his Eyes very deep, when got by an *old Stallion*; no, I have obſerved many

Colts, nay full as many that have been ſo, though got by young Horſes; therefore this is another *common Error*, in my Opinion, and, I believe, will be eaſily proved, upon a faithful Enquiry into the Thing: For altho' *Like begets Like* (as the old Proverb has it) yet an old Horſe never begets an old Horſe, neither will he beget a Colt that will look old before his Time, any ſooner than a young Stallion.

When you have got a good Foal that is well bred, you ſhould let it run with its Dam a full Year, and then take it off, and keep it in the Houſe, either with Graſs or fine ſweet Hay, for at leaſt ten Days, or a Fortnight, in which Time it will have forgot the Dam; then you ſhould turn it out with Company like itſelf into a roomy Paſture, that has *airy Hills* and *fine Lawns* for it to ſkip about and take its Airings, if it be of ſuch Diſpoſition. Here it ſhould run the *Summer* Months, but before cold Weather ſhould be houſed, and kept the *Winter* with ſhort ſweet Hay, and a moderate Quantity of Corn; and if you give it now and then a little Corn while at Graſs, it will do well, for it will be more eaſily handled when it is old enough to break, eſpecially if you put your Hand about its Neck, Head, *&c.*

I have known ſome Men argue, that if a Colt, can only lie down and riſe in the Spring, he is in good Order enough; and that the harder they are kept in *Winter*, that is, if he lie in his own Dung, the more he will thrive in *Summer*; but this is an abſurd Way of Reaſoning, for no Creature whatſoever will thrive ſo well in Dirt and Naſtineſs, as they will do when kept clean and ſweet. Indeed, I own it, that Swine will thrive beſt when they have the Opportunity of covering themſelves in a hot Horſe-midden, or ſnuzling about, and picking up the Oats, *&c.* which they find there. But a Horſe is of a quite different Nature; for altho' Warmth be good for them, yet clean Straw, and a

Lying in their own Dung bad.

good

good deal of it, will be more agreeable to their Conſtitutions, than to lie in their own Dung; and altho' it may be ſaid that *Colts* will look well when they do lie in their Dung, I am ſure they would look much better if a more proper Courſe had been taken; and as to ſaying that they will thrive better in the *Summer*, when they can only lie down and riſe in the *Spring*, I am of Opinion, that ſuch fooliſh Notion proceeds from a very ſuperficial Examination of Things, that is, from the Judgment of the outward Senſes, rather than any ſtrict Scrutiny; and for this Reaſon it is, that a *Colt* turn'd out poor and lean, when he is fatten'd a little, ſtrikes the Eye and Imagination more deeply; or, in other Words, the Alteration is ſo great, that even any Perſon may perceive it. This, I muſt confeſs, is the common Way of Mankind paſſing their Judgment, but it is very erroneous; yet I never expect to ſee Things upon a better Footing; I mean in general, ſince, if *Natural* and *Experimental Philoſophy*, together with other Parts of neceſſary Learning, do not, of themſelves, fall into Peoples Brains, they will not be at any Pains to ſeek after them; therefore what poſitive Aſſertions of downright Falſhood may we not expect? Or can we even expect ever to get rid of Smoaking-Chimneys, *&c.* while both the *Builders* and the *Owners* of the Houſes themſelves, are intirely unacquainted with the Properties of the very Air they breathe in? And the Reaſon why Mankind are ſo ignorant of the Properties of the Air, is, becauſe they cannot ſee it; for was Air as plain to their View as Water, they would judge better of it, and be ſurpriz'd at its peculiar Properties. Yet this Knowledge is attainable without much Learning, and that too in a very ſmall Time, altho' the Study of it, as well as other Branches of *Experimental Philoſophy*, be almoſt intirely neglected. But to proceed:

After a Colt has been brought up, according to what I have ſaid, till he is three Years old, he may

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be ſet upon his *Bit*, and the true Way is to do Things gently, and with as much Temper as poſſible: for your *hot-headed Fools*, ſeveral of which I have ſeen, are not at all fit to be concerned; no, they are like the paſſionate *pedantick Schoolmaſter*, that laſhes his Diſciples into Learning, without any Regard to their different Capacities, for *they muſt all be Bakers, tho' their Heads be of Butter.*

During the Time he is breaking, or rather Mouthing, I would adviſe that ſomething of a light Burthen ſhould be tied upon his Back now and then, in order to habituate him to carry the *Rider*: For really, ſome Colts are very ſtubborn and untractable, inſomuch, that they are ready to kill themſelves, or the Rider, at the firſt Onſet; and yet, even this Sort may be tamed, and made guidable, with Pains and Care.

There are different Diſpoſitions in *Horſes* as well as in *Mankind*; for it is not every one of the *firſt* can boaſt all the good Qualities of the *Species*; no more than each Particular of the *latter* can turn out a *Tully* or a *Demoſthenes*; and, for this Reaſon, the Man that undertakes to break Horſes ſhould be of a ſingularly quiet and eaſy Temper; ſince, if he is apt to be *fired*, and put into a Paſſion, upon every unruly Action of the Creature, he will be in great Danger of laming either himſelf or the Colt, or both; and the beſt that can happen, in my Opinion, is *Cuts*, *Bruiſes*, and *Blemiſhes*: Therefore, as you value your Horſe, you muſt take Care of a good and temperate *Horſe-breaker*, who, if he underſtands his Buſineſs, will not be longer about it than the other *who pretends to perform it in an Inſtant.*

Backing of Colts. As ſoon as your *Colt* or *Filley* is broke, and uſed to the Bit, the moſt common Method is to turn them out again; by which Means they ſoon forget all they had learned before. I remember a Gentleman who had a *Filley* that, in a Fortnight's Time after the *Horſe-breaker* had done with her, ſhe was

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the ſame as if ſhe had never been ſet upon the *Bit* before. This was one of the *Arabian* Breed, which is apt to do ſo, if they are not of the dull heavy Kind; for their Skins are ſo thin and tender, and they are ſo ſenſible of the *Touch*, that the leaſt Thing in the World is apt to make them leap from under you, without great Care.

The beſt Way therefore, eſpecially when *Colts* are of this Temper, is to keep them often in Exerciſe after they are broke, and by that Means they will take every Motion you require of them, kindly. For this Reaſon I am of Opinion, that the beſt and ſafeſt Time to break or train up Colts to the Bit, is the firſt Seaſon after they are taken off their *Dams*, nay, even while they are yet *Foals:* for then they are ſo light, that we can eaſily maſter them, neither can they hurt themſelves in a *Colt-Halter*, provided the ſame be placed any where near the Back of the Ears. Whereas, when we do not break them till they are *Four* or *five* Years old, they are not only more conſcious of their Strength, but alſo more liable, by their Weight, to receive Injuries. This I have known ſeveral Times, that is, I have known ſeveral large, ſtrong, ungovernable Colts run back in the *Colt-Halter*, and break their Necks; whereas, had they been only *Foals*, it would ſcarce have been poſſible, for the aforeſaid Reaſons. The beſt Way.

I am not only of Opinion that *Foals* ſhould be uſed to the *Halter* and *Bit*, but alſo to carry now and then a proper Weight upon their Backs, in order to accuſtom them to the Touch in that Part; for the Reaſon why a *Colt of Four Years old* is ſo unwilling to carry the *Rider*, at firſt ſetting off, is, becauſe that Part has not been preſſed upon before, ſo that in reality one might uſe a Horſe to carry a Load tied under his Belly almoſt as ſoon as upon his Back; therefore, I ſay, it is beſt to teach a *Foal* what he may expect, when he is more able to carry heavier Burdens. As to the common Notion

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of ſwaying the Back, or making it grow *hollow*, by trying ſuch Method, it is utterly falſe, for I know the contrary by *Experience*, and that's the ſureſt *Guide*: Yet I believe it poſſible, to make a Horſe grow *Hollow-back'd*, by laying too great Weights upon him while he is very young; however, there is a wide Diſtinction to be made of the Weight to be ſet on a *Foal*'s Back, and that to be ſet on him when Four Years old, or upwards. Again, I do not think it at all amiſs, if one had an *Image* ſtuffed in the Shape of a Boy, and to uſe the *Foal*, now and then, to carry it about upon his Back; but he ſhould be led in Hand when this is done, otherwiſe he will be apt to run and friſk about with it, and perhaps get a Trick of running away with his *Rider*.

This Doctrine of *Horſe-Breaking*, I don't expect will take Place with many, becauſe Cuſtom and common Uſage are againſt it; yet, I hope, ſome of my *Readers* will prefer Reaſon to common Cuſtom, and to thoſe it is that I write; but as for the other Part of *Mankind*, they are ſo untractably ſullen and ſtupid, that I am determined not to loſe much Time in cultivating them, but ſuffer them to be *Slaves to Error and Stupidity*.

Reaſon of Horſes ſtarting when firſt backed.

I have known ſeveral Horſes would carry a Saddle, and a pretty heavy Weight upon it, when they were firſt mouth'd, provided ſuch Weight lay in a ſmall Compaſs, as a Bag of *Wheat*, or the like; yet, when the *Rider* has mounted, the Colt has play'd *his Tricks*: and the Reaſon, no doubt, is, becauſe he has not been uſed to ſee the ſame Kind of Sight above his Head, nor feel his Back preſſed in the like Manner, therefore he ſtrives to rid himſelf of the Burden.

Why Cart-Horſes do the ſame upon the Sight of an uncommon Load.

I fancy moſt of *my Readers* may have ſeen Horſes that would draw any reaſonable Weight in a Cart, provided it did not ſtand high, yet when they were loaded with Hay, or ſuch like, they would run away with it if poſſible. And pray what

Reaſon

Reaſon can be given for this, more than their being unaccuſtomed to draw Loads ſo far above their Heads?

I have often conſidered with myſelf, whether a *Foal* divides its Legs in the ſame Way at that Age, as it does when grown up to a Horſe; and am of Opinion, that a great Gueſs may be made, when we ſee a Foal *Walk* and *Trot*, whether it will move truly, and in a Line, when it is fit to ride; for they do not alter a great deal in their Way of Trotting from a *Foal* upwards, tho' their *Gallop* is not to be minded when ſo young, becauſe at ſuch Age they are in general light and friſky.

A Horſe's Gait may be gueſſed at when he is a Foal.

What I infer from hence is, that if a *Foal* toſs and throw its Legs about in a *Trot*, when it looks right forwards, it will generally do ſo when grown up to Horſe's Eſtate; for they ſeldom mend, but rather move worſe and worſe as they grow older; inſomuch that even thoſe *Foals*, which moved well in a *Trot*, have afterwards, by coarſe Paſturage, unſeaſonable Uſage, and drawing in the Plough, Cart, &c. been brought to toſs their Legs about in a very unbecoming Manner; neither do I know of any Method will rectify it after they have once got a Habit of it. However, I think turning ſuch Horſes to *Pad*, if they will take to pace, is the moſt probable Method to make them move agreeably. But good *Pads* are very ſcarce, notwithſtanding every *Dealer* in the Kingdom pretends that he has one or more of that Sort, which will roll along with any *Pad* in *Chriſtendom*.

Rather grow worſe than better at Horſe's Eſtate.

The beſt Method of curing of any ill Habits is by making them Pads.

From what has been juſt hinted, it appears, that *Foals* which move ill are likely to continue in the ſame Way when they grow older; for all the good Management we are able to apply, will be of little avail towards making a Horſe move well, and in a proper Line, unleſs his natural Make and Diſpoſition of Parts incline him thereto; therefore, if I might adviſe, I would never have any of my *Readers* entertain too good an Opinion of a Horſe's growing

The Motion of Foals likely to continue the ſame when grown old. His Motion depends upon his natural Make and Diſpoſition.

growing better, or improving in his Way of going, whatever *Cant Terms*, or curſory Speeches, the *Dealers* may make make uſe of, in order to force a Trade.

The proper Time of taking Colts into the Houſe. Why moſt Running-Cattle are ſpoiled.

At *Three* Years of Age it will be proper to take your Colt into the Houſe for good and all, if you deſign to run him at *Four*; that is, he ſhould be taken about *Auguſt* after he's turn'd *Three*. Yet I am of Opinion moſt of our Running Cattle are ſpoiled by beginning with them too ſoon, before their Sinews are become firm and ſtrong; for, if we would only let them alone till they were turned *Five*, they would not be ſo apt to *Claps* of the Sinews, (as improperly termed) and much leſs to *Wind-galls*, or *Bog ſpavins*, both of which are moſtly produced from over-ſtretched Sinews, as ſhall be ſhewn in its proper Place.

Three Years old a proper Time to take in Running Horſes.

The Manner the Pavement ſhould be ordered, to prevent Diſtempers in the Heels.

If you order your *Colts* in when they are turned of three Years old, their Stalls ſhould be large in Proportion to their Size; that is, a Horſe of Fifteen Hands ſhould have a Stall of two Yards, or thereabouts, and that too paved on an eaſy Deſcent; for if the ſame be too high forwards, it will be apt to make his Hind-Legs ſwell; and I am very well convinced, that the *Greaſe* is produced more frequently from narrow ill-contrived Stalls, together with the Slothfulneſs of the *Grooms*, than from any Diſpoſition in Horſes to ſuch Running at the Heels, which, as I have hinted ſome time ſince, is very improperly called *Humours fallen down*. But to return.

The Choice of a Groom, and his neceſſary Qualifications.

When you have a proper *Stall* and *warm Stable*, &c. your next Thing is a careful *Groom*, that is ſober, diligent, and underſtand his Buſineſs; yet theſe are harder to meet with than good Horſes, tho' indeed they are either of them very rare to find; for there is ſo much required in a Boy of this kind, that he ſeldom anſwers every Point; yet if he is *ſober*, *honeſt*, and *willing*, he may ſoon acquire the reſt, I mean, he may ſoon underſtand how to

manage a Horſe as to his Feeds, Airings, and Dreſſings. But as to his ſtudying how to cure Diſeaſes in Horſes, he had better content himſelf with only keeping my Cordial-Ball always by him, for that alone will be of more Service than all the Tribe of Receipts we may meet with, ſince theſe only puzzle him more and more, becauſe he cannot be ſuppoſed to have Underſtanding ſufficient to digeſt, I mean to ſift out the *Grain* from the *Chaff*; and without that Piece of Knowledge *Receipts* are no more than as ſo many bad Books, which are more beholden for their Sale to the *Book-ſellers* than to the *Author*, by reaſon the *firſt* had a better Knack at tolling up a *Title*.

Little Uſe of Receipts to Grooms.

I ſay, it is Folly and Madneſs to be fond of Receipts (as they are called) ſince there is ſcarce one in five Hundred of thoſe we ſee in Gentlemens Hands of any Value, notwithſtanding the great and elegant Encomiums that are paſſed upon them and their Infallibility; therefore, I would rather my *Groom* knew no more than the Uſe of the *Cordial-Ball*, ſeeing what he learns, or, rather what he would learn farther of *inward Medicine*, ſerves only to make him more ignorantly impertinent, and inſiſt upon ſuch Abſurdities, as are entirely ridiculous.

They ought to be directed by their Maſters.

From what has been ſaid, the *Reader* will diſcover my Meaning, which is, that the *Groom* ſhould be directed by the *Maſter*; ſince the latter has, or at leaſt ought to have, more Underſtanding and better Judgment, eſpecially if he reads and digeſts the Doctrine here advanced; for I have almoſt the Vanity to ſay with *Horace*, *Exegi monumentum, &c.*

Grooms may be allowed ſome Privilege in external Applications.

As to *outward Application*, I muſt confeſs, a *Groom* may have a little larger Latitude; becauſe theſe Ailments are more within the Reach of the *Vulgar*. However in this I would not have him over knowing; for 'twill only add to his *Impertinence*, ſince, where the Knowledge of *Anatomy*, *Mechanics*,

Mechanics and *Natural Philoſophy* are wanting, Nonſenſe and Stupidity take Place. And how ſhould it be otherwiſe, ſeeing many of the *Diſtempers* to which Horſes are ſubject, are wholly owing to the *horizontal* or prone Poſture, in which the all wiſe *Creator* of the *Univerſe* has pleaſed to place them: And there is ſcarce any one Diſtemper in either *human* or *brute* Creature, but ſome Regard ſhould be had to the different Situations of the Bodies; otherwiſe the *curative Indications* will be very indifferently calculated; yet ſo ignorant, nay, ſtupidly ignorant, are the Generality of People, with relation to this uſeful Study, that they leave it quite out of the Queſtion, contenting themſelves rather with the *occult Qualities*, *innate Ideas*, *ſubſtantial Forms* of *inanimate Beings*, with the reſt of the *Roſicrucian Philoſophy* of the *Ancients*, who buſied themſelves in ſpinning Cobwebs and hunting the *Hirco cervus*.

Diſtempers in Horſes owing to their horizontal Poſture.

I have ſaid, a *Groom* may be allowed more Latitude in the Uſe of *outward* than *inward Medicines* becauſe outward Ailments are before his Eyes: Yet a good *Family Salve* or *Ointment*, together with the Method of preparing an emollient or ſoftening *Cataplaſm*, or *Poultis*, and a little *Oil of Turpentine*, *Spirits* of *Wine*, together with a very few more *Et-cætera's*, ſhould complete his Catalogue of Drugs for ſuch Purpoſes; ſince if he has got the Knack of Reading, he will more probably poiſon or lame than perform Cures upon Horſes; becauſe, as I ſaid before, there are few or none of them able to judge of what they read, ſo that they ſuck in every idle *Preſcription*, provided it has on the two ſignificant Words *probatum eſt* at the Clo of it.

Dangerous to truſt Grooms with the Diſpenſation of internal Remedies.

As to the Food which may be proper, when a Colt deſigned for running is taken from Graſs f good and all, I think dry *ſweet Oats* and *ſp. Beans*, about a ſixth Part of the *latter* will be good a Proportion as any; and this, together wi

The neceſſary Feed when taken from Graſs.

a Handful of *Wheat* in each *Feed*, will in Time, make him fit to ſtart for a Plate, without ſo much Noiſe of the Virtue of this or that Drug or Compoſition to carry off Greaſe, and mend his Wind; for, in my humble Opinion, the *Jockeys* are too fond of giving Purges to Horſes, whereby they weaken their Conſtitution, by cauſing the *Fibres* of the *Stomach* and *Guts* to become lax and flabby. When this is the Caſe, the Meat is diſcharged crude and indigeſted, and the Horſe may then be ſaid to be of a waſhy Conſtitution; for perhaps he has been phyſicked or purged ſo frequently, and at ſuch ſhort Intervals, that the *Mucus* of the Bowels is waſhed off, and the internal villous Coat of the Inteſtines is left ſo bare and undefended, that the ſmall *capillary Veſſels* ſpew out Blood amongſt the *Excrements*, which, by its Stay there, occaſions a Putrefaction of the Humous that neceſſarily paſs along the *inteſtinal Tube*; and this brings on ſuch convulſive Twitchings and Irritations of the *Nerves*, called the eight Pair, or *par vagum*, which ſpread themſelves upon the *Stomach* and *Guts*, that a *Gangrene* and *Sphacelus* of thoſe Parts is very often produced; as is the Caſe in human Bodies, where the *Mucus* of the Bowels is worn off by an obſtinate *Diarrhœa* or Looſeneſs, by which the Diſtemper turns to a *Dyſentery*, or Bloody-flux, and the Guts mortify ſoon after their inward Excoriation.

The ill Conſequence of Purges in Jockeys Hands.

The Reaſons of it deduced from Anatomy, and the Knowledge of Animal Oeconomy.

From hence it may be obſerved, how well they underſtand the *animal Oeconomy*, who keep purging their *Patients*, whether *Men* or *Horſes*, to ſuch a Degree, that they expend too much of this neceſſary *Mucus*, which is deſigned by *Nature* to defend the Inſide of the *Guts*, as I have before hinted; yet this ſlimy mucous Diſcharge pleaſes the *Doctor* and his *deluded Patients*, 'till ſuch Time as the Loſs may be irreparable, tho' a more knowing Perſon was imployed.

The

The Miſtake of Farriers as to what is diſcharged in purging Horſes.

The *Farriers* and *Grooms* call this *Mucus*, when it comes off with the Dung after a Horſe has taken a Purge, by the Name of *Greaſe*; and are apt to believe they are doing the Horſe a great Piece of Service in carrying off this ſlimy mucilaginous Subſtance, altho' the ſame is ſo abſolutely neceſſary to line the *Guts*, as the *Saliva* is to keep the Mouth, *&c.* moiſt, and to aſſiſt in *Digeſtion*. But to return to my *Text*.

The proper Weight of a Groom.

When you have a *Horſe* and *Groom* ſuch as I have deſcribed, tho' I think I forgot to ſay that the latter ſhould be only about *eight* or *nine Stone* Weight, for Reaſons too plain to be inſiſted on; I ſay, when a *Gentleman* is in Poſſeſſion of theſe, he may begin to train his Horſe for a Race, by ordering the Boy to keep him to walking and galloping Exerciſe, as is very common in ſuch Caſes; but, before he has been too long in Exerciſe, that is, about a Month or thereabouts, after he has been at Hard-meat, he may be purged with the following *Ball*.

Management of the Horſe's Exerciſe, and a proper Purge for him.

Take Barbadoes Aloes, one Ounce and half; Calomel prepared, two Scruples; Gallangal and Cloves in Powder, of each two Drachms: Mix and make it into two Balls, with Syrup of Saffron as much as is neceſſary, and roll them about in Flower of Brimſtone.

How to be taken.

Give theſe two Balls for one Doſe about Six o' Clock in the the Morning, and let him ſwallow them with the Help of about a Quart of warm Ale, *Treacle* and *Ginger*, and keep him tied up to his Rack for an Hour, taking care to thruſt a good Quantity of Straw into his Manger, to keep the Slabber which may diſtil out of his Mouth from falling into it, which would make him refuſe his *Feeds*; for no Creature is more nice and cleanly in Eating than a Horſe.

His proper Feed after the Purge.

The Day he has taken his Purge he ſhould not be ſtirred out, but eat his uſual Food; only his *Feeds* ſhould be leſs in Quantity, and his Water a

little

little warm'd with Oatmeal or Bran in it; which ſort of Water, is, in my Thoughts, the beſt to work off the Medicine, becauſe cold Water is apt to occaſion Gripings, and convulſive Diſorders of the *Stomach* and *Guts*, eſpecially if there be any reſinous Subſtance in the Purge; ſuch as the *Diagridium*, *Reſin of Scammony*, *Reſin of Jalap*, and the like; for theſe ſo vellicate the internal Coats of the *Guts*, that they force the Fibres into convulſive Contractions, and occaſion intollerable Gripings, and often a *Mortification* itſelf; ſo that in general I do not think *reſinous Purges* ſafe to be uſed, in Horſes eſpecially, whoſe *alimentary Tube* is above Thirty Yards long; for this great Length, together with the prone Poſture of the Creature, gives more time for the reſinous Particles to adhere and ſtick to the Sides of the Guts, where they do ſo much Miſchief.

The ill Effects of Reſinous Purges accounted for.

The Reaſon why detrimental.

I know it will be objected, that *Diagridium* and many reſinous Subſtances, are very common in purging Medicines preſcribed by Mr. *Gibſon*, and others; nay, for ought I know, I myſelf may ſometimes have ordered one of that ſort in my Firſt Volume on this Subject, and it may likewiſe be ſaid, that ſuch Purges have ſucceeded very well; yet altho' I confeſs all this to be true, I have known ſeveral Nags kill'd by ſuch Purges, and their Deaths could not be attributed to any one Thing beſides the *Reſin* in the Compoſition; for on opening them, I have ſeen the *Guts* of a livid or blueiſh Colour, here and there inflamed, or of a gangrenous Red, and withal very much inflated or puffed up with Wind; and, upon Enquiry, I have found, that theſe Horſes had evacuated a large Quantity of Slime and Naſtineſs, which the Farriers miſtook for Greaſe, as I have formerly hinted.

Many Horſes are killed by them, as has appeared upon Diſſection.

Hence it may be ſeen how neceſſary it is to allow white Water warm, as well as a little *Gum-Arabic Solution* mixed with it, in order to defend the inner Lining of the *Guts* from the Irritations of the

A Remedy againſt Irritations of the Guts by a Purge.

the Purge; therefore I shall set down a Composition which ought to be prepared before giving any of the *resinous Purges*, such as *Gamboge*, and those before mention'd.

The Method of preparing it.

Take of Gum Arabic and Tragacanth, of each one Ounce and half; Juniper Berries bruised, and Caraway Seeds, of each an Ounce; Cloves bruised half an Ounce. Boil these in two Gallons of Water for some Hours, till the Gums are dissolved very well.

I can't say it should be constantly boiling the whole Time, but it must be kept simmering, because the *Gum Tragacanth* is long before it will mix rightly with the Whole.

Let this be used warm, by putting about a Quart into every half Pail full of white Water; and the Horse will drink it after you have tried him several Times at due Distances, I think in such Case you should give him the *Solution* in a Horn for we cannot guard too much against the Evil that are often brought about by *Resinous Purges*. And yet if it were not for this Inconvenience, I dare say, *Resinous Purges* are most beneficial, because they scour away much more of the Juices and Humours than any of the other Kind, therefore they are not unaptly term'd *Drastic Purges*.

The Evils arising from Resinous Purges cannot be too much guarded against

They are generally qualified, by adding some of the *Lixivial Salts*; such as *Salt of Wormwood*, *Tartar*, *&c.* These are supposed to correct the griping Quality, and make them pass thro' the *Guts* with less Uneasiness. However, *Resinous Purges* are always to be suspected, unless the Horse be fat and full of Juices; in which Case indeed there are Humours sufficient to work upon; but if the Body be lean and dry, as those are who have been long at *Exercise* and Hard meat, when I am convinced we run great Hazards, if we put *Diagridium*, *Resin* of *Scammony*, *Resin* of *Jalap*, or any such like, into the Purge. I speak more feelingly in this Matter, because one of my Geld-

Lixivial Salts proper to correct the Acrimony of such Purges. Resinous Purges may be used to fat Cattle, but are prejudicial to lean.

kil-

kill'd the beſt Running Mare I ever was Maſter of, by one of theſe Kind of Purges, which he had prepared and given her while I was abroad, in order, as he told me, at my Return, to carry off ſome *cruſh'd* Blood, which he thought was lodged about her Shoulders on account of a Fall.

The ill Conſequence of one of theſe Purges to a Mare of my own.

I had this Mare open'd after ſhe died, having Reaſon to believe her Guts were either mortified, or tending towards it, becauſe ſhe had purged ſix or ſeven Days with the Doſe he had given her, which was only *two Drachms* of *Diagridium*, mixed with about *an Ounce* and *half of Aloes*, and the other common Ingredients; yet it purged her to ſuch a Degree that ſhe parted plentifully with the *Mucus* of the *Guts*, and was terrible ſick and faint, inſomuch that ſhe would ſcarce touch a Morſel of Hay all the while, altho' ſhe would drink white Water pretty often. Upon opening her Carcaſe, I found her Guts in the order I expected them, (*viz.*) The *Colon* was of a livid Red thro' its whole Extent, and much inflated, and here and there the *Duodenum*, *Jejunum*, and *Ileon*, which Mr. *Snape* accounts but one Gut in Horſes, altho' it is generally Twenty-ſix Yards in length, I ſay, theſe *Guts*, which Mr. *Snape* calls the *ſmall Gut*, were here and there tending towards a *Mortification*, which was perceivable by the *Colour* before ſpoken of, as well as from their being exceedingly *tender*; and, as it were, rotten. The *Cæcum* or Blind-gut, as it is called, becauſe it has but one Paſſage, was much inflated, and interſperſed with *livid Spots* in the Manner of thoſe before mention'd; but the *Rectum*, or ſtrait Gut, which is about half a Yard in length, and next the Fundament, ſcarcely ſhew'd any Marks of the Enemy.

The Symptoms before her Death.

What was diſcovered uponopening the Carcaſe.

Hence it may be obſerv'd, that the Scene of Action of one of theſe dangerous Purges lies in the *Stomach* and *Alimentary Tube* thence ariſing, for the Space of Thirty-five or Thirty-ſix Yards, for that is the computed Length of the Guts of an ordinary

The ill Effects of theſe Purges are in the Stomach.

The Difficulty of relieving a Horse in this Condition.

ordinary Horse, except the *Rectum*. And we may also hence take notice how difficult it must be to administer Relief to a Horse in the Condition, which one of these Purges may, very probably, make him; nay, I believe there is no *Remedy*; for the exceeding great Length of a Horse's Guts, together with the prone Position of his Body, hinders any Medicine so long from taking Place, and it is this, I mean the Length of the *Guts*, and *Horizontal Posture*, which is the Reason, that Purges do not operate so soon in *Horses*, as *Men*; and, that *Resinous Purges*; are much more likely to do Mischief to the *First* than the *Latter*; seeing the Resinous Particles have more Time to act in the Manner I have mentioned.

Which proceed from the prone Position of his Body and Horizontal Posture.

The judicious Part of Mankind not to be deterred from the Use of such Purges.

What I have said relating to this Point, should not deter the *judicious Part of Mankind* from the Use of *Resinous Purges*; I mean, either prescribing them to *Man* or *Horse*. No, I am well satisfied they are necessary in some Cases where there is a Redundancy of the Humours, or where a *Leucophlegmacia*, as the *Physicians* call it, is apparent: Yet I am of Opinion the *common Farriers* had better be forbid the Use of *Resinous Purges*, and kept to their *Aloes*, *Diapente*, *Cream of Tartar*, and such like: And really this is the Reason that I have not in my *former*, neither shall in this *Volume* set down a great Number of *Formulæ*, or *Receipts* (as they are called by the *Vulgar*) for this or that Distemper, seeing they would be often, nay very often misapplied. And in my humble Opinion, if some ingenious Pen would write a Proper *Dissuasive* against the too general Use of *Drugs* and *Compounds*, the *Publick* would be more indebted for such single Performance, than for all the whole Tribe of Books which have been published by *Hippocrat.* or *Galen*, or any of their Disciples since, for many Ages; they having only been cutting out Work for one another, as the incomparable *Butler* has express'd it; (*viz.*)

Ought not to be entrusted in the Hands of Farriers.

A Dissuasive against the general Use of compound Medicines would be of publick Service.

Divin

Divines *of all Sorts and Phyſicians,*
Philoſophers, Mathematicians;
The Galeniſts, *and* Paracelſian,
Condemn the way each other deal in,
Anatomiſts diſſect and mangle,
To cut themſelves out work to wrangle;
Aſtrologers diſpute their Dreams,
That in their Sleep they talk of Schemes;
And Heralds ſtickle who got who,
So many hundred Years ago.

One would wonder why the *Poet* has not introduced the *Lawyers*; ſince if the Law did not admit of Diſputes, there would be leſs Occaſion to ſpend Money in it; yet he has given ſuch a lively Repreſentation of them in a different Shape, that I cannot forbear the reſt of that admirable Performance. The Lines are theſe,

For Law's *the Wiſdom of all Ages*
And managed by the ableſt Sages;
Who, tho' their Buſineſs at the Bar
Be but a kind of Civil War,
In which th' engage with fiercer Dudgeons;
Than e'er the Grecians *did the* Trojans,
They never manage the Conteſt
T' impair their public Intereſt;
Or by their Controverſies leſſen
The Dignity of their Profeſſion;
Not like us Brethren———
* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *
While Lawyers *have more ſober Senſe,*
Than t' argue at their own Expence,
But make their beſt Advantages
Of others Quarrels, like the Swiſs;
And out of foreign Controverſies,
By aiding both Sides, fill their Purſes;

But have no Intereſt in the Cauſe,
For which th' engage and wage the Laws;
Nor further Proſpect than their Pay
Whether they loſe or win the Day.
And tho' th' abounded in all Ages,
With ſundry learned Clerks and Sages;
Tho' all their Buſineſs be Diſpute,
Which way to canvas ev'ry Suit;
Th' have no Diſputes about their Art
Nor in Polemicks controvert.
While all Profeſſions elſe——

There are a few more very pithy Lines to the ſame Point, a little after thoſe I have tranſcribed, the Cloſe of which run thus:

While in all other Sciences,
They ſwarm like Inſects *and increaſe.*

Ignorance of Phyſicians a publick Diſadvantage.

Theſe laſt are much in favour of what I advance, *(viz.)* There are ſo many ignorant Phyſicians, that the great Number of *Recipes*, or *Formula's* of *Preſcription*, it is certain, do more hurt than good, ſince all that is done by the greateſt Part of the *Practiſers*, is no more than plundering the Apothecaries Shops, and running from one *Receipt* to another; in the ſame manner as the ignorant Part of Mankind do, when they find one Thing miſs they think another muſt hit; and by this mean they had better have left the Affair to *Nature* who is always ready to aſſiſt us in Diſtreſs, provide ſhe is not put out of the Way by ignorant Phyſicians, as I have before hinted.

Specific Qualities in Medicine expoſed.

I might in this Place take upon me to ſhew the ſeveral Abſurdities and ill-grounded Conceits, which the common People entertain, with relation to the Specific Property of this or that particular *Drug* or *Simple*; but my Time at preſent will not allow it: However, thus far I muſt ſay in general, that Notions commonly received relating to the Operation

tion of Medicine, are very erroneous, and deviate from true Philosophy, without which all that we do is mere Conjecture.

From hence it is plain, that a great Number of *Recipes* or *Receipts* only serve to puzzle and bewilder the ordinary Reader, and that if a few select and well-chosen ones will not perform the Cure, it will be in vain for any common Capacity to look farther, although I must own, I have often heard People say, such or such a Medecine cured their Horses, after all other Methods had failed; but these *Adepts* were not wise enough to know, that it was what we call *Nature*, together with *Time* and *Patience*, which perform'd the *Cure*: And indeed those three perform more *Cures* than all the *Physicians*, whether they be in a higher or lower Station of Life. This *Truth* is well known to the wisest *Practitioners*; tho' if they were to tell their *Patients* such a Tale, it would lessen their *Fees*, and they would be in Danger of losing their Business.

Recipes in general only proper to confound the Vulgar.

When your Horse is well purged, that is, after he has taken *two* or at most *three* of the Sort I have already set down, at a Week's Distance, he should in a little time after have sharper Exercise and cold Water by degrees, according as Strength or Constitution will bear it; for some Horses will be too full of Flesh, notwithstanding they are almost harried off their Legs in *Exercise*, whilst others there are that one can scarcely give so much Exercise to, as will keep them in Wind, but they are meer *Skeletons*; so that it is more than commonly necessary for a *Groom* or *Jockey* to find out a Horse's Temper this Way, seeing there are Horses which will not bear much Exercise, and yet, at the same Time, may perform well, provided they are not hurried on their Feet with travelling from Place to Place; for this last is the most searching, insomuch that I have had some Horses of very hardy Constitutions, and which would bear a deal of Exercise upon their Airings, yet when they came to travel about from

What is to be done after purging the Horse.

Exercise prejudicial to some Horses, and useful to others.

An Instance of it.

Place to Place to run, they made a different Figure in ſomuch that I have been often afraid to ſtart them. We need not therefore wonder, when we hear of Horſes being beat by the very Horſes or Mares that they themſelves maſter'd a while before, ſince there are ſo many Incidents fall out in a ſmall Space of Time, and theſe together with the Difference of *Race Ground*, make Alterations ſufficient to cauſe a Horſe to loſe a *Plate*, without our having Recourſe to the common Expreſſion, of being a *Bite*.

The Reaſons why.

A Horſe getting Fleſh by hard Exerciſe, ſhould be often ſweated.

A Horſe that gains Fleſh in hard Exerciſe, ſhould be ſweated at leaſt twice in ten Days; and he ſhould run near five Miles in Puſhes, that the Sweat may have Time to diſcharge. Thoſe Horſes which are ſweat without Covering, or with a very thin one, ſhould run a long Sweat, as we call it, and ſtand a conſiderable while afterwards with a thick Blanket or two over them, from Head to Tail; otherwiſe the Sweat will not come out well.

White frothy Sweat a bad Omen.

A thin watry Sweat betokens a good Wind.

It is obſervable, that the white frothy Sweat, is a Sign that a Horſe is not in good Condition to ſtart; but, if he ſweat out well, and that the ſame be thin and watery, it betokens him in good Wind. Yet, I believe I could force any Horſe to make a white clammy frothy Sweat, by puſhing him on furiouſly quite thro', and not giving him many Pulls; for it is running a Horſe in Looſes or in Puſhes that makes the Sweat come out beſt. And, altho' it is the vulgar Opinion, that a Horſe has not been pinch'd, or pinn'd down, in a Heat when he does not ſweat out; yet I can aſſure them he is the moſt likely to be hardeſt run for ſuch Reaſon; for, as I juſt now ſaid, if a Horſe is run above his Wind, the Sweat will not come out much, neither will it appear ſo plentiful, provided he is quite run within himſelf; therefore it requires ſome Nicety in Judgment, to tell, by looking on a *Running-Horſe* after any of the *Heats* are over, whether he has been pinched or no.

That a Horſe is not pinched in a Heat when he does not ſweat, a vulgar Error.

1

I have heard many Country Fellows cry, *Lord! how the Horse sweats; surely he cannot run another Heat.* But these People judge from the Experience they have had upon *Cart-horses*, and the like, which the more they sweat, the more weak and faintish they are.

If a Horse's Tail shake and tremble, after any Heat, it is a Sign he is hard pinch'd; or if he shift and change his Feet, it denotes he is *Leg tired*, or that he has been at *what he could do*, according as the *Jockeys* express it. Yet the shaking of the *Tail*, I must own, is not always to be looked on as a very ill *Omen*; because I have now and then seen a good Horse that was subject to it, when he had run only a moderately hard Heat, but then these Sort would still look brisk, notwithstanding the trembling of the *Tail*, &c.

Tail shaking, or changing the Feet a bad Omen.

But not always a Rule.

If, on the contrary, a Horse looks lively, and prick up and play his Ears, after a *Heat*, it is a Sign he will run another to the same Hole or better.

When a Horse makes frequent and fruitless attempts to stale a Piss, it denotes he is hard run; tho' if he stale with Ease, and without much striving, it indicates the contrary.

Seeking after a Heat.

I need not inform the *Reader*, that some Horses, will look as thin, and out of order, with only running two Courses, and travelling a moderate Distance, as others will do after running half a dozen. There is no curing this Impediment, for it is rooted in the Frame and Constitution *ab origine*.

I take that *White-wine* and Water, equal Quantities mixed together, is the propereſt Liquor for Horses; I mean to wash their Mouths with after each Heat; tho' I have known some People give a Pint of *mull'd Sack*: but that is more unnatural, and whatever is so, is most improper. And for this Reason it is, that Gentlemen, who imagine they can make Horses run harder and harder, by giving *Purge* after *Purge*, are egregiously mistaken; for they purge them so often, that the *Crasis* of the

What is most proper to wash the Mouth with after running.

Blood is thereby deſtroyed, and the Horſe is afterwards ſubject to Swellings or Weakneſſes in this or that Part of the Body, and then the *Owner* begins to think his Horſe is full of *Humours*, whereas had he kept the Purges out of his Belly, he would have been well enough.

Purging neceſſary when.

I am far from ridiculing all manner of purging; no, I think it neceſſary to purge a Horſe now and then, according to the Rules I have given before, but not after he has been hard run, and his Body *as dry as a Kiln-ſtick*. For altho' it is believed, that Horſes may be ſtrained and over heated by hard and frequent running; yet it is a very erroneous Way of thinking, if we imagine that purging will carry the *Humours* out of the Body, and purge, or cleanſe the *Blood* in ſuch Caſes; and although I own that a Horſe's Limbs may ſwell, and that Humours may ſeem to fall down; yet theſe *Symptoms* are not ſo happily and ſafely relieved by *purging*, as by *Care*, *ſoft Food*, and *moderate Exerciſe*, together with Graſs in the Day-time.

I well remember to have run a Mare ſix Years with only two Purges; neither had ſhe an Ounce of any kind of *Medicine* during that Time, except ever Morn, and moſtly every Evening, about the Bigneſs of a *Pidgeon's Egg* of my *Cordial Ball*, deſcribed as follows, and, I fancy ſhe performed as well as the reſt of her Neighbours; for ſhe won eight Plates out of nine, and four out of ſix every Year.

Receipt to make Cordial Balls.

Much approved.

Take Aniſeed, Caraway ſeed, and greater Cardamoms, finely powdered, of each one Ounce; Flower of Brimſtone, two Ounces; Turmeric in fine Powder, one Ounce and half; Saffron in Powder, two Drachms; Sugar-Candy, four Ounces; Spaniſh Juice diſſolved in Hyſſop water, two Ounces; Oil of Aniſeed, half an Ounce; Liquorice Powder, one Ounce and half; Wheat-flower, a ſufficient quantity to make it up into a ſtiff Paſte, by beating all the Ingre-

Ingredients very well in a Mortar of Marble rather than Braſs.

This is the Phyſick, and the only Phyſick almoſt that I ever preſcribe to either *Running-Horſe*, *Hunter*, or *Road Horſe*; for if a Man has any Notion of the Benefit of *Exerciſe*, and what kind of *Food* is required, he will not have much Occaſion to run to Apothecaries Shops for this or that *whimſical Slip-ſlop*, which may be told him as a *Noſtrum* or never-failing Remedy for any or even all Diſtempers.

From this Way of reaſoning, the *Reader* may perhaps imagine, that I have not been much converſant with a Number of *Receipts* and *Noſtrums*, which have been well recommended; but, I can aſſure him of the contrary, and that I have been long acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, and *Modus Operandi* of different Compoſitions; yet, upon ſumming up the Account, I am ſatisfied, that more Harm than Good is done by the Adminiſtration of *Drugs* or *mixed Medicines*, either to *Man* or *Horſe*. Many Medicines prejudicial.

I would not from hence have the World believe, that I undervalue the *Profeſſion* in general. No, I am thoroughly convinced of the Power and Efficacy of *Medicine*, and that great Good may be obtained by it; notwithſtanding, I am as well ſatisfied, that more *Phyſicians* get Eſtates by telling *Lyes* than *true Tales*; for, I am ſorry to ſay it, *Honeſty* and *Plain dealing* are not the eſſential Requiſites towards obtaining an Eſtate. No, no, it is *Dreſs* and *Addreſs*, *Artifice* and *Cunning*, *Subtility* and *Deceit*, are the moſt effectual, as well as moſt common Means made uſe of to obtain large Poſſeſſions; and therefore a *well meaning Phyſician*, that underſtands his Buſineſs thoroughly, muſt be content with a ſmall Patrimony, unleſs he were ſo far befriended by Fortune, as to be placed amongſt the *Beau monde*; and even there he would be out-

done by the fluttering empty Coxcomb, juſt arriv'd from the College, with his Head full of Nonſenſe. Yet theſe Gentlemen, becauſe they happen to have more Aſſurance and Impudence than their Neighbours, muſt paſs for very cleaver Fellows. And I ſincerely declare, that thoſe People, who have got only what we term a *Mother Wit*, enjoy more Pleaſure and Satisfaction in this Life, than the deepeſt *Philoſophers*, I mean as Children of this World by reaſon Mankind abound in Abſurdities and miſtaken Notions of Things, which an underſtanding Man muſt be obliged to hear, altho' he ſweats and is ready to faint with Impatience.

To purify the Blood.

From what has been ſaid, it may be obſerved, that I am more for Length of Time and good Meat, due Exerciſe and proper Dreſſing, than *Purge* after *Purge*, or any other Sort of Phyſick that is given to Horſes with an Intent to *purify the Blood*, according to the common Phraſe.

The Uſe of alterative Medicines.

I would not be underſtood, that *alterative Medicines*, or ſuch Medicines as are ſaid to purify the Blood, are never required. No, I know they are, and that too very frequently; yet not ſo frequently as People may imagine: For there are ſome odd People that cannot be eaſy, unleſs they are giving their Horſes one Slip-ſlop or other; and when, by this Means they have ſo diſorder'd their Horſes Blood and Juices, that the Legs begin to ſwell and grow hot and fiery, they preſently cry out, *Humours are fallen down*; whereas I abſolutely deny the Propriety of the Expreſſion, becauſe it is contrary to the Rules of *Human Mechaniſm*.

Falling down of Humours an Impropriety.

Wounds in the Limbs moſt difficulty cured.

I own to be true, that if Wounds happen in the Limbs, they are moſt difficult to be cured; and it is a Maxim in *Surgery*, that the lower any Wound happens, ſo much the more difficult of Cure. And for this Reaſon it is, that Wounds of the Legs are ſo tedious and painful. Yet all this while I am far from thinking, that *Humours are fallen down*, but

but rather that they cannot so well rise up in *perpendicular* as *diagonal Canals*; for there is only one and the same moving Force of the *Heart* apply'd to raise the Column of Blood, whether we are in an upright, or horizontal Posture. And for this Reason, when any Animal is erect, or when a Horse stands upright, the Blood-vessels in the Legs are more upon the Stretch by far, than when he lies down; for, *all Fluids press undiquaque, on all sides, and according to their perpendicular Altitude, not according to their Quantity.* Therefore, whosoever will consider the *mechanical Laws*, will be able to explicate, without any abstruse Reasoning, the *Cause*, (tho' I don't say the *First Cause*) of the Blood's Motion and Effects in this or that Part of an Animal Body; neither will there be any Necessity of flying to the Word *Humours* (as commonly understood) that being only the subtle Subterfuge or Cloak of Ignorance. The Reason why.

There are few People, who have had a Bleeding at the Nose, but they may have experienced the Effect of holding down the Head at such Times; for, in an erect Posture, that is, when the Head is held quite up, neither the Sides nor Extremities of the Blood-vessels are pressed with such Violence; so that the Difference is this, *viz.* as the Parts above the *Heart* are supply'd with Blood by the ascending Trunk of the *Aorta*, or great Artery; so on the other hand, the Parts below that Bowel, are furnished from the descending; therefore of consequence, great and sudden Alterations must happen to an animal Body according to the different Situations and Postures it passes thro.' And from this *Theory* alone, it is, that we must account for the common *Phænomena* which are observed in the *Grease*, and other Ailments of the Limbs of Horses, as well as the different *Symptoms* which happen to the Parts above the *Heart*, when such Parts are any way diseased. Grease, &c. mechanically accounted for.

I hope the Reader will so far take my Meaning

as that he may make proper Allowances for the Blood's Preſſure againſt the Sides of the containing Veſſels, according as Animals are more or leſs *prone* or *erect*; and if he do ſo, I am ſure he need not be at a loſs to account for the *Greaſe*, &c. in Horſes, nor be obliged to run in with the vulgar Notion of *Humours falling down to the Heels*.

Indeed People in general are ſo much at a loſs to account truly for the Operation of *Body*, or *Matter*, in all its Shapes and Figures, and ſo unacquainted with the *mechanic Powers*, that they not only cry out, there are *Humours falling down to the Limbs*, but uſe the ſame Expreſſion when the *Eyes* or other Parts of the Body are affected. For, *in fine*, Humours (with theſe ſhallow Reaſoners) muſt fall down to the *Head* as well as to the *Heels*. But, in order to ſhew the common Way of reaſoning from our outward Senſes, I need only name one ſhort Paſſage that happened to me, out of many of the like kind, while I was more intent than common upon ſuch Subject, which was this.

A Gentleman, who apply'd to me for the Cure of a diſtempered Leg, after he found I had done him Service, was ſo rejoiced at the Succeſs, that out of his abundant Kindneſs, he would teach me how to cure (what he termed) a *High Scurvy* for he ſaid, his Daughter had been afflicted with that Diſorder, particularly in her Face, for ſeveral Years, and that at laſt ſhe was cured by the following Medicines, after ſhe had been with Dr. *Meer*, late of *Wakefield* in *Yorkſhire*, and ſeveral others, who had preſcribed her as much Phyſick, he ſaid, as would have poiſoned a Horſe.

A particular Noſtrum, or Receipt for the Scurvy.

She took a Pint of Crab Verjuice, and a Pint of new Milk, and boil'd them together till the Milk was broke, and the Whey clear; after which ſhe took as much Garden Scurvy-graſs as ſhe could hold between her Finger and Thumb, and boil'd it a little in the Whey, then ſtrained

it

it thro' a Cloth, and drank half a Pint of it very warm in the Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

This she was to drink nine Days together (for there's Luck in an odd Number, and more especially in the Number nine) after which she was to use the following medicated Whey.

Take of the Herbs Fumatory, Agrimony, Ground-Ivy, Goose-grease, or Cleavers, and Sage, of each one Handful; Balm, Spear-mint, Ale-coast, sweet Sis, Strawberry-leaves, Violet-leaves, blue-Borrage, Marygold-leaves, Thyme, Hyssop, Fennel, and Parsley: Boil these in a short time in about three or four Gallons of the aforesaid Whey, then tun it up in a Spigot-pot for Use.

This was also to be drank twice a Day before Meals, half a Pint each time or oftener, if the Patient pleased, and to drink Ale, or six Shilling Beer at Dinner.

I forgot to mention, that the Prescriber gives us a great Caution not to boil Herbs too long in the Whey, for fear of loting their *volatile Salts*; which shews (no doubt) that he was an excellent *Chemist* and *natural Philosopher*, or rather that he was ignorant of both; since if the *volatile Salts* would so readily fly off, they would certainly be all gone before the three Gallons of Whey could be used in the Dose prescribed. But, without dwelling any longer upon the thing, I must pronounce the latter Part, *viz.* the medicated Whey, a Piece of meer Pomp and Shew, more than any way serviceable in the Cure of the *Scurvy*. And, in this, it very much resembles Mrs. *Stephens*'s *Medicines*, as they are called; for, the *Soap* and *Calx* of *Egg-shells*, are the only serviceable Ingredients in that injudicious ill-contrived *Hotch-potch*, the rest are meer Farce and Shew, especially as the orders them to be managed;

managed; and in a little time I hope to have so much Leisure as to publish a *Supplement* to my *Lithiasis Anglicana*, lately sent abroad into the World; which small Tract was pretended to be answered by some Person under the Name of *Omnelio Pitcairn*, tho' I must leave it to the Publick to judge how well that Person has behaved himself with his fulsome Advertisements, that make up two Thirds of the *Pamphlet*, and the Remainder is only a Set of common-place Raillery, such as might be the Produce of a School boy just come from *Farnaby*'s *Ironica jocari*.

Indeed I must own, that taking those *Medicines*, I mean the *Calx* of *Egg-shells* and *Soap*, for a long time together, and in large Quantities, as Mrs *Stephens* orders, may have such Effect upon the *Urine*, as to cause it to be voided in a highly alcalized or putrid State; and such State, of all others, is known by *Experiment* to cause it to resorb its own *Tartar*, which *Tartar* is the *Calculus Humanus* or *Stone*, in the Bladder: Yet, as the *Nucleus* or Kernel of the Stone, is of a harder and more firm Consistence than the outward *Laminæ*, it is scarce probable that these *Medicines* will have any sensible dissolvent Power upon it. But enough of this at present; therefore to resume the Thread of my Discourse.

I have told the Reader, that Length of Time, proper *Food*, in Quantity as well as Quality, together with *Exercise* and clean Dressing, is better than a Number of Drugs from the Apothecaries Shops, to preserve or restore Health in any Animal whatsoever; for we are only *Nature*'s *Vicegerents* (as it were) and therefore we should be subservient to her Designs: Yet, instead of this, the Generality of *Doctors* rather obstruct, than any way help her Efforts or Attempts to dislodge the Enemy.

I think I may have also said, that when a Horse is full of foul Feeding, and has little *Exercise*, the Country People imagine he is rid by the *Bitch-Daughter*; but I believe I forgot to mention, that

that the ſame whimſical Notion happens when any Horſe has been rid down by an idle Fellow, that neglects to ſee the poor Creature f[illegible] t carries him upon his Buſineſs; however, as the [illegible]ſt is cured with *Exerciſe*, in a great meaſure, without the Help of the *Horſe-Shoe* or *hollow Stone* hung over his Back, ſo is the other by a better and more generous Allowance of Corn, and more moderate Riding; for, if the Maſter will not feed hard when he rides hard, the Horſe he rides may truly be ſaid to be rid by the *Bitch-Daughter*, or a worſe *Fiend*. But to return to my Story, about the Cure of the *Scurvy*, and the Notion the Gentleman entertained of the manner how ſuch Cure was effected by the *Verjuice-Whey*, *&c.* why, ſays he, you know, *Doctor*, the *Verjuice Whey* muſt certainly break the Blood, and the ſweet Herbs muſt of Conſequence ſweeten and purify it, therefore from hence my Daughter receiv'd the Benefit.

Horſe's Feed ſhould be proportioned to his Labour.

Now this is what I call arguing from our outward Senſes; for as the *Verjuice* had a Power of coagulating or breaking the Milk, ſo the Gentleman imagined it would do the ſame by the *Blood*; and as the ſweet Herbs were apparently fragrant to the Smell, ſo he thought they muſt affect the Blood in ſuch a manner as to ſweeten it.

This is frequently, nay, I am ſorry to ſay it, this is the moſt general Way of accounting for the Operation of *Medicine*; yet it is a very erroneous one; ſeeing, had the Gentleman known any thing of the matter, he would have ſaid thus: *viz.*

The *Acid Whey*, order'd in ſuch Quantities, muſt promote *Perſpiration*, or rather what we term, *ſenſible Perſpiration*, which is *Sweat*; for it acts, in ſome meaſure, like *Vinegar*, which I ſuppoſe every Body, muſt have had a feeling of, if ever they eat it when they were pretty warm. And altho' I have heard a Perſon ſay, *Lord how this Roaſt-Beef, makes me ſweat*, yet I rather apprehend it was the *Vinegar* that the *Beef* was eaten with, that promoted ſuch Diſ-

The Manner by which Acids operate in human Bodies, explained.

Diſcharge, and not the *Beef*, as the Man imagin'd, for *Vinegar* acts in like manner with other *vegetable Juices*, which have acquired an Acidity, and the *Crab Verjuice Poſſet*, juſt now ſpoken of, muſt operate in the ſame way, tho' in the milder degree, therefore as *Vinegar* aſtringes the *Fibres* of the whole Body, when it is taken in Food, medicinally to any conſiderable Quantity, for ſuch reaſon it will ſqueeze out what is near the Surface, and occaſion Sweat, whereby the offending Matter of the *Scurvy* might be carried off: for that Diſtemper is, in my Thoughts, one of the cutaneous Tribe, therefore at the extreme Point or Verge of Circulation. And from hence we may ſee how difficult it is to reach it by *Medicines* which only operate in the *primæ Viæ*, or firſt Paſſages; nay, nor even by many of the *alterative Medicines*, altho' they are believed to carry their Efficacy farther than moſt other Preparations of the Shops. From this ſlight Hint we may learn, why many of the *chronical Diſeaſes* which afflict Mankind, are too much the *Opprobrium Medicorum*, or Scandal to the *Profeſſion*; and, the ſole Reaſon is, the Want of *mechanical Knowledge*. If Phyſicians were well acquainted with this Science, they would not trifle and beat about the Buſh: But, where the *Viſcera* would bear it, give the whole *animal Syſtem* ſuch a Shock as would diſlodge the Enemy, whether it were the *Gout*, *Rheumatiſm*, *Scurvy*, or any other fix'd chronical Diſtemper.

By what manner of operating they cure the Scurvy.

Of chronical Diſeaſes.

It is for theſe Reaſons, I mean the *Phyſician*'s not duly attending to the true Nature of the *animal Machine*, that ſo many *empirical Pretenders*, ſuch as that with his *Pill* and *Drop*, and the other with her famous *Lithontriptic*, perform Cures which none of the Faculty care to meddle with.

I would not have the Reader miſtake my meaning, and think I from hence infer that Mr. *Ward* and Mrs. *St-ph-ns* underſtand the *Materia Medica*, and *Modus Operandi* of *Medicine*, becauſe one happens

pens now and then to cure, or rather relieve, ſome of the Diſtempers mention'd in the Publick Papers; and the other perchance, diſſolves one of the ſofter kind of *Calculi*. No, I am far from being of ſuch Opinion; therefore what I mean is, that ſuch People often perform Cures, which a *Phyſician* does not care to undertake, becauſe, either the *Medicine* required, is rough and dangerous in its Operation, or elſe the Time is long before ſuch Cure can be effected; and, it is therefore, I ſay, that a *Phyſician*'s Buſineſs is to judge rightly when he ought to *lay Water to the Wheel* (as the common Phraſe is) and then Mankind would be better, nay much better off, than to truſt their Health and Lives with a Set of *vile Pick-pockets*, almoſt as numerous as the *Caterpillars of the Law*.

I fancy the learned Reader will eaſily ſee how the Verjuice-Poſſet might affect a Cure of the *Scurvy*; but as to the Number of ſweet Herbs in the *Medicated Whey*, I do not apprehend there is any ſingular Virtue in thoſe Herbs, for the Purpoſes the *Preſcriber* might inſinuate. Yet ſtill the *Patient* drank more and more *Acid Whey*, tho' the Herbs boil'd in it had no antiſcorbutic Virtue; ſo that the Sick muſt undergo a kind of continual *Diaphoreſis*, or ſweating, for ſome time together, and this indeed might contribute largely towards the *Cure*.

The ingenious Reader ſhould not be diſpleaſed at me for this Digreſſion, ſeeing I very well knew the Lady that receiv'd a Cure from the Uſe of the aforeſaid *Whey*; and I am as well ſatisfy'd it was that, and that only, which affected it, after a grand Train of Medicines had been taken, and it is therefore I have inſerted it, not only to confirm what the great *Boyle* ſays, in one of his learned Diſcourſes upon the Uſefulneſs of *experimental Natural Philoſophy*, which is; "That as great Cures may be perform'd with "ſeemingly ſimple and inſignificant Things, as "with thoſe that carry a more pompous Name;" but alſo for the Uſe and Benefit of Mankind in

general; for I really believe it an excellent Method for curing the *Scurvy*, provided the *Whey* be drank warm *Spring* and *Fall*, and the Patient go to Bed and ſweat upon it, altho' it do not quite break the Blood in the manner my Friend imagined.

I have ſaid that good Meat, and a great deal of it, together with length of Time, proper Care, and good ſtrong Exerciſe upon eaſy Grounds, ſuch as *Midlam-moor* or *New-market*, is more likely to put a *Running-Horſe* in ſtarting Order, than all the *Noſtrums* in the whole Kingdom; and that more Harm than Good is done by crouding Books full of *Receipts* or *Recipes*, ſeeing moſt of the People, nay not one in five Hundred, are in the leaſt able to judge whether they are rightly calculated for what their Titles expreſs; ſo that in this, they are ſomething of kin to Books, which are puffed off by the Help of a few fine Words rightly diſpoſed in a Scarlet Dreſs.

The Reader may imagine, by my reaſoning againſt the Uſe of Drugs, that I ſhall not look for *the Ladle till the Pot runs over*: But if he do, he is miſtaken; for I think it beſt to nip Diſtempers in the Bud, before they have taken too great Root, ſeeing it is much more eaſy to prevent than heal Diſeaſes. Yet a great deal of this preventive Phyſic lies in the Underſtanding and Management of the Owner and Groom, I mean as to keeping the Horſe from *Colds*, *Surfeits*, &c. which are the *Parents* of moſt Diſorders. For as the once fam'd Dr. *Radcliff* expreſs'd himſelf, when a Gentleman ſaid to him, *Lord, Doctor, I have got a Cold, what muſt I do to cure it?* A Cold, ſays the *Doctor*, why, what worſe Diſorder would you have, unleſs the *Plague?* ——So that, in the main, it is ſome Error in the ſix *Nonnaturals* (as they are called) which in general is the Foundation of moſt Diſeaſes in *Brutes*, as well as *Human Creatures*. And I am nearly of Opinion, becauſe I have experienced it upon ſeveral of my own Colts, that it is poſſible to bring up a Horſe ſo, as to prevent his ever having the *Stran-*

The Danger of Cold, Surfeits, &c.

gles,

gles, and that it is as poſſible to uſe him after ſuch manner, as that he ſhall have the Diſeaſe much ſooner than he otherwiſe would.

Solleyſell, I know, has compared the *Strangles* in Horſes to the *Small Pox* in Mankind; therefore he imagines that Colts muſt bring the Seeds of the Diſtemper along with them from the Dam's Belly; and that theſe Seeds, if I may ſo call them, or, this Tendency of the Blood and Juices to produce the *Strangles*, lies dormant, only ſo long as the Conſtitution of the *Air* and *Seaſon* oppoſe, but as ſoon as theſe favour the Expulſion of the peccant Matter, the Glands, and ſometimes the muſcular Parts of the Throat, begin to tumefy, and at laſt either ſuppurate inwardly or outwardly, unleſs the Thing happens to be taken in time, and ſuch Things apply'd as by their genial Warmth, contribute to diſperſe the Tumours. The Strangles in Horſes compared to the Small-Pox.

This looks like ſound Reaſoning; but, on a ſtrict Scrutiny, it will be found only flouriſhing upon the Matter, as is too commonly the Practice with *long-winded Authors*. For, the *Strangles* are produced from catching Cold, or from what we term *Perſpiration obſtructed*; and, as *Colts* are more ſuſceptible of Impreſſion than old harden'd *Staggers*, of conſequence the firſt muſt be more liable to ſuch Diſorder; tho' I muſt confeſs there are ſome old Horſes which are ſubject to catch cold, and have ſwell'd Throats, unleſs great Care be taken of them, ſo that they paſs not too haſtily out of one extreme into another. The Abſurdity of this Compariſon.

We ſee this ſort of Doctrine fulfil'd even in the Difference of a young Horſe's Back from that of an old one: For the *firſt* will fret, gall, and be full of Warbles, with even the leaſt Journey, provided he carry any conſiderable Weight; whereas the old Horſe never complains in the leaſt. Now what is all this, but from the different Texture of the *Fibres*? Or, if the *Fibres* of each be of the ſame Texture originally, yet thoſe of the old Horſe are become harder Reaſon why a young Horſe galls ſooner than an old one.

harder and more rigid by Preſſure and Uſe, therefore they will not fret or inflame ſo ſoon as thoſe of a young one. And it is the ſame with reſpect to the whole *animal Machine, viz.* that thoſe Parts of the Body which have once ſuffered under any Diſorder, I mean the ſolid Parts, will be leſs liable to be affected again in the ſame manner. For Example, if the Back of a Horſe has been once cruſh'd or heated, and has had Warbles all over it, when theſe are heal'd, *Nature* guards againſt the like Injuries, by covering the Places with a kind of callous Subſtance, which hardens as well as adds a greater Thickneſs to the Hide. And it is not only in this Particular, but in many more which I could mention, if I was not reſtrain'd by Brevity.

Management of a Horſe after running.

When your Horſe has run his Courſe, he ſhould be walked about with his Clothes on for ſome time; tho' not too long, if it be towards the Evening in the cold Months, for when the Pores are open, he'll ſoon take harm.

I would have him walk 'till he is dry; for when a Horſe is taken into the Stable wet with his Sweat, it makes him faintiſh and ſick, ſo that he refuſes his Feeds.

How he ſhould be fed.

I think he ſhould not have above a Pint of Corn the Evening he has run, more eſpecially if he has run three Heats; altho' ſome People will not give any Corn at all that Night, thinking they guard againſt ſurfeiting by ſuch Abſtinence. The Water ſhould be little ſhort of Milk-warm, and a good Quantity of it; for nothing is more grateful to a Horſe's Stomach, than Water when he is thirſty which he generally is after he has run a Courſe. Neither will it in the leaſt harm him, provided it be the leaſt warm, or, as one may ſay, coldiſh, for I never gave Water ſo warm as is the common Practice on theſe Occaſions, neither did I ever obſerve my Horſes any worſe but better, from my obliging them in this Particular; for the Oat-meal, of which we were not ſparing, qualified the Coldneſs of the Water

His Water ſhould not be too warm.

ter, and alſo made it more agreeable to the Stomach. Yet I would not have the Reader be too bold with cold Water on ſuch Emergencies.

As to the farther Management of *Running-Horſes*, it is ſo much in the Knowledge of every Jockey-Boy, that I need not trouble myſelf to mention it, any farther than to inform thoſe who keep ſuch Horſes, that I generally uſed to order about the Bigneſs of a Hen's Egg of the *Cordial-Ball* to be diſſolved in a Pint of White Wine, a little Nutmeg, and a Spoonful of Treacle, and then given to the Horſe Milk-warm, when he was cool and clean in his Stable after he had run, and then tie him up for about an Hour, before he has any Hay, Water, or any thing elſe.

His Heels ſhould be waſhed with warm Water.

I had like to have forgot the recommending one or two Particulars. The firſt is, that of waſhing the Horſe's Legs and Heels with warm Water every time he comes from Exerciſe; for cold Water is very bad on thoſe Occaſions, as I could eaſily ſhew. The other Thing, is rubbing the Heels both before and behind with what is call'd *Curriers Dubing*; which, I believe, is a Compoſition of *Tallow* and *Train Oil* mix'd up to a due Conſiſtence, however it may be had cheap enough of the Curriers.

An Ointment for the Heels.

Method of uſing it.

This oily Mixture ſhould be uſed every time the Horſe goes out to exerciſe, and waſh'd off when he returns, and when his Legs are dry and clean, a little more ſhould be rub'd on; for nothing ſo much preſerves againſt the *Scratches*, which are the common Fore-runners of the *Greaſe*. This is plain from Experience, as well as Reaſon; for, as oily Compoſitions, ſuch eſpecially as that now ſpoken of, are of ſervice to preſerve Leather from breaking or cracking, when 'tis off the Back of a Brute Creature; even in like manner will it do ſo, while the *Hide* is on. And if Gentlemen would but take a little better Care of overlooking their *Grooms*, and make them obſerve what I have lately hinted, their Horſes would be pretty ſafe from the *Scratches* and

Greaſe,

Greaſe, as well as other Diſorders of the *Legs* and *Heels*; for the *Scratches* and *Greaſe* are moſtly occaſion'd from *Lazineſs* and *Naſtineſs*, together with a narrow bound-up Stall, which pinches the Horſe ſo, that he cannot lie down to reſt himſelf, without hitting his Huggon-bones againſt the Poſts; or, if thoſe, I mean if the Stall be not ſo long as that the Horſe's Hips be equal with the Poſts, yet if it be a narrow one, he is afraid to lie down; neither if he do, can he ſhoot out his Fore-legs ſo as to let the Blood and Juices paſs freely in Circulation. But, if the Stall be large, the Horſe well bedded, and his Legs clean waſh'd with warm Water, he will lie down and reſt *like a Gray Hound upon a warm Hearth before a good Fire*. If People will be ſo careleſs, and heedleſs of this Advice, 'tis ten to one but the Horſe's Legs will ſwell, and more eſpecially if he is ſubject to cut, for that will cauſe Pain and Anguiſh, which may prevent his lying down; howſoever if it do cut, he cannot be eaſed more than by waſhing with warm Water.

What Stalls are moſt proper.

What Water moſt proper to waſh the Heels.

What I mean by warm Water, is not the warm Diſh-waſh ſo much in uſe amongſt the Vulgar for theſe Purpoſes. No, I would adviſe *Rain* or *River Water* warmed pretty warm; and if you put a little blue Milk to it, it will not be improper. The Heels, and all around the Fetlock-joints, ſhould be well waſh'd and ſoak'd with it, and then wip'd down with clean Straw a little; and when the Legs are almoſt dry, they ſhould be rub'd with a clean Linnen Cloth, that is free from wet, and then anointed with the *Curriers Dubbing*, as I have already ſaid.

The Feet may be ſtuffed with Cow's Dung, and greaſed with *Hog's-Lard* round the Outſides, and upon the Soles; for ſtanding in the Houſe long will make them grow ſo hard, without this ſtuffing, that it will ſet the Smith to drive a Nail in ſhoeing.

What Greaſe is

There is no better Greaſe or Liquor for Horſes Hoofs

Hoofs than *Hogs Lard*, whatever Notion may be entertain'd of *Dog's Greaſe*, or any other whatſoever; for all kinds of Greaſe are nearly of the ſame Virtue, only ſome are more penetrating than others, ſuch as the Fat of *Vipers*, and *Gooſe Greaſe*; therefore the latter is not proper, and the former I imagine never will be uſed to Horſe's Hoofs, by reaſon it is too dear. beſt for Horſes Hoofs.

Some Horſes have naturally ſuch a ſhort brittle Hoof, that they will hardly bear a Nail, as we ſay, and there are various kinds of Stuffing order'd by *Authors*, as well as ſeveral *Noſtrums* in *Families*, to cauſe theſe ſort of Hoofs to grow tough and hard. But I have no Opinion of ſuch things, farther than that the Greaſe they contain may ſoften the Hoof, and aſſiſt its Growth, as I before hinted; for oily, or greaſy Applications are certainly very good for the horny Parts, as well as the Hides or Skins of Animals, I mean, where the Hair is very ſhort, as in the Heels of Horſes, ſince it helps to prevent ſuch Skin from Cracks or Chinks when a Horſe happens to be ſprung out at his full Speed; for it is then, and more eſpecially if the Ground be firm and hard) that the Hide cracks, and the *Scratches* are occaſion'd, which, as I have ſeveral times ſaid, *may ſooner be prevented than cured*. Therefore let no one diſpute the Truth of what I advance, unleſs they act according to my Directions in every reſpect; for, I know Advice is often ſaid to be erroneous, when the Perſon has perhaps neglected to perform the greateſt Part of what was propoſed for a Cure, and is tired before he has half begun. Oily Medicines moſt proper for brittle Hoofs.

Laſtly, as to a Horſe's running, I am of Opinion, if he can run over a four Mile Courſe in eight Minutes with ten Stone, he is worth one Hundred Guineas, if he be an aged Horſe, and ſo in proportion, if he is a younger, or has a Chance for any of his *Majeſty*'s Guineas.

I ſay, if he can run over a four Mile Courſe; but don't mean any Courſe that is commonly call'd ſo.

ſo. No, I mean four meaſured Miles, upon good Champion Ground; for many a Courſe is called four Miles, that is not above three and a half; and many a Horſe is likewiſe ſaid to have run four Miles in ſeven Minutes, that will not do it in *nine*, provided he is truly try'd by a ſtop Watch. And the reaſon People make Miſtakes in theſe Calculations, is their being intent upon the Sport, inſomuch that they frequently overlook a Minute or two.

Indeed, I own, there may now and then turn out one, that will run four Miles in ſeven Minutes with ten Stone upon his Back, as I have been credibly told the *Duke of Devonſhire*'s Horſe call'd *Childers* would, over the long Courſe at *New-Market*; yet, where there is one will do it in *ſeven Minutes*, there are an hundred will not perform it in *eight*, and yet prove good *Plate-Horſes* too. And as to Peoples imagining that moſt Courſes are run over ſooner by the *Galloways*, than the *fix'd Horſes*, I think it is a Miſtake, provided the fix'd Horſes don't carry above *ten Stone*, and that they are as good in Nature as the *Galloways*; for as far as I have obſerved it has proved the contrary; yet where the *fix'd Horſe* has carried twelve Stone indeed, there the Weight has ſunk him ſo much, that he has been in the Hole with the *Galloways*, as the *Jockys* phraſe it.

Manner of Riding.

As to the Manner of Riding, or keeping a Seat when a Horſe is running, I am pretty well convinced that it is the way of running that the Horſe has, which makes the *Rider* either keep a ſteady Seat upon the Saddle, or ſhift and work his Arms and Legs, as if he were at *all he could do*. I would be underſtood in general of good *Riders*, ſince there are ſome that pretend to that Buſineſs, tho' they are not fit to ride a *Mule*. For Example, if a Horſe has a *Sulky* boring way of running, the *Rider* may be allow'd to lift and work him along, by moving his *Arms*, *Legs*, *&c.* according as we often obſerve them do; but where the Horſe is young and fond of run-

running, it would *ſplint him*, or *knock him up* (as we ſay) if the *Rider* were to make his Flouriſhes upon his Back like a *Rope-dancer*. The preſent *Lord Weymouth* has an excellent Horſe at this time, which about a Year ago was the Property of the late Sir *Edmund Bacon*, he goes by the name of *Spanking Roger*, and has, or at leaſt had, ſuch a particular way of running, that they were forced to uſe a *Pelham-bit*, or ſort of half-check Bridle, otherwiſe the *Rider* could ſcarcely manage him. And when he won the forty Pounds at *York*, and diſtanced three or four Horſes and Mares the firſt Heat, I well remember the *Rider* lean'd back ſo much to hold him thro' moſt of the Courſe, that I really think his Shoulder-blades touch'd the Horſe's Fillets. Now if this Horſe had been rid by a *tickle heel'd Fellow*, I imagine he would have been diſtanced himſelf, tho' no Man in his Senſes but muſt have eaſily felt his way of pulling, even on riding him upon his watering Exerciſe, which I think, every *Rider* ſhould do, that is to mount a ſtrange Horſe, ſeeing, *he who ſails with a bad Wind, had need to underſtand tacking about well.*

From hence we learn, that notwithſtanding *Jockeys* may oftentimes be found fault with, for wriggling and moving their *Arms, Legs, &c.* as the Horſe is running, yet if they do the thing with Judgment, the Horſe finds the Advantage of it. However moſt People will differ from me, I am ſenſible of it, becauſe they judge erroneouſly from a Horſe's carrying a dead Weight, which if it move and ſhake about is more troubleſome to deal with; but a nimble *Rider* moves as quick, and in the ſame Direction that his Horſe moves, ſo that he may, in ſome ſort, be ſaid to be of a Piece with the Horſe he rides.

In fine, a Rider ſhould be of a ſober and ſedate Temper, not eaſily ruffled or mov'd, altho' his Adverſary's Horſe make a Spring, and run paſt him; ſince there are few Courſes that do not admit of an

The Perſon beſt qualified for Riding.

open

open Place to take the Lead again; yet he ſhould take care, that his Antagoniſt's Horſe do not run paſt him at the *Ending-poſt*, while he is looking over the wrong Shoulder, as I have obſerv'd it ſometimes fall out, even when a great Sum has been depending upon the *Heat*.

I ſhall not enlarge upon the Qualifications neceſſary to a good *Rider*; ſeeing if he is only of a *proper Weight*, *Strong*, *Bold*, *Agile*, and of *quick Apprehenſion*, together with that moſt excellent Requiſite *Sobriety*, I ſhould not ſcruple, nay I ſhould venture to ſet him ride my Horſe, altho' all the *Matchem Tim's*, *Tom. Jackſons*, or *Captain Jefferſons* in the Kingdom were to ride againſt him; for notwithſtanding theſe *Jockeys* are expert Fellows at the Buſineſs, yet I have ſeveral times ſeen them look very ſheepiſh, when they happen'd to ride a diſtanc'd Horſe; for all their Art cannot make a thick-winded Horſe run as long *Paſtes*, as one with (what we call) a better Wind. Notwithſtanding I allow, there are ſome Men who can bring a *Jade* over a Courſe better than others; but this is all owing to Experience, and the Coolneſs of the Head-piece: for if a Fellow be of a hot and fiery Diſpoſition, he is neither fit to break a Horſe, as I have ſaid before, nor to ride a *Race*.

I would compare a *Rider* upon a *Race-Horſe*, to a Man's *kiſſing his Wife at the Market Croſs*; ſeeing I fancy he will have every whit as great a Number of *Teachers*; for it is *tot Homines quot ſententiæ*, and ten to one, there are more in the wrong than the right Way of thinking, which is either owing to the want of Experience in ſuch Diverſions, or elſe from the unaccountable Prejudice Men entertain againſt the Honeſty, or Probity of *Jockeys* in general; yet if I my ſelf might ſpeak farther than I have already done, upon this Point, without being guilty of too many *Egotiſms*, I could declare, that ſo far as I have been concerned, the *Jockeys* are more honeſt than People of moſt other *Profeſſions*, for

for, upon the whole, I am of Opinion, that *Mankind, Mankind deserves* Permit me now to mention a few Particulars, in a *miscellaneous* Way, and to finish my present Design with an Account of *Drugs*, by way of *Supplement* to the Catalogue of that Sort, in my first Volume upon *Farriery*.

The common Wound Ointment to be kept always in Readiness.

The common Wound Ointment to be always in Readiness.

Take Rosin and Burgandy Pitch, of each half a Pound; of fresh May Butter, or for want of that, common fresh Butter clarified, two Pound; Bees-wax two Ounces; common Turpentine four Ounces; French Verdigrease, in fine Powder, six Drachms. Melt the hardest Substance first, then add the Butter; and when it is taken from the Fire, stir in the Verdigrease *by little and little, and so keep doing till the whole is near cold, or, at least till it is of such Consistence as will hinder the Powder from sinking down to the Bottom of the Pot.*

Its excellent Qualities.

The above *Ointment* will cure any fresh Wound, either in *Man* or *Beast*, provided the same has not touched the *Vital*; but if so, it is what we term, a mortal Wound; tho' there are many Instances, where People have been run thro' the *Lungs*, and Brute Creatures pierced thro' the Body, yet have recovered; however, when these happen, they are of the utmost Danger, seeing they are out of the reach of Medicines, insomuch, that little can be done, more than extracting any foreign Substance which may be carried into the Cavities of the Body by *Balls*, or otherwise; for no Substance has yet been discovered, that will lie in any Part of the Body, without occasioning *Suppuration*, except *Gold* and *Lead*; but a Wound will heal over these, provided they are not entered along with other foreign Matter, and even then the Place will heal when such

What extraneous Substances are most agreeable to the Flesh.

ſuch foreign Matter happens to be diſcharged by the Orifice of the Wound. This is eaſily made evident in reſpect to *Lead* (unleſs it is poiſoned) for the *old Soldiers*, or rather the *old Warriors*, tho' I believe ſuch Gentlemen are now very ſcarce in *England*, but if there are ſuch, they can give Inſtances, I don't queſtion, of *Bullets* lying covered in ſeveral Parts of the Body for many Years without Damage; nay, there are not wanting authentic Accounts of theſe fatal Meſſengers, paſſing in at the Neck of a *Man*, and many Years after, they have been taken out about the *Hip*, having fallen down by their Weight, and the Motion of the *Muſcles* together; therefore, in a great many *internal Wounds*, we are ſaid to perform *Cures*, nay, exceeding *great Cures* too, which, I am very well aſſured, might have been cured by an *old Woman*, provided ſhe only had a good *Family Salve* like that I have mentioned; for it is not a little ſurpriſing how far *Nature* will *operate* in a *hale* and *ſound Body*.

Yet notwithſtanding what I have hinted about *old Women* curing internal Wounds, I would not adviſe any Man to truſt too much, either to his own or ſuch Peoples Judgment; for altho' there is little beſides a good *Wound Ointment* to be apply'd to the outward Orifice, the *Symptoms* may ſo vary, that ſounder Knowledge may be abſolutely neceſſary.

I remember a Caſe formerly in my Neighbourhood, where a Surgeon was believed, by almoſt the whole Country, to have performed a ſurpriſing Cure upon a Boy that was hurt with a *Plough ſhare*; and tho' any old Woman with a good Salve might have done as well. The Caſe was this:

As the Boy was driving Plough, the Catt happened to go wrong, and the Lad (as is common) was ſtepping over to turn them right, by ſetting his Foot upon the Plough beam, but he happened to be thrown down, and the Irons ran into his Side inſomuch that there was a large Wound externally as well as a ſmall Puncture thro' the *Pleura* into the Cavi

Cavity of the *Thorax*. Now in the Time of dreſſing ſuch Wound, the Air got in at the Orifice into the Cavity of the Breaſt between the *Lungs* and *Pleura*; and when the firſt were diſtended in Inſpiration, ſuch Air of conſequence ruſhed out, and this happening ſeveral times to blow out the Candle that was held by ſome Aſſiſtant, the Cure was, as I have ſaid before, judged to be extraordinary. Whereas there was not any great Skill required in the Doctor more than ordering the Patient to reſt upon the wounded Side, and not to preſs the ſame too hard, leſt the grumous Blood ſhould be too long detained in the *Thorax*; I ſay this, together with a due Application of the common *Wound-Ointment*, was ſufficient to perform the Cure, altho' the People imagined indeed that the Man's Breath paſſed in at his Mouth and out at the Wound. From hence we may learn how fit moſt People are to judge of the Value of our Performances.

The common *Wound Ointment* is proper for the Cure of *Scratches*, if they are raw and ſore; and the Method of applying it, is to cut away the Hair very clean, and rub it in warm with a few Feathers tied together, and now and then waſh it off with a Lather of Soap and Water. The Wound Ointment good against Scratches.

I ſay, it is proper when the *Scratches* are raw and run; becauſe, if they are dry, the Curriers Dubing will do better, by reaſon it is more oily and ſoftening, therefore it will cauſe the Scabs to fall off ſooner.

A *Groom* ſhould never rub down a Horſe's Legs, but he ſhould feel with his Fingers, whether the Horſe's Heels be clear of Scabs, *&c.* for *Lazineſs* and *Slothfulneſs* are the Cauſe of moſt cutaneous Diſtempers, as I have before hinted, notwithſtanding, forſooth, we are ſo full of *Humours fallen down*, and the like nonſenſical fooliſh Expreſſions, in uſe with thoſe who are unacquainted with the *animal Mechaniſm*. Directions for Grooms.

In fine, I am of Opinion, I could cure the *Greaſe* or *Scratches* without giving one Ounce of *Phyſic*

inwardly, and this, by turning the Horſe out at proper Times, even in Winter Weather, provided he is well covered all over excepting his *Legs*. So pray, what occaſion is there for *Purge* upon *Purge*, till the Horſe is nearly purged out of his Life for the Cure of the *Greaſe*; ſeeing a little good Management, without any inward Medicines, will effect it ſafely? Therefore, *Reader* take notice of this wholeſome Receipt, *(viz.) If ever your Horſe is greaſed, or has the Scratches in the Stable, it is for want of a large Stall, or elſe for want of Judgment, and the Application of it, in your Groom.* And altho' I own there are ſome *gummy leg'd Horſes* very apt to the *Greaſe* and *Scratches*, yet ſtill in my Thoughts theſe Diſtempers may be prevented, provided the Groom be not *lazy*, and fonder of his *Bottle* than he ought to be.

I have called the *Greaſe* and *Scratches* Diſtempers, altho' I think I ought not to have given them ſuch Name, by reaſon they are not *Symptoms* of any *Diſtemper* ſubſiſting in the *Blood* and *Juices*, but rather the *Symptoms* either of *Ignorance* or *Careleſſneſs*; and whoſoever ſhall pretend that ſuch Diſorders in Horſes, are *Humours fallen down to the Limbs*, I muſt tell him he argues without Conſideration.

The Effect of cold Weather upon the Skin of Man or Horſe.

The *Kibes* in Peoples Heels are ſomething of Kin to the *Scratches* in Horſes; for as the firſt happen moſtly in Winter Weather, ſo do the other; and the Reaſon's plain, if we only conſider the Effect of *Froſt* upon the *Hide* of a Horſe or *Skin* of a Man. Moreover, as Diſeaſes are cured by their Contraries, ſo by Experience we find, that holding the Heels over hot Embers will frequently cure the *Kibes* in Children as well as older People.

Another Remedy for the Scratches.

The common white Ointment of the Shops, is alſo a good thing to cool and eaſe the *Scratches*, and the Method of uſing it is to rub it on with one's Finger when the Heels are waſh'd clean, and wiped dry.

Some-

Sometimes it happens that the *Scratches* are so very painful to a Horse, that they cause great Heat and Inflammation about the Fetlock-Joint, and a little higher. In this case, indeed, the *Groom* may rub the Legs too much, and make the Inflammation increase; therefore, moderate rubbing, with warm Washing, proper Ointment, and a large Stall, with clean Bedding, and a great deal of it, are most likely to effect a Cure, when the Inclemency of the Weather forbids turning the Horse out in the Day-time.

I am sensible, that it is inconvenient for a *Running-Horse* to be turned out for the Cure of the *Scratches*, either soon in the Spring, or late in the Season, by reason of the cold Winds; but if he is covered very warm, and watch'd, so that he be not suffered to rest long upon the cold Ground, I think it the most eligible Method of Cure: For, he need, only be turned out so long as till the Inflammation be cool'd, and the *Scratches* hardened, and then, with Care, he may be kept well.

Purging useless,

As to *purging*, or any other Medicines for the *Grease* or *Scratches*, I am of Opinion 'tis quite needless, unless the Horse be fat and full of Flesh: In which Case, indeed, Evacuations should be used, provided you are determin'd to have the Horse cured without turning out. But if you give *purging Medicines*, I think you cannot, for some considerable Time afterwards, turn him out with Safety.

What Purge is necessary when there is Occasion for one,

As to this or that kind of *Purge* for the *Grease* or *Scratches*, I am of Opinion, that the common *Aloes Purge* following, is the safest and best of any; seeing, what has by some over ingenious Men been styled *Elective Purgation*, is now generally exploded, as senseless and insignificant, for Reasons too plain to be insisted on.

THE ALOES PURGE.

The common Aloes Purge.

Take Barbadoes Aloes, one Ounce and half; Cream of Tartar in fine Powder, half an Ounce; Cloves in Powder, three Drachms; Powder call'd Dia Junca, two Drachms; Salt of Tartar, one Drachm and half; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is sufficient to make the whole of a proper Consistence: After which, roll it in two Balls, and sprinkle them over with Flower of Brimstone, or Liquorice Powder; to be given in the ordinary Way, and purged off with warm White-water.

I might have added some *Mercurius-dulcis* in Powder, or some of the purging resinous Substance; but these sort of Purges are not to safe for Horses, because of the Length of the *alimentary Tube*, or Gut, which, as I have said before, is near about Thirty-five Yards long, in an ordinary Horse; therefore this Consideration, together with the prone Posture of the Creature, should caution us from giving such Purges as vellicate and twitch the *Nerves* which are spread upon the Lining of the Guts, seeing they must of consequence cause intolerable Gripings, and convulsive Contractions of the *Intestinal Fibres*.

I do not say that these sort of Purges are never necessarily administred. No, I know they are sometimes of the greatest Service, where there is a Redundancy of *Humours* (if I may once use the Word so often abused) But tho' this be *Fact*, yet I don't believe there is one *Farrier* in five hundred, that is fit to be trusted with them, I mean with resinous Purges, by reason such Fellows have no Notion of the Hazard they run in killing the Horse outright, or else of doing his Business, as effectually, by a long and continued *Super-purgation*; which Term I have some Time ago descanted upon.

As

As the *Greaſe* and *Scratches* are generally ſuppoſed to be Diſeaſes ſubſiſting in the Blood, I thought I could not do better than to ſet the Matter in a true Light, and undeceive the World; for I am ſure at preſent, there are *few* Men in a right Way of thinking with relation to that Matter. Scratches no Diſtemper in the Blood.

I have given the *Reader* a *Receipt* for a common *Wound Ointment*, which I think ſhould always be in readineſs to apply to green Wounds (as they are called) when ſuch Wounds happen in fleſhy Parts; but as it has ſomething of Greaſe in its Compoſition, it is not ſo proper to be applied where the *Tendons* or *Sinews* are divided nor to *Fiſtulous Wounds*, that have been laid open to deſtroy the *Callus*, or horny Subſtance which generally attends upon ſuch ill-natured Sores. Oily Medicines not to be applied to tendonous Parts.

I ſhall therefore ſet down a proper *Ointment* and *Water* for old Wounds, and then proceed according to my Promiſe.

The Ointment *for old Wounds, ſuch as* Fiſtula's *and the like.*

Take common Turpentine, one Pound; Yolks of Eggs in number twenty; and as much Honey as the Weight of the two former. Melt the Turpentine and Honey ſlowly and well together; and when it is taken from the Fire, and ſtirr'd till 'tis about as warm as new Milk; put the Yolks of Eggs to it (when they are well beaten together) and ſtir it a good while: Then add about a Quarter of a Pound of Wheat Flour, and three Ounces of Soot ſcraped off the Bottom of old Braſs Pans, in fine Powder. Stir all well together, and keep for uſe. An Ointment for old Wounds.

The above *Ointment* is one of the beſt in uſe, for the cure of *Old Wounds*, after the *Callus*, or horny Subſtance, which generally infeſts ſuch Sores, is deſtroyed by the *Knife*, *Fire*, or *Eſcarotic Pow-*

The Callosities should be destroyed.

ders; but unless this be consumed, it will not be possible to heal the Wound, without one or more Cavities remaining; therefore be careful to consume the *Callus*, or hard horny Substance, which may be easily felt with one's Finger, when any *Fistula* is laid open, otherwise your Labour will be in vain, for the Sides of the Wound will never join, or, in other Words, the *Blood-vessels* can never inosculate in the manner the *Veins* and *Arteries* do thro' the rest of an *animal Body*, till such time as the hard Substance, called the *Callus*, be entirely destroyed.

The most proper Method to effect it,

The best Method, no doubt, of consuming such *Callus*, is to cut it out with a proper Knife, where it can be come at by such Instrument; but if this cannot be effected, either by reason of the Situation of the Part, or the Vicinity of some considerable Branch of the Blood-vessels, then indeed we should use a corrosive Powder, such as the *Lapis Infernalis* of the Shops, or the like. But I shall mention a Powder that is not quite so painful, and yet every wit as effectual as that already spoken of; which is this:

Receipt for an Escarotick.

Take equal Parts of white Vitriol and Allum, and calcine or burn them well together in a Crucible; and when they are near cold, powder the Calx, and add it to as much Red Precipitate as it weighs, and grind all together a while; then keep it close stopped in a Bottle for use.

How to be used.

This should be sprinkled pretty thick over the *Callus*, and repeated as the *Eschar* falls off; which may be in about two or three Dressings, provided you apply the *Black Ointment* very hot to the Wound: but if this is neglected, it will not have much Impression upon it: for altho' *Turpentine* is composed of fine active Particles, yet till these are put in Action by the Force of *Fire*, they will have little Effect upon Wounds, more especially old

ones,

ones, where the *natural Heat* (as we term it) is very deficient: Therefore, I say, warm the Ointment well, after you have spread it upon Pledgets properly shaped. But you should not heat it in a Pot, for if you do so, it will run into Lumps, and curdle the Yolks of Eggs.

A Description of Balsams, with their Virtues.

I could easily write a whole *Volume* in Praise of *Turpentine*, I mean in Praise of the several kinds of *Turpentines*, such as the *Balm of Gilead*, *Balsam Capivi*, distinguished by Mr. *Ray*, *Arbor Balsimifera Brasilienſis Fructu Monoſpermo*, or the *American* Balsam Tree, from which this excellent and very cheap *Balsam* is produced. Then the *Balsamum Tolutanum*, brought to us from the *American* Provinces which lie between *Carthagena* and *Nombræ de Dios*, in Shells, is an excellent Turpentine for internal use, where the *Lungs* are threatned with a *Consumption*. Again, the *Terebinthina de Chio*, or *Cyprus Turpentine*, which is something thicker than Honey, is by many preferable to the former. But it would be endless to recount the whole of this excellent healing Tribe, such as the *Terebinthina Veneta*, or Venice Turpentine, produced from the Larch tree, which grows on the *Alps*, and in the *Tirol*. From the *Caput-mortuum* of this last, after Distillation, the resinous Substance, of such singular Service in *Compound Fractures*, is made, *viz. Colophony*. Then the *Terebinthina Argentoratenſis*, or *Strasburgh Turpentine*, so much in use through the Dominions of the *Emperor* of the *Romans*, is scarcely equall'd in its healing Virtues. And, lastly, the *common* or *Farrier's Turpentine*, is not outdone by any healing Drug whatsoever; tho' this is seldom prescribed inwardly, because there are other kinds which are more spiritous and penetrating.

The Gum *Thus* or *Frankincense*, together with the Gum *Mastic*, *Saddarach*, and the like, are a Species of *Turpentine*; therefore *Brasilius Valentinus* had full as much Reason to have writ in Praise of *Turpentine*, as *Antimony*; the latter of

which he has extoll'd very handſomely, in his Book intitled *Currus Triumphalis Antimonii.*

The Difference of 'em.

The Turpentines for inward or outward Uſe, are ſcarcely, if at all, to be equall'd in their ſalutary Properties; for they have as great a Share in preſerving *animal* as *vegetable* Subſtances. As to the latter it is well known that the *Trees* and *Shrubs*, ſuch as the *Pines*, *Juniper-ſhrubs*, *Savin*, *&c.* are of the Tribe of *Ever-greens*, which Verdure is maintain'd and preſerved, by an oily tenacious viſcid Subſtance, reſiding between the Bark and Trunk, inſomuch that they bid defiance to the moſt inclement Froſts.

Is the Cauſe of Ever-Greens.

Analogy between Plants and Animals.

There is a very great *Analogy* between *Plants* and *Animals* in many reſpects, but more particularly with relation to the Effect of *Turpentines:* For as Woods become carious, or rotten, in a longer or ſhorter Space of Time, according to the Quantity of Oil that is within their *Pores*; ſo *Animals* muſt likewiſe periſh, when the *Balſam* of the *Blood* is waſted and gone, either by *Age* or *Diſeaſes.*

This Doctrine is evident with reſpect to *Vegetables*; for they rot according to the Quantity of *Oil* which they contain. Thus we ſee the *Alder*, *Poplar*, *Willow*, *Elder*, *Vine*, and the like, are ſoon rotten, becauſe they yield a very ſmall Quantity of this *Oil*; for the Worms feeding upon it, as it is contained in the little *Follicle*, and *oily Ducts*, ſoon devour it, and then it is that theſe Woods fall into a kind of Aſhes. But it is otherwiſe with the *Orange Tree*, *Arbor Vitæ*, *Benjamin*, *Box*, *Cedar*, *Citron*, *Snake-tree*, *Guaiacum*, *Roſe-wood*, all kinds of *Juniper*, the *Lemon*, *Sanix*, *Styrax*, and the other Balſamic Trees, which produce the *Balſam Capivi*, *Balſam Peru*, *Tolu*, and *Gum Elemi*; theſe as well as the Oak, contain ſuch Quantities of *Oil*, that they endure a long time before the Worms can devour it, or the alternate Actions of *hot*, *cold*, *moiſt*, and *dry* Air, can

affect it so, as to leave it nothing more than a kind of friable or brittle Earth.

The *Reader* will wonder, perhaps, now I am upon this *Topic*, why I should not extol the *Oil* of *old English Oak*; seeing I have mentioned it deservedly among the very durable Woods, and have agreed that it contains a great deal of the *Oil* spoken of: But he will be undeceived when I tell him, that altho' the Weight of any sort of Wood is according to the Quantities of this heavy compact *Oil*, which connects and binds them together; yet such *Oil* is produced in the greatest Quantity, and of a more hot and penetrating Nature, from the *Ever-greens*, than from those Trees which shed their Leaves.

But enough of this for the present, tho' I am not without hopes of having (one time or other) some leisure Hours upon my Hands, to spend in Praise of that most noble vegetable oily Substance we call *Turpentine*. For in the main, I am of Opinion, both the *Physicians* and *Farriers*, as well as *Painters*, and *sea faring People*, would be very lame without it; since *Tar* and *Pitch* are *Turpentines* only made black by Fire: So that *Turpentine* is almost, if not quite, as necessary and useful as *Iron*. Use of Turpentine.

I have taken the Liberty to speak so much in Praise of *Turpentine* for outward or inward Wounds, by reason the *Farriers* are ignorant of its real Virtues; for they prepare a Parcel of bad *Ointments*, with a great deal of *Grease*, or fat Substances, in them, which they apply to all sorts of Wounds, whether recent or otherwise; and mix up such a Number of foolish Ingredients for inward Wounds, whether of the *Lungs*, *Stomach*, *Guts*, or elsewhere, that I could not avoid recommending the Use of this noble Simple, and the Preparations from it, to their more serious Consideration.

I need not set down any other Forms of *Ointments*, or *escharotic Powders*, than those already mentioned; only so far I must inform the *Reader*, that as the *Fibres* which compose the Body of a *Horse*, are

are more firm and ſtrong than thoſe of a *Man*, by ſo much the more it is required that outward Applications, as well as inward Medicines, ſhould contain ſuch Ingredients as will be able to act upon them with Force. And for this Reaſon it is that *Ointments* prepared with *Turpentine*, are preferable to thoſe common ones with *Hog's-lard Oil*, and the like, which are apt to generate fungous, or what the Vulgar call *Proud fleſh*.

I ſhall now beg leave to ſet down a *Phagadenic Water*, or a liquid Preparation to eat down *fungous* or Proud Fleſh; altho', in the main, there is no ſuch thing in Fact, as any Application that will eat Fleſh, nor is it required ſo often as imagined, ſeeing all Wounds, when they begin to heal, muſt generate new Fleſh; or in other Words, the Fleſh, muſt *granulate*, otherwiſe ſuch Wounds could never heal: Yet this the Vulgar call *Proud fleſh*, and are moſt terribly afraid of it; tho' if the common Applications were continued a while, ſuch Proud fleſh would vaniſh; I mean, where the *Granulations* are not too luxuriant; but where this is the Caſe, the Wound ſhould every Dreſſing, be waſhed with the following *Phagadenic Water*.

Good Fleſh miſtaken for proud.

A Receipt for Phagadenic Water.

Take half a Pint of Verjuice, or for want of that, white Wine Vinegar, and diſſolve in it of green Vitriol, or Copperas, and Sublimate Mercury in fine Powder, of each two Drachms; boil it a little, and keep it for uſe.

Method of using it.

You may tie two or three ſmall Feathers together, and by dipping them in the above *Solution*, apply it to the fungous or too luxuriant Fleſh now and then, as you ſee Occaſion. But there is moſt room for the Application of theſe Things, when ſuch Proud-fleſh is near, or cloſe to the Edge of the Wounds: For if that is not taken down, the Sore cannot heal, nor a *Cicatrice* be formed.

Laſtly,

Laſtly, I muſt adviſe the *Reader* againſt the Uſe of *Tents*, as they only ſerve to make Wounds grow *fiſtulous*; for a *Fiſtula* is no other than a hollow Wound, which is ſkin'd over, as we may ſay, on the Inſide, ſo that the *Veins* and *Arteries* cannot inoſculate with one another, to make the Parts adhere; and Nature is ſo provident in defending the Parts againſt the Injuries they might ſuffer from the *corroſive Ichor* which paſſes over the Ends of the Blood-veſſels and ſmall *nervous Fibrillæ*, that ſhe produces this Shield of Defence againſt it, which the *Surgeons* call a *Callus*, or thick and inſenſible Skin; and unleſs this be continually conſumed within the Cavities and meandrous Winding and Turnings of the *Fiſtula*, the Blood veſſels, as I have ſaid before, can never *inoſculate*, or join together, ſo as to cloſe the Wound from the Bottom.

The Uſe of Tents exploded.

Nature of Fiſtula's.

From hence we may obſerve, what Foundation thoſe *Surgeons* and *Farriers* have for their Practice, who uſe *Tents* and *Injections*; ſeeing both the one and the other occaſion the *Callus* ſpoken of; but more eſpecially *Injections*, for theſe as they generally are compounded of Ingredients that are aſtringent, in order to leſſen the Diſcharge of Matter, &c. I ſay, for ſuch Reaſon they, as it were, incruſtrate the whole Cavity of the Wound, and form *Fiſtula's* with *Calloſities*, *&c.* And *Tents* are not much better; for by plugging up the Orifice of the Wound, the Matter, by its Stay, acquires a kind of corroſive Quality, which acts in the ſame Manner, tho' not quite in ſo high a degree, as *Injections*; for theſe are ſo injurious, that there are few can be contrived which are fit to be uſed. And altho' we might perhaps order ſome of a mild Nature, yet the very Force of the *Syringe* in the Time of Injection, ſo lifts up and ſtretches the Cavities of the Wound, that great harm is done by it; becauſe it is plain, the more the wounded Part is moved, the worſe it is to heal. Thus, Wonnds upon the *Joints* and *Lips* are long before they are healed, unleſs the Patient re-

Ill Conſequences of Injections.

Reaſon why Wounds of the Lips, and eſpecially of the Lungs, are difficult to heal.

ſolve

ſolve againſt moving the wounded Part. But of all Wounds, thoſe of the *Lungs*, whether accidental, or ſuch as we term Conſumptive Ulcerations, are the moſt hazardous of Cure, by reaſon of the Neceſſity of *Reſpiration*; in which Action, the Wounds are not only made larger, but alſo hindred from conſolidating. Therefore let us always obſerve this general *Axiom*, viz. *Motion hinders the Union of Wounds; and that Wounds in the depending Parts, are healed with the greateſt Difficulty.*

Difference between a Wound upon the Arm and the Leg.

Hence we may learn the Neceſſity of Reſt, and an *horizontal Poſture* of the Limb that is wounded; ſeeing it is very evident, that the ſame *Phænomena* would happen to a Perſon's *Arm* that was wounded, (if it were poſſible for him to walk upon his Arm) as now happens to his *Leg*, when it is inflamed by Exerciſe, or hanging it down at the Time a Wound is upon it, for Reaſons before more particularly recited. And this is the true Doctrine we ought to refer to, with reſpect to Sores or Wounds upon the Limbs, or other Parts of Brute Creatures.

Poultices and Fomentations neceſſary in hard Tumours.

It has been obſerved alſo, that warm *Poultices*, or *Fomentations*, are of Service, where there is a hard Tumour or Swelling from a Wound that will not digeſt well, or even where there are Tumours without a Wound; for by the Application of ſuch warm (I mean actually, not potentially warm) things the native Heat is preſerved.

For this Reaſon, it matters not much, whether the *Poultice* be prepared of *boil'd Cabbage*, or, as Captain *Burden* would have it, of *boil'd Turnips*; ſeeing, if this topical Application be only warm and ſoftning, it is ſufficient for the intended Purpoſe; therefore, *ſcalded Bran*, and *Oil*, or *freſh Butter*, is equal to moſt *emollient Poultices*. And as to *Fomentations*, it is much the ſame, unleſs it be with relation to ſuch as are term'd *aſtringent*; for the *emollient* ſort (as they are called) do not carry much Virtue along with them more than what *Stupes*, or Pieces of Flannel ſqueez'd out of warm Water,

Water, with a Bag of Bran in it, will do; ſo that in the main, there is more Noiſe and Stir made about this or that *Fomentation* than needs, ſeeing our Ends may be better anſwer'd.

I think I have ſaid ſufficient, in order to lead any underſtanding Reader into a Method of curing the *Greaſe* and *Scratches*, as well as outward Wounds, whether *recent* or *fiſtulous*. Therefore I muſt now haſten to an account of ſome Diſorders, to which Horſes are more particularly liable from their Conformation and Poſture of Body. And firſt,

Of the broken Wind.

In my firſt Volume of *Farriery*, I have handled this Diſtemper in ſuch manner, that I ſcarce know how to mend the Account; therefore I ſhould not have here again inſerted it, if I had not been perſuaded ſo to do by ſome of my Friends, who deſire they may have a greater Number of ſelect *Receipts* for the Cure of *Broken-winded Horſes*; altho' I have given it under my Hand before, that, I think, there is no Cure when the Diſorder is fix'd or confirmed.

Of a Broken Wind.

Authors of Note make nice Diſtinctions with relation to what we call *Aſthma's* in human Bodies; which Diſtemper in Horſes, the Farriers term a *Broken-wind*; yet theſe Diſtinctions, ſuch as the *Dyſpnæa* and *Orthopnæa*, are only different Degrees of an *Aſthma*; and in my humble Opinion, *Authors* had much better keep to the Point, than puzzle their Readers with ſuch nice Diſtinctions, which burden the Memory, rather than inform the *Underſtanding*; for this Reaſon I ſhall make no Diſtinction between a *Crack'd Wind* and a *Broken Wind*, any farther than that the *firſt* is more tolerable than the *latter*. Thus, in general, a *Broken Wind* is a Difficulty of *Reſpiration* or Breathing, from a Diſorder in the *Lungs*, uſually attended with violent Motions of the *Diaphragm* or Midriff, and

and Muſcles of the Flanks in a *Horſe*, and with a Stertor or Rattling in the Noſe or Throat.

Difference between a Broken Wind and Purſiveneſs.

The Difference between a *Broken Wind* and *Purſiveneſs* is, that in the *firſt* the *Symptoms* are more obſervable, whereas in the *latter* they are ſo legere and eaſy, that many who altho' they have pretended Knowledge in Horſes, have been *look'd in the Mouth* (as we ſay;) for the *Phthiſicky* or *Crackt winded Horſe*, has his Reſpiration only denſe and quick; but the *Broken Wind*, or what we may truly enough ſtyle the *confirm'd Aſthma*, occaſions a more violent Motion of Parts, already mentioned. And if a Man were placed in a prone Poſture, like a Horſe, without having his Belly ſupported by Preſſure, he wou'd, when the *Aſthma* was upon him, heave as much in the Flanks or *Hypogaſtra*, as that Creature does. Therefore from hence we may collect, why *Aſthmatic* Perſons are worſe in Bed, and Horſes when they have drank Water; for in both theſe Caſes, the *Lungs* are ſqueez'd into a leſs Compaſs than they can well bear, from whence the heaving and rattling proceeds. We may alſo from hence obſerve, that it is eaſy to cheat an ignorant *Dealer* in Horſes, by putting a phthiſickly crackt winded Horſe upon him for a ſound one; ſeeing, we need only let him faſt Forty-eight Hours, or thereabouts, and during that time, move him about now and then, to make him empty his Belly. By this means his *Lungs* will have ſuch room to dilate and contract, that his *Flanks* will ſcarcely ſhew his Failing, neither will he rattle in the Noſe ſo much as to be heard; I mean theſe *Symptoms* will be ſo eaſy, that a Man muſt have ſound Judgment to diſcover them. And the better any Horſe is kept, that is, the more good Meat he eats, ſuch as *Oats*, *Beans*, *&c.* the harder it will be to diſcover his Indiſpoſition when he is ſhewn out of the Stable, by reaſon the Stomach and Guts are not ſo ſtuff'd with *Hay* as they otherwiſe would be, and therefore of conſequence the *Lungs* have more room to play.

The Signs.

Method of diſguiſing a Broken-winded Horſe.

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As to a Horſe's being burnt up in his Body from eating a deal of Corn, it is a very vulgar Error; for if we only obſerve, we find theſe Horſes drink by far the leaſt Water, which plainly evinces the Abſurdity. I muſt confeſs, that Oats and Beans is a more warm and ſpirituous Feed than *Hay*; yet it does not require ſo much Water to dilute and ſoften it, ſo as to make it fit for Digeſtion and *Nutrition*, neither will it ſtuff the Blood-veſſels with ſuch languid and viſcid Blood as *Hay*; but, on the contrary, good Keeping will add to the Horſe's Strength of Body, and then he will perform his Exerciſe with the leaſt Difficulty, whereby his *Lungs* will have leſs occaſion to perform quick Dilatations and Contractions, and for this Reaſon he will ſhew the leaſt Sign, of a *Broken-Wind*.

A Horſe's being burnt up with Corn an Abſurdity.

I could very much inlarge upon this Subject, and ſhew, that the Reaſon why Horſes are better at *Graſs* than at *Hay* when their Wind is touch'd, is not becauſe it cools their Bodies (according to the vulgar and fooliſh Notion) but becauſe the Quantity of Matter in the Stomach and *Guts* is not ſo great when a Horſe is at *Graſs* as when he is at *Hay*, I mean, where he does not eat a good deal of Corn in the Houſe: For as withered Graſs (which is Hay, in plain Engliſh) muſt have loſt a great deal of its nouriſhing Principles that were in it while *green*, I ſay, for this Reaſon a Horſe muſt eat a greater Quantity of *Hay* than *Graſs*, notwithſtanding I will allow them both to be good in kind and order. And as at Graſs he does not require much, if any Water, provided there be cool ſhady ſtanding when the Weather is hotteſt; ſo, on the contrary, he is oblig'd to drink a deal while he is at *Hay*, if (as I have before obſerv'd) he live moſtly on that Feeding: I hope the Reader takes the Compariſon, between fine, not coarſe Graſs and Hay.

Reaſons why Broken-winded Horſes are beſt at Graſs.

I remember a ſtrange whimſical Book, publiſhed a while ago by Dr. *Dover*, in which, if I remember right, he recommends the Uſe of *Quick-ſilver* inwardly

The Uſe of Quick-ſilver in Aſthma's.

wardly in *Aſthma's*, and tells us, that, as it is cold to the Touch, and ſo will continue for a good while together, it cools the *Lungs*, on account of their Vicinity to the *Stomach*, and ſo helps in the *Diſtemper*. And indeed, this Gentleman's Reaſoning had ſuch Weight with the unthinking part of Mankind, whoſe Brains are ready to receive any Impreſſion, provided there is only a Reliſh of the *New!* in it; I ſay, Dr. *Dover* reaſon'd People ſo far into his own way of thinking, that *Dover's Powder* was ſwallow'd down in abundance, for ſeveral Months, tho' I don't hear with any great Succeſs in the Cure of *Aſthma's*. Therefore, as to the cooling Property of this *Drug*, with reſpect to the Diſtemper I am treating of, I think there is not much in it. Neither do I imagine there is more of a cooling Property in *Grapes*, altho' I know the common Cry is againſt me; yet as I have ſaid before, ſo I now again repeat it, *viz.* People generally argue, and draw their Concluſions, more from ſuperficial and outward Appearances, than from any right Reaſoning or ſound Philoſophy; for, if cool Applications were of Service, then cold Water would not make a broken-winded Horſe cough ſo violently as it often does.

The Abſurdity of a Horſe's not breathing by the Mouth.

I have heard ſome Gentlemen argue, and even offer the ſtrongeſt Argument of all, *viz.* a Wager of a Purſe of Gold, that a Horſe would die before he would breathe through his Mouth, that is, you ſhall ſow, or ſtop up his Noſtrils as cloſe as poſſible, and, by ſo doing, he will die, rather than breathe thro' his Mouth. And from hence, ſome have been ſo ſtupid, as to inſinuate, that a Horſe has no Paſſage over his Tongue to his *Lungs*. But both theſe Notions are equally abſurd and ridiculous; for, let any one only take the Trouble of enquiring into the Thing anatomically, and he will find, that what I ſay is true; and that the Reaſon why a Horſe breathes thro' his Noſtrils more than a Man does, upon hard Exerciſe, in my Opinion is be-

becauſe thoſe Paſſages to his *Lungs*, are larger in proportion to the Difference of the Bodies of Men and brute Creatures: Beſides this, a Horſe is conſtantly feeding (as we may ſay) therefore, while he is eating, he cannot ſo well breathe thro' his Mouth; ſo that by this means, as well as from the greater Uſe he makes of his Noſe in ſmelling at his Food, &c. he gets ſuch a Habit of breathing thro' his Noſtrils, that it would be difficult to make him fetch his Breath thro' his Mouth. Yet I remember I had a Grey Gelding, commonly call'd *Thornton*'s *Grey Horſe*, that uſed to loll his Tongue out of his Mouth at leaſt a Span, when he was running a Courſe; and I could eaſily perceive by his breathing upon his Exerciſe on a froſty Morning, that he fetch'd his Breath both thro' his Mouth, and thro' his Noſtrils, and even more thro' the firſt than the latter. This certainly was a great Advantage to the Horſe in running, for he ſeldom was beaten, provided he was not *out-footed* (as the Jockeys term it.) The Reaſon why he chiefly breaths by the Noſtrils.

I ſhall now proceed by ſetting down two or three Receipts for the Preſervation of a Horſe's Wind, or helping to eaſe the Symptoms of a *Broken Wind*; for, as to a Cure, I dare ſay there is none, whatever *vain Prctenders* may boaſt to the contrary.

As the *Aſthma* in Mankind, ſo a *Broken Wind* in Horſes is produced from thick mucilaginous Juices in the *Windpipe* and *Lungs*. Too violent Exerciſe, and cooling haſtily may alſo break the Wind of a Horſe, by reaſon there is a ſudden Conſtipation of the *Pores*, inſomuch that the Matter which ſhould have gone off in ſweating, fixes upon the *Brain*, *Lungs*, or *Guts*. But moſtly the *Lungs* are the Scene of Action, becauſe they are very liable to it from the Faculty of Reſpiration, as they muſt neceſſarily admit a greater Quantity of Air to cool, not only themſelves, but the whole *Maſs of Blood* likewiſe: And hence it is, that violent *Colds* ſo often occaſion *Purſiveneſs*, or a *Broken-wind*. The Cauſe.

Mr.

Mr. *Gibſon* in his Book of *Farriery* gives us the following Receipt for Purſiveneſs: *viz.*

Some Medicines proper for the Preſervation of a Horſe's Wind.

" *Take Galbanum and Gum Amoniacum, of each*
" *four Ounces; Burdock root, eight Ounces;*
" *firſt beat them well in a Mortar with two*
" *Ounces of the Flowers of Benjamain, then*
" *add by degrees ſweet Oil until you bring*
" *them into a Paſte fit to be made into Balls,*
" *weighing two Ounces each. Let your Horſe*
" *have two of theſe every Day; one in the*
" *Morning and another in the Afternoon, two*
" *Hours before Water, keeping him tied up to*
" *the Rack all that while.*

Why now the *Flowers* of *Benjamin* in this *Preſcription* will coſt *ſixteen Shillings* at the beſt Hand; ſo that, in the main, I think the Ingredients too coſtly, unleſs there was a greater Chance for Cure than I imagine. However, thoſe Gentlemen who keep valuable Horſes, may perhaps think it worth while to go to the expence of the *Benjamin Flowers*; for they are moſt certainly an excellent Ingredient. But as to the *Burdock-roots*, I dare ſay Mr. *Gibſon* is out in his Calculation, as well as the famed Doctreſs Mrs. *Stephens*, when ſhe orders the Leaves of that Herb in her *Hotch-potch* of a Compoſition for diſſolving the *Stone*; ſince the *diuretic Virtue* of this Plant is agreed by all *Authors*, as well as diſcovered from Experience, to reſide in the *Seeds*, inſomuch that ſome *Phyſicians* eſteem them effectual in carrying off, by thoſe Diſcharges, *viz.* by *Urine*, what is very much the Occaſion of Arthritic or Gouty Pains, when once the Matter is depoſited upon the Joints. The Dock Seed in uſe for ſuch Purpoſes, is that ſtyled *Lappa-major*, not the *Xanthion* or *Xanthium* of *Diaſcorides*, which is what we call *Louſe-burr*. I ſay, if Mr. *Gibſon* had underſtood the Thing rightly, he would have uſed the *Seeds*, not the *Root* of *Burdock* in the Balls juſt

juſt now mention'd: Tho' in my Opinion, if *Flowers of Benjamin* were beaten up with my *Cordial Ball*, the Compoſition would be more to the Purpoſe; therefore I ſhall here offer at an Emendation, *viz.*

Take half a Pound of my Cordial Ball, and add to it (if it is too dry) half an Ounce of fine Florence Oil (but if ſoft the Oil may be omitted) two Drachms of Balſam of Peru; three Drachms of aniſated Balſam of Sulphur; two Drachms and half of Flowers of Benjamin; and as many Burdock-ſeeds in fine Powder as will make the Ball or Maſs of a proper Conſiſtence. Receipt for it.

This Maſs ſhould be beaten very well in a large marble Mortar if poſſible; for Braſs gives the Thing an ugly Twang, and rather hurts than helps the Medicine.

Let the Horſe have the Bigneſs of a Pidgeon's Egg given him every Morning before he is rid out; and it is beſt to put it between his large Teeth, and ſqueeze his Jaws together upon it, for by this means it is made a kind of *Chewing-Ball*, ſo that ſome Part may have a Chance of going the neareſt Way to the *Lungs*, *viz.* down the *Aſpera Arteria*, or *Windpipe*, as we call it: For really, in the main, what we ſtyle *Pectoral Medicines*, have a long round to run, before they arrive at the Place aſſign'd. This is eaſy to be underſtood, provided a Man has any Notion how the *Stomach* and *Lungs* are ſituate; therefore the *oily greaſy Medicines*, moſtly in Uſe for the Cure of Diſtempers of the Breaſt and *Lungs*, are preſcribed more thro' our Deſire of following the Cuſtom of the *Ancients*, than from any true *Philoſophy*; ſeeing what good thoſe ſort of things do (in my humble Opinion) lies chiefly about the *Larynx* and *Pharynx*, or Root of the Tongue, and along the *Windpipe*, which they as it were caſe over, and defend againſt the Irritations of the acrimonious Humours

The Operation of oily Medicines in Diſtempers of the Lungs explained.

Humours that cauſe a tickling convulſive Cough. But this Property, altho' it be acknowledg'd a good one, yet *oily Medicines* have this Diſadvantage, *viz.* they pall, and frequently deſtroy the Appetite; ſo we ſhould be careful not to preſcribe too much of that Sort, either to *Man* or *Horſe*. I agree that *Wine* and *Oil* is the Compoſition of the *Balſam* of the *good Samaritan*; yet as I remember, we are not told the Proportions, therefore we may with Reaſon conclude, that there was but little *Oil* in the Mixture, eſpecially if it was (what we call) *ſweet Oil*; but if it was *Oil* of *Turpentine*, or ſuch like deterſive *Oil*, more might be allowed, for Reaſons before given under the Chapter upon the *Greaſe*, *&c.*

Inward and outward Wounds healed by the ſame Medicines.

I have dwelt the longer upon this *Subject*, becauſe inward as well as outward Wounds are healed by the ſame kind of Medicaments, *viz.* by ſuch as have a deterſive and cleanſing Property; and of this *Tribe*, nay, the very beſt of this *Tribe*, are the ſeveral Kinds of *Turpentine* before mentioned: For, upon the whole of my Experience, which has been upwards of twenty Years in a pretty extenſive Practice, I have obſerved, that if the *Turpentines* failed in curing conſumptive Ulcerations of the *Lungs*, the *Patients* had a very ſmall Chance for Recovery. And it is worſe in Horſes that have a *glanderous Running* at the Noſe; for, as theſe Creatures cannot ſpit out or expectorate, the Matter is obliged to run thro' the Noſe; therefore, by its longer Stay upon the *Lungs*, it adds to the Grievance: If the *Matter* diſcharged be greeniſh, or of a nauſeous Smell, the Caſe is yet more deſperate; for which Reaſon, if a Horſe cannot be cured with a ſhort Trial, that is, if he is no better after taking Medicines for four or five Weeks, I would adviſe him to be knocked on the Head; notwithſtanding, if he is a Ston'd Horſe, he might get as good Colts as any, provided the Diſtemper did not ariſe from his Forefathers.

Turpentine, its excellent Qualities.

Conſumptions the Nature of them.

The

The *Glanders* are not more contagious, or catching (as we say) than a *Consumption* in human Bodies; altho' the common Opinion is against me. But I fancy People think the *Glanders* contagious, because it affects their outward Senses to a very great Degree, insomuch that I have often heard a Man say, *Lord, how that Horse stinks!* altho', perhaps, he was ten Yards to windward of him. And, in the same Manner, do People often believe they smell a Stink, because they see something like it; however, let that be as it may, I am sure the *Glanders* is not a *contagious Distemper*, altho' it is, I own a very nasty and nauseous *Malady*. I shall give the Reader one *Recipe* more, for the Cure of an extreme Cold; which Disorder, if it is neglected, often breaks a Horse's Wind. But first of all, let the Horse be bled according to his Strength of Body, by reason there is mostly, if not always, an Inflammation or Increas'd Heat about the *Lungs*, &c. every time a Horse has a Cold; and this preternatural Heat is in Proportion to the Degree of the Disorder; therefore let three Quarts of Blood be taken away, if he is a strong Horse, and then give him of the following Ball, *viz.*

Glanders not catching.

TAKE half a Pound of my Cordial Ball; two Ounces of Millepedes fresh gathered; one Ounce of Milk of Sulphur; half an Ounce of cold Species of Gum-Tragacanth; Balsam of Tolu in fine Powder, one Ounce; Chio Turpentine, half an Ounce; Syrup of Balsam, as much as suffices to make the whole a proper Consistence to form into Balls.

Receipt for a Cold.

Those *Millipedes*, or *Hog-lice*, are best, which are gather'd in old Vaults; since it is observ'd they, contain most *Salt*, for in that their diuretic Quality consists. However, let them be fresh gathered, and not the dry *Species* or Powder of them, which is com-

Millepedes, which best.

commonly kept in the Shops, and the Apothecaries will pretend are as good as any you can get.

Excellency of my Ball.

My Time, at preſent, will not permit me to enter into an Account of the particular Manner of Operation of the aforeſaid *Ball*, otherwiſe I could, with Truth, ſpeak a great deal in Praiſe of every Ingredient in the Compoſition for ſuch intended Purpoſes; therefore let it ſuffice, if I only ſay, that the Thing cannot be out done by any Medicine in the whole *Materia Medica*, I mean, with reſpect to curing Colds in Horſes, *&c.*

Manner of uſing it.

This *Ball* ſhould be uſed about half an Ounce at a Time, before the Horſe has his Water Morning and Evening; and he ſhould have a ſlinging Canter for about a quarter of a Mile, and walking Exerciſe afterward. Neither ſhould his Water be cold while his Indiſpoſition is upon him, but rather what we call White-water.

Particular Things to be obſerved in the Cure of a Cold.

Laſtly, whatſoever Medicine is given to a Horſe for the cure of a Cold ſhould be continued, at leaſt three Weeks or a Month; becauſe it may be a Fortnight before the Cold breaks; or, in other Words, before the matter impacted in the *Lungs* begins to ſuppurate. Yet, inſtead of containing the Uſe of proper Medicines for the Time I have ſpecified, People are ſo unaccountably ſilly and impatient, that unleſs they perceive apparent Benefit from the Adminiſtration, in two or three Days, they frequently toſs it by as an ineffectual Compoſition. But, let me tell theſe Sort of Men, that *all Diſtempers have their Criſes*, ſome ſooner, ſome later; and, if we do not duly attend to this Conſideration, we are only *Dabblers in the Profeſſion*, ſeeing the greateſt, or moſt obſtinate Diſeaſes become only ſlight Diſorders, provided *Nature* acts in Concert with the *Phyſician* or *Surgeon*, and that the two latter make a proper Uſe of the Aſſiſtance which the firſt affords. But, inſtead of this, forſooth, we are expected to cure Diſtempers in three Days, that require three Months to remove even one of the *Symptoms*. And

this is the Reaſon why People run headlong to *Bone-ſetters*, after they have been with a *Surgeon* a few Days without receiving much Benefit; for, if the *Surgeon* does not ſay the Limb is out of Joint, altho' the ſame be only ſtrained, it will not do, by reaſon the Perſon is in ſo much Pain, that he is more ready to believe an *ignorant Fellow*, that goes under the Denomination of a *Bone-ſetter*, if he only ſay (as is the general Cuſtom) that the Bone is out of joint, than a regularly-bred *Surgeon*, that knows all the Parts of a human Body, as well as a Watch-maker the Wheels and Springs of that little Piece of Machinery. Bone-ſetters their Impoſture.

What I would from hence infer, is this, *viz.* if your Horſe has got a Cold, it requires three Weeks or a Month to cure it effectually, ſo as to preſerve his Wind ſound; therefore you ſhould not be impatient, but rather keep him warm covered up, more eſpecially about his Ears and Throat; for the *Glands*, or Kernels, thereabouts, are very liable to ſwell and grow painful upon taking Cold. The Time requiſite to cure a Cold.

There ought to be a very great Diſtinction made between what we term *acute*, and thoſe we call *chronic Diſtempers*; for, if a Man neglect ſuch neceſſary Conſideration, he is a very *Novice* in the Art of Healing. And, for this Reaſon, let no one expect a *Cure* to be performed in a Day or a Week, that demands a Month, nay, a Year to effect it. For Example, if your Horſe gets a Clap in the Back-ſinews, or Wrench in the Shoulder, Stifle-couplings, or elſewhere, you are not to expect a Cure immediately, and run from one ſilly Fellow to another; but, on the contrary, you ſhould conſider, that the Cure of ſuch Ailments is a Work of Time, and that a longer or ſhorter Time is neceſſary to effect it, according as the *Muſcles*, *Tendons*, and *fibrous Parts* have ſuffered a Relaxation in a greater or leſs Degree; for to expect a Cure in two or three Days, in ſuch Caſes, would be an Argument of a Man's Ignorance and Want of thinking. Difference between acute and chronic Diſeaſes. Clap in the Back Sinews not ſoon cured. The Reaſon why.

Indeed, I confeſs, that by bad Management, ſevere Colds, Strains, &c. may be made more inveterate and dangerous; whereas if proper and due Care were taken, ſuch Diſorders might probably go off in a little Time, even without this or that nonſenſically whimſical Application outwardly, or Adminiſtration inwardly for Relief. What I mean is this, if your Horſe has a Cold, keep him warm, as I have ſaid before, and let the Diſtemper have Time to break upon him, (as the Farriers term it) and he will recover without any Medicines; I ſpeak with relation to ſlight Colds; but if the Diſtemper be ſeated deeply, and, that he coughs hollow and dry, breathes ſhort, &c. in ſuch Caſe he ſhould not only be managed according to what I have ſaid, but he ſhould likewiſe have the Medicines preſcribed at the Beginning of this Account, ſuch as the *Balls*, &c. and by ſuch Means his Wind may be preſerved, as I have ſeen it happen to ſeveral Horſes which were, in all Appearance, *broken-winded*, from a *Surfeit* or *Cold* that was deeply rooted; yet, on uſing the Medicines I have preſcribed, and fumigating the Noſtrils with a little Powder of *Frankincenſe*, by Means of a large Tin Funnel and Chafingdiſh of Coals, and blowing up his Noſe ſome Powder of the Leaves of the Herb called *Aſſarabecca*, by which his Noſe was ſet a running, and conſequently his Brain caſed.

Slight Colds may be cured without Medicine.

The Cure of more inveterate Colds.

For my Part, I confeſs, I have ſeveral Times ſweat my own Horſes over a Four-mile Courſe, when they have had a Cold upon them, in order to break it, and have always found it anſwer; but I cannot adviſe any Body elſe to follow ſuch Methods, unleſs they are reſolved to take eſpecial Care afterwards, that the Horſe has every thing clean and warm about him; nay, I have not been afraid even to ſcrape them, after the Sweating bout, out of Doors; and I ſincerely declare, I have try'd the Thing, at leaſt a dozen Times, and have always found that the Horſes received Benefit by it, either

Sweating a Horſe, proper in a Cold.

either by breathing more free and eaſy, or elſe by clearing themſelves of the Load of *Pus* or Corruption that ſtuffed up their *Head* and *Lungs*. If any of my *Readers* are minded to give their Horſe a Sweat when he has a *Cold* upon him, I adviſe that ſuch Horſe be run four Miles, moſtly within himſelf; yet now and then, and more eſpecially the laſt Quarter of a Mile, let him be kept to the Top of his Speed, and by that Means he will ſneeze better, which will help to eaſe the *Symptoms* of his Diſtemper.

A Horſe is ſuch an Animal, that when any Diſorder ſeizes him, he (as it were) ſinks under the Load of it, not knowing how to eaſe himſelf. Thus, if his Legs ſwell, tho' lying down would be almoſt a certain Cure; yet he ſtands like a Stock, till he's greaſed up to his Arſe; or, if there is a Load of *Matter* at his Breaſt, he hangs down the Head, and is as dull as a Dog, not knowing how to cough it up, or ſneeze it out of his Noſtrils; therefore what he does that Way, is no more than the Effect of the Irritation cauſed by the *Pus*, or other Kind of *Matter* at his Breaſt. Whereas Man, who has Reaſon given him (provided he will make uſe of it) when he happens to receive a Wound upon his Leg, he lays himſelf along upon a Couch or Bed, and ſuffers the Limb to be at reſt; well knowing, that ſuch Poſture and Management is above two Parts in three of the Cure, and that all the fam'd Catalogue of never-failing *Baljams*, *Ointments*, *Spirits*, &c. do not exceed the ſovereign Virtue of the common *Oil* of *Turpentine*, for the eaſing and conſolidating divided *Fibres*, which is, what we call, healing *Green-wounds*. But it is ſo neceſſary the Limb ſhould be at reſt after the Misfortune of being wounded, that without it all the Applications, whether they be from *Podalirius* or *Machaon*, or even from their Father the renowned *Æſculapius*, the Son of *Apollo*, who, 'tis reported, had ſuch a Secret of this Nature, that he, at the Requeſt of *Diana*, reſtor'd *Hip-*

Reaſon why Diſtempers in Horſes are difficultly cured.

Wonderful Virtues of Oil of Turpentine in ſmall Wounds.

Hippolitus to Life, after he had been torn in Pieces by his Chariot Horſes; I say let that be as it will, there is no *Salve* in the Univerſe, that can perform a Cure ſooner than *Oil of Turpentine*, provided the Limb be at reſt for a proper Space of Time after receiving the Hurt.

What I am now upon, are *freſh Wounds*, or *Punctures*; but if the Wound be large, then it is beſt to apply one of the two *Ointments* I have before mentioned by the Title of common *Wound-Ointment*.

Reſt abſolutely neceſſary in the Cure of Wounds.

I have got many and many a Pound (as the Saying is) by People uſing their Limbs after they had received Wounds upon them, or hanging them down in a perpendicular Poſture, or uſing their Arms after they had been bled; yet, altho' I may hereafter be a Loſer by this Declaration, I muſt, as every Author ought to do, tell Truth to the beſt of my Knowledge, and it is this, viz. That where I have got a Pound from ſuch People, I ſhould not have got a Penny, provided they had underſtood the Matter only ſo far as to have ſuffer'd the Limb to be at reſt, as I have already obſerved; for that, and that alone, is the main Point. Tho' I muſt acknowledge indeed, there is a vaſt Difference in *animal Bodies*, with reſpect to the good or bad Diſpoſition to heal when wounded; and in this, as well as in a great Number of other Particulars, we are either a Reſemblance of the *vegetable Kingdom*, or the *vegetable Kingdom* is a *Type* of us; for you may almoſt as ſoon cut off one Man's Head, and clap it on and heal the Wound, as you can heal a few divided Fibres of another, their Diſpoſition towards a Cure is ſo widely different and oppoſite: So in like manner, there are ſome *Trees* and *Plants* will take root from the leaſt Slip, or heal up as ſoon almoſt as you have wounded them; whereas others, if you only give them a ſlight Wound, or pull them out of the Earth a Moment, you run the Hazard of quite deſtroying their Power of Vegetation.

Diſpoſition of animal Bodies very different.

As

As I am upon the Subject of outward Wounds, I shall beg leave to mention an excellent Composition for stopping of Blood, when any considerable Vessel happens to be wounded. The Thing is said to be the Contrivance of the late *Mats*, once Professor of *Physick* at the University of *Leyden*, and is in the *Collectanea Chymica Leydensia*, altho' the late Dr. *Colbatch* has pretended that he himself was the *Inventor*, and as such it has been said for a very great Secret to stop Blood. As the Powder is easily made, I shall set down the *Recipe* at large, by reason, if the Reader were to go to an *Apothecary's Shop*, and ask for *Colbatch's Styptic*, 'tis ten to one but he might get some *good-for-nothing Succedaneum* instead of the true *Preparation*; for you can hardly call for a Thing that these Gentry are without, at least, they will pretend they can serve you; therefore here follows the *Nostrum*.

A Receipt to stop bleeding.

Take half a Pound of the clean Filings of Iron, and pour upon them Spirit of Salt, to the Height of three or four Fingers above them; let them stand in a gentle Digestion, till the Fermentation, or rather till the Ebullition is over, and the Spirit of Salt taste sweet; then pour off what is liquid, and evaporate, or boil it in an Iron or Glass Vessel, until it is half consumed; at which Time put it to as much Saccharum Saturni, or Sugar of Lead, as the Quantity of the other two that remains in the Vessel (I mean in Bulk not in Weight) after which evaporate to dry Powder, and keep it in a Bottle with a glass Stopple that fits close, otherwise it will get Air and grow moist, by which a good deal of its Virtue will be impaired.

Different Preparations of it.

This is the famous *Styptic*, which the Author of a small Book, intitled *Novum Lumen Chirurgicum*, made so much Noise with, and for the Sale of which, a *Patent* was procured; only in the former, *viz.*

that ſold by *Patent*, there was *Oil of Vitriol*, in the Place of which you ſee the Spirit of Salt, as in the *Leyden Receipt*; but that Difference is ſo inconſiderable, that it is ſcarce worth mentioning, for one is as good as the other for the Purpoſes intended.

Manner of Application.

The above Powder may either be applied in little ſmall Lumps, or powdered groſſy, and ſtrew'd upon Lint or Cotton Wool, and held faſt upon the End of the ruptur'd Veſſel, till ſuch Time as it may take hold in manner of a *Caſtic*.

In what Manner it acts.

All corroſive Applications, ſuch as *Styptics*, act, in ſome Degree, like an *actual Cautery*, or burning Iron; therefore, in Horſes, I apprehend, the *actual Cautery* the moſt effectual, where it can be applied, and that, I dare ſay, it generally may, either in one Shape or other; for we have theſe Sort of Tormentors of all Sizes and Figures, according as the Neceſſity of the Caſe requires.

A particular Inſtance of its Efficacy.

I remember a Caſe, where a *Farrier* had uſed ſo long a Fleam in bleeding a Horſe, that he had cut quite thro' the *Vein* (as theſe Doctors term it) and wounded the *cervical Artery*, by which unſkilful Practice the Horſe had like to have bled to death, and had it not been for the Aſſiſtance of the above *ſtyptic Powder*, 'tis ten to one the Blood could not have been ſtopp'd; for the *actual Cautery* could not be apply'd with Safety ſo deep in that Part of the Neck as was required.

Clotted Blood muſt be removed before it is applied.

Laſtly, I muſt acquaint the Reader, that I have made uſe of the above Powder, in order to ſtop violent *Hæmorrhages* or Bleedings in ſeveral Parts of human Bodies, and have always found it anſwer. But before it be apply'd, the grumous Blood muſt be cleared away from the Orifice in the Veſſel, otherwiſe it will not do, any more than the *actual Cautery*; ſo both the one and the other muſt be apply'd as quick as poſſible to the wounded Veſſel, after the clearing away the Blood.

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The *Antients*, and more particularly the *Arabians*, had the *actual Cautery* in great Esteem; therefore they performed Cures beyond what now we should be permitted to do, by reason the Practice would be styled barbarous; and it is my Opinion, that the *Rheumatism*, *Sciatica*, *Gout*, *Tooth-ach*, besides a great many more of the Tribe of *painful Distempers*, may be cured by a proper Use of Fire. But People in general are got into such a delicate Way of Living, that if you cannot cure them their own Way, they will not be cured at all. But, as Horses must submit to Fire, I have seen the *Sciatica* or *Hip-Gout*, carried off the *Nervus Sciaticus* by a deep Scarification opposite the Joint, which was branched out in Form of a Feather. About two Years ago, a strong robust Fellow apply'd to me for the Cure of the *Hip-Gout*; but I rather declined meddling with him, by reason People will not undergo what is necessary for effecting some Cures; yet, as the Man told me he would venture his Body, if I would try my Hand with him, and that he was in extreme Misery and Pain, I set to work, and apply'd ten very severe *Caustics* all at once, viz. two upon his Shoulder-blades, two upon his Arms, two upon his Hip joints, two upon his Thighs, and two upon his Legs; by which Means large and deep Wounds were made, and the Issues were kept running for a Fortnight, and, in a Month's Time, by this Method, only now and then a *Vomit* of the same Sort with the *Pill* and *Drop* call'd *Ward*'s *Pill*, &c. for that Composition, no doubt, is antimonial from the very Operation of the Thing; I say, from the Use of these Sort of *Vomits*, and the Caustics, as before observed, the Man was entirely rid of his unwelcome Guest.

Actual Cautery, its use in different Diseases.

Sciatica cured by it.

A singular Instance of a Cure by potential Cauteries.

I need not enter into a Detail, or give a *mechanical Account* how this Cure was effected; by reason it will not be possible for me to make the common Reader to understand what is meant by an *Oscillation* of the *Nerves*, &c. Therefore, let it suf-

Rheumatism explained.

fice, I only tell him, that I did not make the *Iſſues*, or order the *antimonial Vomits*, with a View to carry off *Humours*, as is the common and vulgar Phraſe: No, I don't ſuppoſe that the *Gout* of any kind is produced from Humours in the Blood (ſtrictly ſpeaking.) But indeed we ſhould be at a ſad Loſs to write about Diſtempers, if we were deprived of the Word *Humours*; for, in general, all Authors make very free with it, inſomuch that they often ſpeak unintelligibly, even to themſelves. And *Mugrave*, who was thought to have writ pretty well upon the *Stone* and *Gravel*, will have the ſame produced from a *peculiar ſpringy Spirit*, as he calls it; whereas the very Term is as much Nonſenſe, as to ſay a Man has got the *windy Gout*.

Mankind more liable to Diſeaſes,

Now I am got upon the Subject of *painful Diſeaſes*, I ſhould inform the *Reader*, that Mankind are, from their Variety of *high Feeding*, *rich Sauces*, *Luxury*, and *Intemperance*, more ſubject to nervous Diſeaſes, by far, than brute Creatures, that live on *Vegetables* and *Water* alone; therefore let not our *Profeſſion* be upbraided and noſed with the *Gout*, *Rheumatiſm*, &c. as Diſtempers out of our Power to conquer, when the ſame is certainly to be done, provided a Man would follow Rules; but 'tis Death to tell a *Bacchanalian*, or Lon companion, of eating *Milk* and *Roots*, *Herbs*, &c. ſo he muſt e'en take his Gout and Intemperance for his Portion.

Of Gripes in Horſes.

It has been objected to me, that I have not taken Notice of the *Gripes* in Horſes, when I writ my firſt Volume, tho' I thought I had done it ſufficiently in the Chapter of the *Colic*; however, for farther Satisfaction, I ſhall here inſert ſome Directions about that common and painful Diſorder.

Piles, &c. uncommon to Horſes.

I have ſaid before, that there are many Diſtempers which a Horſe is not ſubject to, from his Way of living, as well as from the Frame and Situation of his Body; for Example, he never (as I remember) has the Piles, *Procidentia Ani*, or falling out

of

of the Fundament; neither is he troubled with *Fluxes*, *Diarrhœa's*, *Dyſenteries*, &c. but rather the Gripes and winding Flatus's of the Guts from Cold, or Excrements too long detained, are the common and inſeparable Illneſſes to which they are, by Nature, ſubject; for let any one only conſider the Length of the *alimentary Tube*, which may be accounted from the Root of the Tongue along the *Oeſophagus*, or Gullet, Stomach, and Guts, to the Fundament; I ſay, let us only conſider this, as it really is, above the Length of thirty five Yards, and we ſhall in no wiſe be ſurpriſed, that Horſes, ſhould be ſo much afflicted with windy Diſorders of the Guts, or Worms of moſt Kinds. Moreover, the *horizontal Situation* of a Horſe's Body, is likewiſe a Check to the *periſtaltic Motion* of the Guts; and therefore the Excrements muſt be longer retained, and a Purge muſt alſo be longer before it will operate thoroughly. The Reaſon why.

One would imagine, that from a Parity of Reaſon, *Horſes* would be more ſubject to vomiting than *human Creatures*; but the ſpiral Winding of the *Gullet* is admirably contrived to hinder ſuch Accidents.

It may alſo from hence be obſerved, how neceſſary it is to continue the Uſe of *Worm-Medicines* for a long Time together, leſt ſo many of thoſe *Worms* be left behind, that the Increaſe be conſiderable in a little Time: For Self-preſervation (as I have hinted in my firſt Volume) is inherent in *Worms* as well as *Mankind*; and therefore, to avoid what would deſtroy them, they creep cloſe within the Foldings of the Guts, and let the *Vermifuge* paſs over their Backs without touching them. Worm Medicines neceſſary to be continued,

As to preſcribing any thing for the Cure of Horſes troubled with *Worms*, I do not know any Method more likely than that which I have mentioned in my firſt Volume, *viz.* give the Horſe two Quarts of new warm Ale-wort for two Mornings, and the third Morning let him have the following Purge, *viz.*

Receipt against Worms.

Horſe-Aloes, one Ounce and a Quarter; Species Diambra, and Rofe Species, of each two Drachms; Mercurius Dulcis in fine Powder, one Drachm; Oil of Aniſeed, forty Drops; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as is ſufficient to make the whole up into a Maſs of proper Conſiſtance to form into two Balls.

A proper Drink when Horſes purge.

When the Horſe purges, let him drink warm Water with Oat meal, or what we term White-water, as much as he pleaſes; for it ſhould be offered him every Time he is walked out, as well as when he comes into the Stable: and his Hay ſhould be ſweet, and clean ſhak'd, and offered him in ſmall Parcels; for he will be very nice while the Phyſick is working.

When he has taken two of theſe Purges, at ſix Days diſtance, let him have, every Morning, the Bigneſs of a Pidgeon's egg of the following *cordial alterative Ball*, and continue it for three Weeks.

Take the common Cordial Ball, one Pound; Antimony in very fine Powder, two Ounces; Powder of Tin, one Ounce; and with as much Treacle as is ſufficient, let the whole be formed into a Maſs, to be kept in a Pot or Bladder for uſe.

A cordial alterative Ball.

The *Cordial Ball*, I apprehend, is beſt for a Horſe when uſed as a *Chewing Ball*, that is, when it is put between his great Teeth, and rub'd amongſt them, ſo that it is afterwards ſwallowed down by Degrees. But the laſt-mentioned *B. II* will be of beſt Service, provided it is put quite down over the Root of the Tongue, by reaſon the Powder of *Tin* would otherwiſe, in a great meaſure, be loſt: And beſides this, it would be very troubleſome to the Horſe when he came to eat his Corn; for powdered *Tin* is gritty and hard, like rough Sand.

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I have ſaid that Horſes are not liable to ſo many different Diſtempers as Mankind, by reaſon of their plain and natural Way of living; neither are they ſo ſubject to Diſorders of the *animal Spirits*, I mean not to ſo many as we are: For who ever ſaw a Horſe troubled with the *Hippo*, *Vapours*, or even the *Epilepſy*, truly as ſuch; altho' I own they are ſometimes ſubject to a *Vertigo*, which is of kin to an *Epilepſy*? I ſay, *Horſes* are not ſubject to ſuch Perturbations of the Mind as *human Creatures*; which is very happy for us, by reaſon if they were ſo, the *Catalogue* of theſe Diſeaſes would not only be doubled, but we ſhould often be obliged to hire, though we had a Horſe of our own. What I mean is this, *viz.* the Diſtempers which proceed from an irregular and diſorderly Determination of the *animal Spirits* in human Bodies are an innumerable Legion, and I don't ſee we in the leaſt ſtrive to make the Number leſs; for *Kickſhaws* and *Ragoo's* ſeem rather to gain than looſe Ground: Therefore, we may well agree with what is mentioned by the late worthy Mr. *Addiſon*, *viz.* *Every new faſhion'd Diſh of Meat, ſhould be looked upon as the Meſſenger or Forerunner of ſome new Diſeaſe*; or, as Dr. *Baynard*, Author of that ſhort, altho' excellent *Poem* upon *Health*, has expreſſed it, where he is ſpeaking of riotous Living, *viz.*

Horſes not ſubject to Epilepſys like Men.

Or nervous Diſorders.

——*For moſt Diſeaſes*
Dwell where Luxury and Eaſe is.

Farthermore, Horſes would be very ſubject to the *Gravel* and *Stone* in the *Kidneys*, were it not for the ſimple Diet they live on; for the horizontal Situation of their Bodies gives more Liberty for the *animal Tartar* to coaleſce in the *Pelvis* of the *Kidneys*, and from thence form a *Stone*; it is therefore with good Reaſon, that the very worthy and ingenious Dr. *Stephen Hales*, in his Book intituled *Hæmaſtatics*, where he is diſcourſing about the *Calculus Humanus*, recom-

Reaſon why Horſes are not troubled with the Gravel.

The best Posture to prevent the Stone.

recommends to us the lying high with our Head in Bed, or in a reclining Posture, as the *Soldiers* do in the *Barracks*; seeing, by such Position of the Body, the *Urine* does not make so long a Stay in the *Pelvis* of the *Kidneys*, wherefore the *tartarous Particles* cannot so well lie within the Sphere of one another's Attraction, in order to gather and form a *Stone*, as I have shewn in my *Lithontriptic Anglicum*. Nay, Horses would be often troubled with the *Stone*, by reason of their Posture of Body, were it not for their living on *vegetable Diet*, and drinking soft Waters; for these are in no wise so liable to produce the *Stone*, as the Liquors which Mankind in general swill down without the least Thirst or real Desire of satisfying that Part of the Appetite.

To cure a Horse of Cutting *or* Interfering.

I was told by Sir *William Parsons*, Member of Parliament for *King's County* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, that he had sometimes try'd the following Method, and that he had found it succeed; although I cannot think but such Cure must proceed from some other Cause, such as Good-keeping, &c. seeing, as I have before hinted, a *Case* will always go like a *Case*, and a Horse that cuts, so far as to break Skin, will hardly ever leave such ill Faculty. However, here follows the *Nostrum*.

Take a Piece of Whip cord and tie it in Knots, at about three Inches distance, in the Part that will hang between the Horse's Thighs, when one End is fastened to the Saddle-girth and the other to the Crupper; let the Cord be tied so that the Knots will be between the thick Part of the Thighs, and it will gall him, and make him throw his Feet under.

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This Experiment ſeems very probable, though I doubt it will not ſucceed; neither can I think there is any Method (beſides ſhoeing the common Way, that every Smith knows) to throw the Feet farther aſunder: for if that, together with *Good keeping* and *Exerciſe*, will not cure him, I would adviſe the Reader to put him to the Buſineſs for which Nature deſigned him, *viz.* the *Collar*, becauſe he can never be fit for much Buſineſs on the Road, there being ſo many Accidents attendant upon a cutting Horſe, more than barely the ſwelling of his Legs from the Anguiſh of the Sores.

I have often obſerved, that altho' a young Horſe may cut ſo as to hurt himſelf by breaking the Skin, *&c.* yet by conſtant Uſage the cutting Places will grow ſo callous and horny, that he will travel a great Way before the Blood comes. Yet notwithſtanding this, it is a hateful Sight, to ſee a Creature put ſo much out of his Way, when Nature deſigned him for other Uſes.

From hence we may learn, why young Horſes Backs ſooner gall, than thoſe which have been uſed to the Saddle.

Since my writing the Account about the *Glanders* in Horſe, I find that Diſtemper is moſtly ſeated in two large Glands, which are ſituate at the upper Part of the Noſtriſs, near the Bone which in *Human Bodies* we call *Os Ethmoides*, or *Os Cribriforme*, becauſe it is perforated with a Number of Holes, to let paſs any Fluid that may be offenſive to the Brain. And it is not a little ſurprizing, to ſee what Quantities of Rheum will paſs thro' theſe Holes when any Creature has taken Cold; ſo that in Horſes, when the *excretory Ducts* of theſe Glands, at the upper Part of the Noſe, are prodigiouſly enlarged, and the whole Body of them tumified and ſwell'd, then it is that the *Glanders* are produced: Which Diſtemper, if it continues any conſiderable Time, will corrode and rot the thin ſpungy Bones of the Noſe, ſo that the Matter which

is

is discharged stinks most abominably, and is of a reddish or blackish Hue, according as the spungy Bones are affected.

Now, as the *Glanders* are situate in the *Glands* at the upper Part of the Nostrils, I think they will not be cured by inward, so soon as by outward Application; that is, they may be cured by an *Injection*, sooner than by giving Medicines inwardly, in the same Manner, as we neatly, safely and surely, cure a *Gonorrhœa*, or *Clap*, in human Bodies of either Sex, with a particular Kind of *Injection* contrived for that Purpose. But then this Practice of curing *Claps*, altho' it is warranted both by *Theory* and *Experience*, yet People are so stupidly fond of keeping a Correspondence with the Close-stool, that they are not easy in their Minds, unless they are *boluſed* and *purged*, till they can hardly walk. But to return to a Running of another Kind, viz. the *Glanders*, for the Cure of which, when a Horse is only slightly touched, I shall offer the following Astringent and healing *Injection*.

Take of Roach-allum and white Vitriol, powder them, and calcine them to a Calx, or white Mass, in a Crucible, or other Pot that will abide the Fire; then powder it again, and dissolve it in a Quart of the Decoction of Rose-buds made pretty strong; lastly, add half an Ounce of Camphire, dissolved in one Ounce of Spirit of Wine, and shake all together every Time it is used.

This Liquor should be syringed up the Horse's Nose (moderately warm) two or three times a Day; and the *Syringe* or Squirt should be a long one, for it cannot force the Medicine too far up; and, if it do not reach the Mouths of the *Glands* from whence the Discharge issues, it will not be of any Service in the Cure.

I have heard of several Things which are said to stop the running of the *Glanders* for half a Day or the like, and that such Medicines were given inwardly; but as there is no right Reason to support such Assertions, I shall not trouble my self or the Reader with the Particulars; only so far I must tell him, that the best Way to screen a Horse that has the *Glanders*, from a Chapman's observing such Distemper, is to wash his Nostrils well, by the help of a *Syringe* and a *Decoction of Rosemary*; and this, especially if the Horse has had a brushing Gallop a while before, will so clear the Passages and Cells of the Nose from the Filth and Nastiness, that he must be a good Judge in a Horse that perceives the Bite. But, *quere*, is this dealing above board?

There are, I must own, an innumerable Number of *Receipts*, mentioned in Books of Farriery, for the Cure of a *Broken-Wind*, and the *Glanders*; but on looking them over, I find, they are not any of them worth transcribing; however, for a *Specimen* of the Tribe, I shall just mention one, which has the Sanction of *Probatum est* at the End of it, so they who please may try it.

" *Take Boars-dung, and dry it to Powder, and*
" *put a Spoonful of it into two Pints of Milk*
" *as it comes from the Cow, or otherwise heated*
" *luke-warm, and give it him. If you see*
" *that this Proportion will not make him sick*
" *the first Time you give it, then give him two*
" *Spoonfuls more of the Powder, and in four or*
" *five Doses it will perfectly cure a Broken*
" *Wind. This Drink must be given every third*
" *Day.* *Probatum est.*

The Author of the above *Receipt* farther adds, that a Spoonful of the Powder of a *Hedge-Hog*, by some called an *Urchin*, will infinitely help in such Case: But I am of Opinion, neither the *Dung*, nor the *Hog* it self, will cure a *Broken-Wind*, that is

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really ſo; therefore I apprehend, that many Men miſtake a ſevere Cold for the laſt mentioned Diſorder of the Lungs, and when a Cold goes off of itſelf (as the common Saying is) then, whatever *eſſential Helps* the *Farrier* may have preſcribed, is fooliſhly believed to have perform'd a Cure. And juſt thus it fares with relation to the *Practice of Phyſick* in general; for when a regularly bred ingenious Profeſſor of our Art has nearly freed the diſtempered Patient from his Illneſs, it is then, perhaps, ſome *old Woman*, or one every whit as ſilly, is called in, and by a few ill contrived Turns of the Pen, carries away the Credit of the Cure. This, nay this alone, is abundantly ſufficient to perſuade every underſtanding *Phyſician*, to educate his Child in a different way of Buſineſs to learn of himſelf; ſince it appears plain, even to a *Demonſtration*, that *Quacking Empirical Fellows* get as much *Money*, nay, I might as well ſay, as much *Credit* too, as the moſt ingenious of the Profeſſion; witneſs the famous *Pill and Drop Gentleman*, that has gained ſo much by his *Noſtrum*, as to be able to provide in a very liberal Way for the Poor.

I ſhall now proceed to give the Reader a few ſelect Preſcriptions for the ſeveral Diſorders incident to Horſes; altho', I muſt confeſs, I am very much againſt *Receipts* in general, by reaſon (as I have before hinted) People do more harm by the Miſapplication of them, than the Diſeaſe would do, if left to it ſelf; and, as many Books are ſold by the Title, ſo *Receipts* are moſt approved, which are moſt commended by the *Authors*, notwithſtanding they are as ſtupidly contrived as 'tis poſſible to imagine.

FOR THE JAUNDICE OR YELLOWS.

Take half a Pound of living Millipedes, or Hogſlice, and bruiſe them; add to them, Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Salt of Steel, three Drachms; of Saffron and Cochineal, each two Drachms;

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beſt Myrrh, two Drachms; Zedoary and Galangal, of each half an Ounce: make theſe into Powder, and give the Horſe the whole Quantity for four Doſes, one every Morning mixed with three Gills of hot Ale and Treacle: But before the Uſe of the Powder it will be proper to purge the Horſe, provided he is not very lean.

It is a very eaſy Matter to cure the *Yellows* in Horſes, as well as the *Jaundice* in Mankind, where the Liver is not grown hard and ſchirrous; as is the Caſe with thoſe who accuſtom themſelves too long to ſpirituous Liquors: But, as Brutes are free from this vicious Habit, we may entertain greater Hopes of a Cure; for the *Yellows* in them generally proceed from a viſcid and ſlow moving Blood, which may have been brought upon them divers Ways; as, *Firſt*, by low feeding, and that too, of Food which has not been good in its kind. *Secondly*, by ſurfeiting, either in Exerciſe or otherwiſe. Yet theſe things may be eaſily cured by keeping the Horſe, for about a Fortnight, to ſuch Medicines as I have ſet down, and altering his Manner of living for the better.

If any reaſonable Care be taken about a Horſe, I am ſatisfied he will ſcarce ever have the *Yellows*; for *Good keeping* and *Exerciſe*, together with the Uſe of my *Cordial Ball*, will ſecure him both againſt the *Doctor* and *Apothecary*; and, if your *Groom* be of a willing Diſpoſition, let him only uſe warm Water to waſh his Legs every Time he comes from travelling, or other Exerciſe, and dreſs him as he ought to do, and then you will not be plagued with the ſtupid Noiſe, that your Horſe is fallen into the Greaſe or Scratches, nor will the *Humours fall down to his Limbs*, as the fooliſh Fellows would inſinuate.

Good Keeping, Exerciſe, &c. ſecures a Horſe from the Doctor and Apothecary.

I think I may ſeveral Times have mentioned the Neceſſity of a large Stall and clean Bedding; but I beg the Reader's Pardon, if I now and then remind him

him of such wholesome Doctrine; seeing I am afraid it will be too little attended to; and as *the Parson* said when the *Bishop* told him of his Parishioners complaining that he always preached over the same *Sermon*; even so shall I answer, viz. *that till I find the People take better notice of what I say, I must sound it in both their Ears.*

OVER-REACH.

Over-reach, how to manage a Horse when he has got it.

A Horse is said to have got an Over reach, when he has cut his Fore heel with the Point of his Hind-shoe.

In these Cases, the *Groom* need only keep the Wound clean and dry, and apply a little of the common Wound Ointment pretty warm, and cover it from the Air; for cold Air is a great Enemy to Wounds in brute as well as human Creatures.

There is very little danger in Wounds in these Parts, or about the upper Part of the Hoof, if they be kept dry: for *Gravel* seldom or never works its way downwards toward the Sole of the Foot; therefore one may more safely travel a Horse an hundred Miles upon an Over-reach, or Hurt about the *Coronet*, than five when he has got a Prick thro' the Sole or Heart of the Foot (as it is called by reason the Gravel and Dirt will always make its Way upwards; as appears, not only from Experience, but from the very Make and Conformation of a Horse's Hoof: For, the *Fibres* which compose it, run in such Directions and Terminations that they continually push the *Gravel, &c* towards the *Coronet* as he moves his Foot, insomuch that unless you get quite beyond the black Part where the Gravel has lodged, you are never safe from the Danger of a *Quitter-bone*, by reason of an ugly fungous Tumour, which is most generally formed about the *Coronet*, or that Part between the Hair and Hoof.

The greatest Nicety therefore, in Wounds of the Hoof, is to keep them dry and clean, after the foreign

reign Matter is removed: and to apply warm detersive Ointments, that have but little Greaſe in them, ſuch as the *common Wound-Ointment* already ſet down. For want of this proper Caution, I have ſeen many a Horſe troubled with a Quitter bone that would otherwiſe have had a ſound Hoof.

A Horſe's Hoof is much of the Nature of a Man's Nail in one reſpect; for as the *latter* will grow knobbed and unſeemly, when there has been a Loſs of Subſtance about the Root of it, from the Diſtemper we term *Pernio*, which is a kind of Abſceſs in that Part; even ſo, the Hoof of a Horſe will forever grow rugged and uneven, if there be any conſiderable Loſs of Subſtance from a *Quitter-bone*; I mean, it will grow rugged in that Quarter of the Foot, and will be ſo brittle towards the Sole, that it will ſcarcely hold a Nail. And there is as much Difference in the Firmneſs and Goodneſs of Horſe's Hoofs, as there is in the Nails of *human Creatures*. For Example, ſome Peoples Nails are thin, and of ſuch ſlow Growth, that they will ſcarce ſprout out the Length of the Fingers, even in a Month's time, whilſt others muſt be pared every Week, or elſe they become unſeemly. And juſt ſo it fares with Horſes; for ſome of them can hardly ſtep eaſy upon a Carpet, their Soles are ſo thin, and their Hooſs ſo brittle, whilſt others will run over the Side of a Stony Rock, or travel in the hardeſt Roads, without a Shoe on, neither will they much complain. And really I have a very convenient Opportunity while I am writing this Paragraph, of making my Remarks upon ſuch Particulars; for I am now in a Place where Horſes go, in a great meaſure, barefoot, and yet are ſeldom troubled with Corns; no more than the *wild Iriſh*, that never knew the Uſe of a Shoe. I ſuppoſe I need not tell the *Reader*, that my Habitation at preſent is in the *Iſle of Man*; altho' I can aſſure him, it is not of choice, and that ſo ſoon as the Wind and Water will permit me, I ſhall make for my native Country;

try; for, of all the Nations upon Earth through which I have travelled (and those are not a few) I never saw a greater Race of *Poverty*, or worse Accommodation.

From hence we may learn, how neceſſary it is to chuſe a Horſe with ſound tough Hoofs. If we expect any great Service from him: and therefore I can't advise the *Reader* better, than to ſtudy the *Precepts* of the famous *Lyric Poet*.

——*ubi Equos mercantur, opertos*
Inſpiciunt: ne forte (ut ſæpe) decora
Molli fulta pede eſt——

OF THE SPAVIN.

I do not know of any Ailment in Horſes, wherein Men are more miſtaken, than in relation to the Cure of the different Sorts of *Spavins*; for, whether the Beaſt be of the bony Kind, or otherwiſe, the *Farrier*, forſooth, muſt ſhew his Dexterity of taking up the *Vein*, as he calls it in order to ſtop the Feeding; becauſe, you muſt know, theſe Fellows imagine, that *Humours* are the Occaſion of all ſorts of Diſorders, yet they are not able to give the leaſt Account of the *Circulation of the Blood*, the Difference between a *Vein* and an *Artery*, nor the Doctrine of *Revulſion*, ſo far are they from underſtanding what relates to the common Term of *Humours*, which they have in their Mouths upon every Emergency, to ſerve as a Cloak to Ignorance and Stupidity.

In the *Bone-ſpavin*, taking up the *Veins* has no more a relation to the Cure, than if we were to bleed a Perſon for the Cure of a *Wen*, or any ſuch Tumour, or for diſſolving any *Exoſtoſes* of the Bones. And if People would only conſider a little, they would find, that the *Vein* which the *Farriers* take up, is not at all dilated, but paſſes over the Tumour in its natural Shape, I ſpeak this, with relation to both ſorts of *Spavins*, whether *Bog* or *Bone-ſpavin*. I will

will not say, that there is no such thing as a *Blood-spavin*: No, I believe there may, in the same Manner as we see *Varices*, or swell'd *Veins* in *Mankind*; more particularly the Female Sex are subject to those sort of Tumours in the Legs, when they are big with Child, and carry their Burdens low: But this is easily accounted for, from the Child's Head pressing the ascending *Iliac Vessels*, on the Inside of the *Ossa Innominata*, or Haunch-bones, which (in some measure) hinders the Circulation of the Blood in those *Veins*; and consequently occasions the Tumours mentioned But this can never be the Case in Horses, for Reasons before given, under the Heads, of a *prone* and *horizontal*, and an *erect* or *upright Situation* of an *animal Body*. I must ingenuously confess, that I never yet saw a *Blood-spavin*, neither do I believe that one in five Hundred is so, notwithstanding that is the common Term they go by. If they were, that is, if the *Bog-spavin* was a Tumour formed from a Dilation, or over-stretching the *Vein*, and that the Blood ran in a kind of Eddy in that Part of it, the Thing would no doubt be very easily cured, by making a Ligature above and below the Tumour, and dividing the Vessel in the tumified Part, which may with great Safety be done. But the ill Success that attends taking up the *Veins*, plainly shews the Ignorance of the *Operator*; for I don't suppose the *Spavin* in a Hundred cured by such Practice; nay, I am of Opinion, that those *Spavins* which *Farriers* are said to have cured by taking up the *Veins*, would either never have grown bigger, or else have mended of themselves, so little Faith have I in any such Methods.

Varices or swell'd Veins in the Legs of Women with Child, and the Reason of it.

I must confess, I was led away myself, with the rest of Mankind, in relation to the Notion of *Bog-spavins*; for when I wrote my *First Volume*, I find I only gave the *Readers* an Account of the *varicose Tumours*, without proceeding to that sort of *Spavin*, which ought more properly to be termed a *Bog-spavin*; neither indeed had I so thoroughly considered

dered the Thing then, and had ſo many Opportunities of obſerving the Nature of *Spavins*. However, the Method I have laid down, in my *Firſt Volume*, is the beſt and only one, provided the Coats of the *Vein* be dilated, and the Tumour under the ſtrict Denomination of a *Blood-ſpavin*; but where the ſame is of another kind, taking up, or cutting the *Veins*, cannot avail, as will be ſhewn hereafter; for moſt *Bog-ſpavins* are produced from the ſame Cauſe as *Wind-galls*, and contain the ſame ſort of Matter. Therefore,

Definition and Cauſe.

A *Bog ſpavin* is an incyſted Tumour or Swelling on the Inſide of the Hough; or, in other Words, it is a Collection of brownish gelatinous Matter, contained in a Bag of Cyſt; and this Bag, I have great Reaſon to believe, is formed from the outermoſt Covering, or Coat of the *Tendons*, in Caſes of *Wind-galls*, but, in the *Bog-ſpavin*, I think it is the lubricating Matter of the Joint, that becomes ſome how or other, vitiated by hard Exerciſe, Strains, *&c.* while the Creature is young, and this in Proceſs of Time, may harden to the Firmneſs of a Bone, in the ſame Manner as the *Callus* of a broken Bone is formed, which is firſt as ſoft as the White of an Egg, before it grows to the Conſiſtence of a Bone; and therefore many People have their Legs crooked, by uſing them too ſoon after they have had the Misfortune of a broken Leg, and the *Surgeon* is often blamed without Reaſon: For if Men will offer to walk, in ſuch Caſes, before the *Callus* is ſufficiently firm, what, in the Name of Goodneſs, have they to expect, but a crooked Bandy-leg; ſeeing, while the Fracture is uniting, the Limb will bend into any Form, like an *Oſier* or Willow?

The Reaſon why People's Legs grow crooked ſo often after they have been broken and ſet by the Bone-ſetters.

I ſay, that *Bog-ſpavins* are moſtly, if not always, the Matter or Jelly of the Joint increaſed and vitiated; and when the Swelling has been long, ſuch Matter may have acquired ſome Degree of Acrimony, which hurts the common Membranes that

Further Cauſe of *Bog-ſpavins*.

that incloſe it, and this forms the *Cyſt* or Bag Now, for my Part, I don't ſee how any Man in his Senſes ſhould imagine, that taking up a *Vein*, or, what the Farriers call, taking up the *Veins*, ſhall any way contribute to remove the Complaint: Nay, it is far otherwiſe, as may be eaſily judged by thoſe who are ſkilled in the *animal Mechaniſm*, and ſuch are or ought to be the *Phyſicians* and *Surgeons*. But as to the *common Farriers*, we muſt not expect more of them, than the Man did from his dead Cat: For, I dare venture to ſay it as well as make it out to a Demonſtration, if I am put upon it, that not a *common Farrier* in the Univerſe, *knows what's what*, as the ingenious *Butler* has wittily expreſs'd it in his *Hudibraſs*.

Taking up the Veins for the Cure of a Bog-ſpavin ridiculous.

Common Farriers cenſured.

Since the publiſhing of my *Firſt Volume* of *Farriery*, I happened to have a Two year old Colt, that put forth a *Bog-ſpavin*; upon which I apply'd to the beſt *Farrier* I could find, in order to have his Notion of the Matter, tho' I don't ſuppoſe the Reader thinks I was ſo ſtupid, as to pin my Faith wholly upon his Sleeve. His Opinion was, that *the Veins muſt be taken up, to hinder the Feeding of the Swelling, was his Expreſſion*; for, as it was fed that Way, I muſt expect no Cure, till the Humour was ſtop'd, by tying up the *Veins*, and cutting them, and after this was done, a *Bliſtering-charge* muſt be apply'd to the Part to perfect the Cure. This *Kind of Doctrine*, was what indeed I expected from *this Sort of a Fellow*; for their way of arguing is the moſt nonſenſical poſſible. And how ſhould it be otherwiſe, ſince they have no right Foundation to build upon, by reaſon they are ignorant of the two principal Requiſites, *viz. Anatomy* and *Mechanics?*

A Bog-ſpavin cured.

Common Farriers cenſured about their Manner of proceeding in order for the Cure of Spavins.

In fine, I determined to follow my own Reaſon and Judgment; for I could eaſily ſee the *Vein* paſs along ſuperficially upon the Out ſide of the Tumour, and accordingly I ordered the Colt to be caſt and firmly faſtened, altho' I own, one may beſt feel the Nature of theſe *Bog-ſpavins*, when a Horſe bears his

The Operation and Cure of Bog-spavins.

his Weight upon the lame Leg, yet, a nice Finger will diſtinguiſh it well enough, even when a Horſe is caſt and tied.

I forgot to mention, that this Spavin was of ſuch a Nature, that when the Finger was preſs'd hard upon it, on the Inſide the Hough, there was a ſmall Tumour or Swelling on the Out-ſide the Joint, that would become bigger and much harder, ſo that I was ſure the gelatinous, browniſh Matter, paſs'd thro' the Joint to both Sides; however, I divided the Skin from the Tumour with one of my diſſecting Knives or *Scalpel* which we uſe in anatomizing human Bodies, taking care to ſhun the *Vein* as much as poſſible; then I cut boldly into the Cyſt or Bag of Matter, and found my *Prognoſtic* true, *viz.* that theſe Are *inflated Tumours*, which contain a Sort of browniſh gelatinous Matter, of the ſame Kind that is common to *Wind-galls*, or Tumours form'd from over ſtretch'd Sinews, where the outermoſt Coat of the *Tendon* or *Sinew* becomes puffed up in this Manner; ſo that in the main they are more reaſonably called *Jelly galls*, than *Wind galls*.

Bog Spavins compared to Wind galls.

When I had pierced the *Cyſt* or Bag, I was indeed ſurpriz'd to ſee the Quantity of browniſh gliry Matter that ran out, and really doubted of the Cure; tho' I thought I had as good kill him as maintain him two Years longer, and he be ſtill lame.

When moſt of the *Matter* was diſcharged, (which was pretty ſoon, for I made the Inciſion large, by reaſon of the *Cyſt*) I put into the Cavity a little *Cure for Powder*, which I kept in by introducing a few *Digits* of Lint, tied in the Middle with Thread, and dip'd in warm *Oil of Turpentine*. This Powder was prepar'd of *calcined Roman Vitriol* lowered down or made weaker, by one third Part of *burnt Allum*, and a little *Sale Armoniac* mix'd together, and by the Uſe of it every three or four Days, for about three or four Turns, I conſumed the Cyſt or Bag, which came away in Sloughs or Skins; and, by the Help of

of a *warm detersive Ointment*, such as is the common one with *Turpentine Honey*, &c. before prescribed, the Wound was safely healed, and the Colt made sound, even without any visible Scar.

I must not omit telling the Reader, that for some Days after the Operation, the Colt was so uneasy, he would not lie down, altho' he had a very wide Stall, so I was obliged to force and hold him down; by which means, together with warm Fomentations with Flannel squeezed out of a Decoction of *Rosemary*, *Wormwood*, *Savin*, *Penny-royal*, *Thyme*, *Elder-flowers*, *Juniper*, and *Bay-berries* bruised, the Swelling about the Joint subsided, and the Wound became good-condition'd. Yet I must confess, that of all Tumours, incysted ones are the most difficult of Cure, and that for many Reasons too tedious for me, at present, to enumerate.

A Fomentation.

In this Manner, no doubt, with good Judgment, and a nimble Finger, *Wind galls* upon the lower Joints might be cured, especially large ones; but the small Sort can hardly be felt, when the Foot is held up, or the Horse cast in Ropes, because the *Sinews* are not then so much upon the Stretch, therefore the Tumours become soft and less visible. And for this Reason, when a Horse has Rest at Grass, where he can lay himself down at Pleasure, and stretch his Legs from his Body, these Sort of Tumours call'd *Wind galls* grow less, till such time as he comes again to his usual Exercise.

The Reason why Wind-galls are less in Winter, or when a Horse is at Grass, than they are in Summer.

From hence we learn the Absurdity of giving the Fire for the Cure of *Bog-spavins*, unless the same be done in such Manner, as to penetrate the Jelly-bag. But this is seldom practised; for the *Farriers* only draw a few superficial Lines with a hot Iron upon the Tumour, and then apply what they call a *blistering Charge*, which Method, they tell you, is the only one that will succeed; yet they cannot by any means give one a true Definition why, or in what manner this Method of theirs should operate or perform a Cure; tho' perhaps they may tell you

that ſuch Firing ſtops the *Veins*, and the *bliſtering* Charge draws away the Humours. But this, I ſay, is only talking like a common Farrier, and that is *bona fide*, talking like a F——l.

Bone-ſpavin and Bone-excreſcences, the Method of Cure.

I muſt confeſs, that *Firing* may be of Service, with relation to *Bone-ſpavins* and *Bone-excreſcences*; ſuch as Ring bones and the like, if it be given pretty deep, when the thing is recent and in its Infancy: for, by ſuch Means, a Flux of Humours is brought upon the Part, which, if rightly managed, help to diſperſe the Cauſe rather than increaſe the Evil.

This may ſeem a little odd, becauſe it claſhes with the common Way of talking which the Farriers uſe; for with them, to bring *Humours* to the Part, would be to increaſe the *Ring-bone* or *Spavin* of that Kind. But true *Philoſophy* teaches us, that there are many particular Cafes in *animal Bodies*, where the Diſorder muſt be made ſeemingly worſe, before a Cure can be effected; for Example, in the Cure of old *inveterate Ulcers* in human Bodies, we are obliged to apply hot *corroſive Powders*, to rouſe the natural Heat of the Part, that is debilitated thro' the long continued Diſcharge of *animal Spirits* along with the *ichorous Pus*, and to raiſe an Inflammation, before we can procure a laudable white Matter from the Wounds: And it is the ſame, in a great many other reſpects. But, pray, what is it for, that the Farriers apply *Oil* of *Origanum*, that hot and almoſt *cauſtic Oil*, to theſe hard Excreſcences: Is not this Oil, in a great meaſure, what we call potential Fire? And does it not therefore raiſe an Inflammation upon the Part, in the ſame manner, as the *Bliſtering Charge*, that moſt frequently ſucceeds? Surely it does, and by ſuch means aſſiſts Nature in diſſolving the *Spavin*, *Ring-bone*, *Splent*, &c.

The Air prejudicial to the Bones when they are bare.

I have heard of ſome who pretend to raſp off theſe Kinds of Excreſcences, after dividing the Skin, and diſſecting it a little from the Part; yet, as I never ſaw the Method put in Practice, I cannot war-

warrant it, becauſe it is dangerous to uſe the Bones in this manner, for fear of their growing foul and carious, by the Effect which the *Air* is found to have upon them, when they are diveſted of the *Perioſteum*.

Rheumatism and Sciatica.

Horſes will very frequently have the *Rheumatiſm*, or rather what we call the *Sciatica* or *Hip-gout*: And as the *Rheumatiſm* in human Bodies is produced from an obſtructed Perſpiration, or the taking Cold after Exerciſe or hard Labour; ſo, in like manner, brute Creatures, but more eſpecially Horſes, are ſubject to it, by reaſon of the many Viciſſitudes and Changes which their Bodies paſs thro' in very ſmall Spaces of Time. Rheumatiſm, Horſes ſubject to it.

The *Sciatica* is a continual, heavy, dull, gnawing Pain in and about the Hip-joint, and membranous Parts adjacent. Sciatica deſcribed.

The Cauſe is ſuppoſed to be the ſame, in common with the *Gout* in other Parts of the Body; tho' I apprehend that in Horſes it proceeds, moſt commonly, from their being too ſuddenly expoſed to the cold *Air*, after their Blood has been heated by Exerciſe; for in general, Horſes are not ſubject to the *Gout*, their *vegetable Diet*, which is not diluted with any tartarous Liquor beſides Water, ſecuring them againſt that kingly, although painful Diſtemper. The Cauſe

This Diſtemper in Horſes is not dangerous, although it is painful and of long Continuance; inſomuch that I have ſeen them go ſo lame by it, that the *Farriers* were puzzled one and all, what could be the Occaſion; ſometimes imagining that a *Spa-vin* was forming; at other times, that the Horſe was troubled with what we term a *Curb* on the Bend of the Hough, or that he had been ſtrained in the Stifle-joint, tho' they generally differed in Opinions, for there is no Diſtemper about the *Hip-*

joint, but some of them fancied the Horse troubled with it; so that I have seen such poor Creatures undergo all the most painful and ill contrived Operations of *rowelling*, *oiling*, *firing*, &c. which the Farriers cou'd invent. Whereas I am well satisfied, that a different Method should have been practised, because the *Nervus Sciaticus*, where the Distemper is situate, lies so very deep and close to the Joint, that outward Applications are not of much Service, unless we were to bore Holes very deep into the muscular Parts near the *Nerve*, according to the Practice of the *Arabians* in such Cases. Yet this would scarcely be comply'd with in our Days, by reason the *Barbarous Operations* (as they are usually called) are discountenanced. And were it not for this, I am satisfied we could cure a great many Distempers in *Human* as well as *brute Creatures*, which at present are the *Opprobrium Medicorum*, or Scandal to our Practice.

Sometimes the Pain in the *Hip joint* of a Horse is so excessive, and of such long Duration, that the muscular Flesh apparently wastes on that Side, and brings on a kind of *Palsy* or *Atrophy*; which last is a Sort of Consumption, or wasting away of the Parts about the Place where the Pain is lodged.

The Cure. The Cure of this Distemper consists in prescribing such Medicines as have a Power of stimulating and giving a Shock to the *nervous System*, whereby they give a new Determination to the *animal Spirits*; for, in my Opinion, the Blood has not a great deal to do in this Matter, altho' we generally agree, that it appears inflamed in *rheumatical Disorders*, as is plain from the white Crust that shews itself upon that Part of the Blood call'd the *Crassamentum*, when the same is taken from the Arm of a Person in this Distemper; and yet, on the other hand, I have very frequently taken notice of the same Kind of Blood taken from the Arms of People in Health, who were bled *Spring* and *Fall*, for they knew not what Reasons; so that the external Air must have

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a great Effect, with relation to this Particular, as is more or less stored with nitrous Particles when Blood is drawn away.

I remember Dr. *Sydenham*, whose Writings (altho' he was no Conjurer in *Mathematics* or *Mechanics*) ought to be had in everlasting Remembrance, says, where he is directing us in the Cure of a *Pleurisy*, that Blood, when it runs along the Side of the Arm, or trickling down by slow Degrees, will appear with a thick white Crust, tho' the *Patient* has no such Distemper upon him as a *Pleurisy*. And I have often observed it to myself, even where the Person has enjoyed a good State of Health; so that this Appearance, or *Phænomenon*, may often be attributed to the Effect of the Air upon the *Blood*, when it flows thro' a small Orifice, and happens to run down the Arm, instead of flowing out in the general Way; therefore we are not immediately, to conclude every Person sick of a *Pleurisy* when we see this white Crust upon the Blood, no more than we should do so, upon every Pain in the Side, that may resemble Stitches.

The thick white Crust upon some Peoples Blood, and why.

I have observed, that the Cure of a *Rheumatism* and *Sciatica* consists chiefly in giving a Shock to the *nervous System*, tho' I well know the common Method is bleeding, and that too very often repeated, provided a Person is *plethoric*, or full of Blood, then *Vomits*, *Purgatives*, and proper *Alterants* take place. And, lastly, a strong Decoction of the *sudorific Woods* is generally ordered to be drank to the Quantity of a Quart a Day, for a Month or six Weeks together. I say, this is common Practice, but it is tedious; for, if I was ill of a *Rheumatism*, and a Doctor should tell me of a Course of Medicines for six Weeks, I should sooner venture to take *Ward*'s *Pill* and *Drop*, than consent to go thro' such a Course; for that *Quack-medicine* will, (where the Body is robust, and the *Springs of Life* sound and *elastic*) remove the Distemper in a few Days: I mean, it will most frequently do so, for

Dr. Ward's Pill and Drop frequently cure the Rheumatism, and why.

for the Reasons before given, *viz.* the violent Shock it gives to the whole Body, by which means the offending Matter is removed and carried off by some Emunctory or Out-let, such as *Sweat*, *Stool*, *Urine*, &c. Yet such *antimonial Preparations* are not to be meddled with by People of little or no Understanding in the *Art* of *Medicine*, seeing great Evils may ensue, upon the too frequent Use of them, more especially as one *Dose*, (I mean the same Weight of the Preparation) is given to all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions of People. But to return to the *Rheumatism* and *Sciatica* in *Horses*.

I have said before, that Horses cannot vomit but with Danger to their Lives; therefore it will be more difficult to cure them of *nervous Disorders*, such as is the *Hip-Gout*, &c. Yet, if such Lameness happen in Summer-time, I dare say, swimming them often thro' a River will be found of great Service, neither will there be much Danger of this Immersion in cold Water in Winter, provided the Horse is cold when he goes in, and is scraped, rub'd, and cloathed well after he comes out; and as to the Water being *salt* or *fresh*, there is not so much in it as may be imagined: For altho' *Salt-water* is much heavier than fresh, and in that Respect may be more serviceable in dislodging the obstructing Matter; yet *cold Water*, by the *Stimulus* it gives the *animal System*, will be of more avail, so that Gentlemen in the inland Counties are not much out of the way of Cure for the *Rhematism*, &c. provided they use the River first, and cold Springs afterwards. And therefore (in my humble Opinion) those People who imagine themselves to have receiv'd the greatest Benefit from *Pseucrolusion*, or bathing in *Salt-water*, where they have travelled a good Way to it, is wrongly judged; for the Change of Air, together with the Exercise upon the Journey, are more than the Difference between the *River* and *Sea-water*. Therefore swim the Horse twice or thrice a Week thro' a moderately broad River, and when

when he is rubbed dry, let the Parts about the Hip-joint be well embrocated with the following ſpirituous Mixture.

Take of Nerve-ointment and Soldiers-ointment, of each two Ounces; Camphire, two Drachms; Oil of Turpentine, and Oil of Petre, or Rock-oil, of each three Drachms; Spirit of Sal-armoniac, two Drachms. Mix all theſe well and keep it in a Pot tied over with a Bladder and Leather, or the Spirit of *Sal-armoniac* will fly away. The Hair ſhould be ſhaved off after 'tis lathered with Soap, and when 'tis dry, anoint twice a Day, and heat it in with a hot Fire-ſhovel, or the like. But this ſhould not be uſed till he has been five or ſix Times in the River.

It may not be amiſs to mix the following Powder with ſome of my *Cordial-Ball*, and to give the uſual Quantity of the *Ball* Morning and Evening for ſome Time to prevent a Relapſe.

Take Gum Guaiacum in Powder, half an Ounce; Cinnabar of Antimony, one Ounce. Mix theſe with half a Pound of the common Ball, and add a little Syrup of the five opening Roots, if the Powders make the Maſs too ſtiff and brittle.

Aetherial Oil of Turpentine good in the Sciatica, &c. either in Man or Horſe.

It is ſaid, and with very good Reaſon, by the late learned Dr. *Boerhaave*, with whom I had the Happineſs of frequent Converſe, as well as his Inſtructions for the Study of Phyſic, that *Ætherial Oil of Turpentine* is an excellent Remedy for the *Sciatica*; and if any Gentleman will be at the Pains to procure it genuine from *Apothecaries-Hall* in *London*, he will not loſe his Labour, nor think his Money ill beſtowed; for it is certainly a moſt excellent Medicine in the Diſtemper mentioned.

A ſtrong Man may ſafely take a Tea ſpoonful, mix'd in half an Ounce of *Syrup of Marſh mallows*, and ſtrive to ſweat upon it, and drink thin Whey, Sage-poſſet Drink; or, which is better, a *Decoction* of the *Woods* (as it is called) which may be had for Twelve pence a Pint at any Apothecary's.

If you would give it to a Horſe, I think the beſt Way would be to mix it in Yolks of Eggs, Treacle, and Ale. For Example, the following may be given the Horſe for one Doſe.

Take true Ætherial Oil of Turpentine, (not the common Oil, which the Apothecaries will not ſtick to tell you is ſuch, for you can't aſk for a Thing they have not, viz. Sacredaneam) I ſay, take of the true Oil, as directed in Boerhaave's Chemiſtry, *half an Ounce; Yolks of Eggs, Number three; Treacle, three Ounces: Mix theſe well, and then add half a Pint of White-wine, and give it cold out of a ſmall Horn, and repeat it every third Day for three Turns. He ſhould be well covered with thick Blankets, while he is under this Courſe, and have moderate walking Exerciſe.*

If you would purge him, he ſhould have one of the ſtronger Kind, provided his Conſtitution do not forbid it, and that ſeldom happens; for it is in *Brutes*, as in *human Bodies* no doubt, *viz. there are Diſeaſes which ſeldom or never attack thoſe that are unſound, or have the Viſcera decay'd, or in a State of Corruption.* And the Diſtempers we call the *Rheumatiſm* and *Sciatica* are two of them, the ſoundeſt People being moſtly afflicted with them. For, as to the Pains and Uneaſineſs, which ſome weak People in a declining State, from other Cauſes beſides hard drinking, complain of, it cannot be ſtrictly called a true and genuine *Rheumatiſm*, but more properly a Weakneſs of the *Nerves*, &c. The following

following is a good *Draſtic-purge* for a Horſe that is lame of the *Rheumatiſm* or *Sciatica* in the Joints.

Take common Aloes, one Ounce; half a Drachm; Salt of Tartars three Drachms. Mix, and make it up into two Balls *with* Syrup of Buckthorn, *or the like, and give it to the Horſe, by the Help of a Bull's-pizzle, and waſh it down with warm Ale and Nutmeg. Give no cold Water while this is in his Belly, for the Nature of all* Reſinous Purges *(and the* Gamboge *is very much of that Kind) is to twitch and vellicate the Fibres of the inner Coats of the alimentary Tube; and by that means, they cauſe Gripings or convulſive Contractions of the nervous Fibrillæ which ſometimes does hurt. But the above Compoſition is contrived ſo, that the* Salt *of* Tartar *corrects the griping Quality of the* Gamboge. *However, 'tis beſt to let the Horſe have warm Water till the Purge is wholly gone off.*

Rheumatiſm or Sciatica, a Purge for either.

A Receipt for a *Strain* in any Part.

Take as much common Aloes as is neceſſary; pound it into little Pieces, and add to it, of White-wine Vinegar and Water, equal Quantities, pretty warm, till the Aloes be diſſolved to a Conſiſtence as thick as common Turpentine; then ſpread it upon a Piece of Leather, and apply it to the affected Part, tying it on, if the Place will allow it.

This *Plaiſter* was communicated to me by my very worthy Friend Sir *William Parſons* of *Birr*, Bart. Member of Parliament for *King's County* in *Ireland*, who aver'd to me, that he had try'd it divers Times, upon Horſes as well as Mankind,

and that it always anſwered his Expectation as well as the *Patient*'s.

The Hair ſhould be ſhaved off before it is apply'd.

As to giving any Definition of the Manner of Operation in the *Aloes-plaiſter*, it is no more than in common with other adheſive or ſticking Plaiſters; only, I believe, it may communicate more active Particles thro' the *Pores*, and by the Warmth of them, help to diſlodge the offending Matter about the Part affected. Therefore, what I have mentioned it for is, the great Credit it has from the Country, near *Birr*, where Sir *William Parſons* lives, and not from my own Experience; for, I muſt confeſs, I never try'd it, by reaſon it eſcaped my Memory, otherwiſe there's no doubt but I ſhould have done it, from the Character it bears.

It is ſaid to cure a *Spavin* in the *Knee* or *Ancle*, ſooner than any *Plaiſter of the Shops*.

A Receipt for a Quincy *in human Bodies.*

Quincy in human Bodies, a Receipt for its Cure.

The ſame worthy Gentleman told me, he was often ſent to above twenty Miles, for a Secret he had for the *Quincy*; which was, to ſhave the Head, and apply a large Toaſt of white Bread, ſoaked in Brandy, to the Crown, and to let it lie on till 'tis dry'd: And with this (he ſaid) he had cured Scores of People; which indeed he might, if his Method was infallible, for he is now upwards of eigthy-ſix Years old, and has had a Notion of *Quacking* moſt Part of his Time. So that from theſe Sort of Gentlemen, we may frequently learn ſomething worth obſerving, as the famous *Boyle* tells us, *viz.* that he now and then gave twenty or thirty Guineas to *Itinerants* for Secrets that had been well atteſted.

I have alſo heard of another Secret for a *Quincy*, and I think it better than the former; it is a Poul-

tis, prepared from *old Piss*, *Chick-weed*, and the Herb *Ragwort*, and apply'd very warm all round the Throat. With this, I knew a Man get a comfortable Subsistence.

A Receipt for the GRAVEL.

At the same Time, the above-said Gentleman told me a Cure for the Gravel, which he had often found to succeed, *viz. Shred Onions and White-wine*, and to drink a Spoonful of the Infusion pretty often. Yet this is no Secret; for most old Women in *England* know it. But, I apprehend, I have given the World a clear *Idea* of the *Gravel* and Stone, in my *Lithiasis Anglicana*, lately published; to which small Tract, I am about to add a SUPPLEMENT, wherein I shall give my farther Opinion about Mrs. *Stephens*'s Medicines.

Of the GRAVEL, ISCHURY, *and* STRANGURY.

Horses are frequently subject to Disorders of the *Reins* and *Bladder*, tho' not so subject to the *Stone* and *Gravel* as human Bodies, by reason the *Ureters* are of a larger Diameter, and consequently the fabulous Matter, or *Tartarous Salts*, do not so soon come within the *Sphere* of one another's Activity or Attraction; but the greatest Preventive is their Manner of Feeding, which is plain and simple, and of such a Nature not easily to produce the *animal Tartar*, as the *Germans* call it, in Contradistinction to *vegetable Tartar*, such as *Wine*, *Stone* and the like.

There is indeed one Reason, which would induce us to believe these Creatures might have the *Stone* and *Gravel* sooner than *human Bodies*, *viz.* the horizontal or prone Position of their Bodies, which, as the very ingenious Dr. *Stephen Hales*, Author

of

of thoſe excellent Pieces, intitled *Vegetables* and *Hæmaſtatics*, tells us, is moſt likely to aſſiſt the *animal Tartar* in its Coaleſcence, or growing together; therefore he juſtly adviſes thoſe People who are ſubject to the *Gravel*, to lie high with their Heads, and low with their Heels, in the ſame Way as the Soldiers do in the *Barracks*, and by that means the *Tartar* of the *Urine*, or what the common People call the *Gravel*, will not have ſo much Time to coaleſce, and form a *Stone*, by reaſon the *Urine* will not lodge ſo long in the *Pelvis* of the *Kidneys*, in a *diagonal* as in a *horizontal* Situation of the Body: Yet, as I have ſaid before, the plain and ſimple Diet which this Creature lives upon, together with the Capaciouſneſs of the *urinary Canals*, ſufficiently compenſates for the prone Poſture of his Body.

Contrary to this *vegetable Food* is that from which Men (in general) ſubſiſt: for they ſwill and ſwallow down whole Oceans of tartarous vegetable Liquids, ſuch as are *Wines* of all Sorts, but more eſpecially the *Rheniſh*; and rather than forſake their beloved Bottle, are content to furniſh proper Matter for the *Gravel*, *Gout*, *&c.* and call the *Phyſicians* a Pack of ignorant Fellows by reaſon they can't cure ſuch Evils. And for this Reaſon the *Gout* is ſtiled the *Opprobrium Medicorum*, tho' in my Opinion, without any juſt Grounds; ſince, if People would behave according to *Rules*, I am perſuaded that it is poſſible to cure the *Gout*, as well as many other obſtinate Diſtempers. But I am told, the *Cure* is worſe than the *Diſeaſe*; which in plain *Engliſh*, is not ſaying any thing more than that ſooner than I'll quit my *Bottle* and *Bon Compagnie*, I'll even ſubmit to bear the torturing Pains of the *Gout*, *Gravel*, *&c.* Therefore let ſuch Men have their own Way; but then they ſhould not blame the Deficiency of our *Art*, becauſe we cannot effect Cures of this Nature, without Abſtinence and Regularity in Living.

The

The *Gravel* and *Stone* may proceed from the same Cauſes in Horſes as they do in Mankind, *viz.* from the urinary Paſſages being too ſtrait; or the Frame of the Body may be naturally diſpoſed to breed theſe Diſtempers. An obſtructed Perſpiration, and a cold or moiſt Air, is ſuppoſed by *Phyſicians* to generate *Gravel* in *human Bodies*; becauſe, ſay they, by this means the heavier Parts of the animal Fluids will be detained in the Body. But this Way of arguing, altho' it may at firſt Sight appear reaſonable enough, yet I have ſhewn the Abſurdity of ſuch Notions, in my ſmall Treatiſe intitled, *Lithiaſis Anglicana*; or, a Philoſophical Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of the *Stone* and *Gravel* in human Bodies. And I believe whoever reads what I have advanced upon this Head, will be ſatisfied, that the *Stone* increaſes moſt when we perſpire moſt, and that therefore the *Antients*, as well as the *Moderns*, were in an Error about this Matter. But the greateſt Cauſe of it in Horſes (in my Thoughts) is owing to their drinking ſuch Waters as by running thro' various *Strata* of the Earth, are impregnated with ſtony Particles. In ſhort, whatever can bring on an Accummulation of earthy, or rather *tartarous Matter* in the urinary Paſſages, whether by obſtructing or leſſening the Capacity of the *Canals*, or by immediately or remotely producing the Subſtance itſelf, will cauſe *Gravel*, and in time the *Stone*.

Gravel and Stone.

In *human Bodies*, there is for the moſt part great *Nauſea*, Faintneſs, and Vomitings, in Pains of the *Gravel*; but as Horſes cannot vomit except with the greateſt Difficulty, by reaſon of the ſpiral Windings and Length of the *Oeſophagus*, or Gullet, they are not diſcovered to have the *Gravel* by any ſuch *Symptom*. Therefore we can only judge of the Diſtemper from their frequently making water with Difficulty, and that but in ſmall Quantities; and when he is rid about, if the Piſs appear bloody, or of the Colour of Moſs Ditch water, it is a Sign he has the *Gravel*, but that it will not hold him long; I mean

The Diagnoſtic, or diſtinguiſhing Signs of the Gravel and Stone.

I mean, the *Fit* will not continue long, by reaſon the more troubled and full of *Contents* the Pit is, by ſo much the more will the *Paroxyſm* or *Fit* be ſhorter. And it is the ſame in *Human Bodies*; for, we find, that when the *Urine* is clear and pellucid, the Fit continues longeſt. The thing is plain, for it is percolated thro' a *Gravel-bed*, therefore the fabulous Matter is eaſily attracted by the Particles of a ſimilar Nature, and of conſequence there is a Collection or little Heap of *Gravel* formed; but when this is broken, either by the Shock of the *animal Fibres* in ſtraining to vomit, or in ſhaking the Parts, as in Horſes, or elſe by the Aſſiſtance of proper Medicines, I ſay, in ſuch Caſe, the *Urine*, or *Piſs*, appears muddy and diſturb'd, or full of *Contents*, and therefore it is that the Cauſe of the *Fit* is taken away.

The largeſt Stone naturally capable of paſſing the Urethra, or Paſſage thro' the Yard in Man, is ſuppoſed to be about the Bigneſs of a ſmall Hazel-nut; but in Women, one conſiderably larger may paſs the *Meatus Urinarius*; and in Horſes (I am of Opinion) one as big as a ſmall Peach-Stone may be voided.

The Cure. It has been found by Experience, that *Diuretics*, and lubricating Medicines, or ſuch things as make the Paſſages ſlippery, are the moſt proper in *Fits* of the *Gravel*; but in Caſes of the *Stone* forcing Medicines do harm.

The following Drink is ſuitable for a Horſe in the *Gravel*.

Take Balſam Copivi, half an Ounce; mix it well with the Yolks of two Eggs; then add two Ounces of Syrup of Marſh-mallows, and two Drachms of ſweet Spirits of Nitre; when theſe are incorporated, mix them in half a Pint of White-wine, and give it the Horſe cold, and let him ſtand three Hours without Food.

His

His Drink ſhould be White-Water warm, with *Gum-arabic* or *Tragacanth* diſſolved in it; or for want of theſe, a few Marſhmallow Roots may be boil'd in a little of the Water, and ſuch Decoction added to cold Water ſo as to make a proper Quantity. But if we will not drink this medicated Water, you may keep him to Water and Oatmeal till the *Fit* abates.

It may be proper to bleed, if the Horſe is fat, and full of Fleſh; and a *Clyſter* is always convenient to empty the *Guts*, and give room for the *Gravel* to paſs.

It is common, in human Bodies, to adminiſter *Opiates*, or Medicines which eaſe Pain; for although there is not any *diuretic Quality* in ſuch things, when given alone, yet they are of Service when managed by a ſkilful Perſon, and help towards a Cure, from a different Manner of Operation than that which is common to the ordinary Medicines in uſe on ſuch Accounts; for, as *diuretic Medicines* are, properly ſpeaking, *Stimulants*, or what the *Vulgar* call forcing Medicines; *Opiates*, on the contrary, ſooth, and, as it were, cauſe a kind of pleaſant Senſation upon the *nervous Fibrillæ* of the Stomach, from whence ſuch Titillation is communicated to the whole *nervous Syſtem*, and by this means there is a general Relaxation brought about, for which reaſon the Fluids in the containing Veſſels have more Room and Liberty to move, becauſe the *animal Fibres* are not in the State of Contraction which Pain in general cauſes; ſo that, I ſay, the Gravel, or *animal Tartar*, has more Liberty to paſs, or in other Words, there is leſs Reſiſtance againſt its coming forwards to the Bladder.

Opiates good in the Gravel, and why.

For theſe Reaſons it is my Practice to adminiſter *Opiates* intermix'd with *Diuretics*, and have always found my Account in ſuch Method; for as the *firſt* lulls the *Patient* to a ſort of pleaſant Reſt, the *ſecond* helps to forward the *Gravel* which obſtructs the *Ureters*. And altho' this may ſeem a contradictory

dictory Way of going on, becauſe *ſtimulating Medicines* act differently to *Opiates* or *Narcotics*, yet if my Time would permit, I could very eaſily ſhew, that the Thing is conſiſtent with right Reaſon and Experience; and therefore, for the preſent, let it ſuffice, if I only tell the *Reader*, that a *drunken Man* is not ſo ſenſible of *Pain*, or, in other words, he will bear more Smart when he is in *Liquor*, without complaining, than when he is *ſober*, and that *Opiates* operate, in a great meaſure, like ſpirituous Liquors.

From what has been ſaid, it may be obſerved, that *Opiates*, mixed with *Diuretics*, will be proper for Horſes troubled with the *Gravel*; therefore I adviſe the aforeſaid Mixture, *&c.* ſhould be uſed in the Manner preſcribed, for the Space of three Weeks, twice a Week.

Iſchury what.

The *Iſchury* is a Diſorder of the Muſcles of the Bladder, called *Detruſores Urinæ*, or otherwiſe, when the Bladder is ſo full of Urine, that it is ſtretched beyond its *natural Tone* of Elaſticity, inſomuch that the Fibres cannot contract themſelves in order to perform, what we term, the *expulſive Faculty*; or, in plainer Words, it is a Diſtemper proceeding from the Weight of Urine in the Bladder, which is too heavy to be moved by the contractile Force of the *Fibres* deſtined to perform the Office of Expulſion. But this Diſorder does not happen very often in Horſes, tho' in Mankind it is very frequent, by reaſon they are often guilty of ſuch ill timed Modeſty, that they hold their Water ſo long, that when they offer to get quit of it, their Attempts are fruitleſs and vain, till aided by the Help of a *chirurgical Inſtrument*, called a *Catheter*, or otherwiſe by performing a new and uncommon Operation, as deſcribed in my *Lithiaſis*. Which laſt I have been obliged to put in Practice ſeveral Times, or elſe I muſt inevitably have loſt my *Patients*; tho' perhaps, I might have ſaved my Reputation by telling the World, that they died of

the

the *Stone* or *Gravel*; whereas the Diſtemper called the *Iſchury*, and *Strangury*, are as oppoſite to the *Stone* and *Gravel*, as the *Gout* is to the *Spleen*, or *Fluor Albus* to the *French Pox*.

I ſay, that *Horſes* are not ſo ſubject to this Diſtemper as *Mankind*; becauſe when Nature prompts they will ſtale, altho' the King were preſent. But when they are afflicted with it, that is, when there is a Weight of *Piſs* in the Bladder, above what the Muſcles can move, there is no Way but two, *viz.* either to caſt the Horſe and paſs a hollow Inſtrument up his Yard into the Bladder, and empty it that Way; or, which oftener ſucceeds, to cut thro' the *common Integuments* into that Part of the Bladder towards its Neck, and ſo empty it by the Oriſice. But in order to this, it requires a perfect Knowledge in *Anatomy*, I mean, in the *Anatomy* of a Horſe; and if that be done, there is no fear of Succeſs, for the Operation is neither painful nor dangerous.

Horſes not ſo ſubject to the Iſchury as Mankind, and why.

Of Wind-Galls.

Every Perſon muſt know what we term *Wind-galls*, when they appear about the *Fetlock-joint*; yet few are acquainted with the true Nature of theſe Sort of *Tumours*, no more than they are acquainted with ſeveral other Swellings in Horſes; and this Deficiency in Knowledge, is all owing to a wilful Neglect of ſtudying the *animal Oeconomy*, or the *Anatomy* of *animal Bodies*, and the *mechanical Principles* or *Laws* by which ſuch Bodies are affected and governed.

For this Reaſon, I think, what I have ſaid in ſome of the former *Pages*, will be ſufficient to convince every conſiderate Man of the Abſurdity and Miſapplication of the Word *Humours*; which *Term*, as I have often hinted, is generally uſed by the ignorant and illiterate Part of Mankind. I mean this, *viz.*

The word Humours miſapplied by the Vulgar.

viz. that very few People make uſe of the Word to its proper Purpoſe; and for this Reaſon, I have heard it apply'd even to *Wind-galls*, as that ſuch a Horſe is more ſubject to thoſe *Swellings*, becauſe he is full of *Humours*; whereas nothing can be more fooliſh and ridiculous, ſeeing the *Humours* have not any thing to do in the Affair: No, all *Animals*, as well as *Vegetables*, are a Compoſition of *Fibres* of one kind or other; that is, they are compoſed of *Fibres* which are *rigid* and *ſtiff*; or otherwiſe, of ſuch as are *delicate* and *tender*: And this laſt Sort, the *mechanical Phyſicians* very juſtly call the *lax Fibre*.

Different Diſeaſes affect differently diſpoſed Fibres.

It would be too large a Taſk for me at preſent, to undertake to give the Reader an Account of the different Diſeaſes which affect variouſly diſpoſed *Fibres*; but it is moſt certain, that all *Animals*, even thoſe of the ſame *Species*, differ exceedingly with reſpect to their Conſtitutions; or, in other Words, with reſpect to their Diſpoſition of *Fibres*; and therefore they are more or leſs liable to this or that Diſtemper, for ſome Diſeaſes are attendant upon the *rigid*, others upon the *lax Fibre*: And if this Doctrine was only rightly conſidered, Men would not argue ſo far out of Reaſon as they generally do.

I have been obliged to ſpeak of a *Fibre*, becauſe *Wind-galls* are an Affection of the *Tendons*, or at leaſt, of their outward Covering or Caſes, that is, they are *flatulent Humours*, occaſioned by over-ſtretching the ſinewy Parts. And thus have I ſeen working People, eſpecially Women, who were uſed to great Waſhings, have flatulent Tumours or *Wind-galls* about the Wriſts; nay, I have ſeveral times ſeen them all over the lower Arms, and that too occaſioned from Strains and over-working. And whoever conſiders the *mechanical Account* of the different Elaſticity or Springineſs of the *Fibres*, will find that it is *Air*, which has the moſt to do in the matter; therefore, it is no wonder we ſee flatulent

little Tumours, occasioned from Over-stretchings of the Tendons and fibrous Parts of *Animals*.

Wind-galls are soft yielding flatulent Tumours, or little Bladders, full of corrupt Jelly, and generally lie upon each Side of the Fetlock-joint, and are so painful in hot Weather and hard Roads, that they often cause a Horse to be lame. Wind-galls described.

They are occasioned by *Strains* and *Bruises*, or standing in Stalls that have too great a Descent; for, when a Horse stands upon a Floor that is too sloping, he must of consequence bear his Weight, or the greatest Part of it, upon the Sinews of his hinder Legs, from whence proceed the Evils I am speaking of; but, for any Man to say, that these Tumours will be bigger or less, according as *Humours* fall down to the Horse's Limbs, is a Kind of *Rosicrucian Philosophy*, fit only to be received by those who would free themselves from the Trouble of thinking, rather than take the least Pains to find out the Truth and Reason of Things. Therefore when a Horse gets a Hurt upon any Part of the Leg, if he is not a good *Lier*, as we call it, the Limb is subject to swell, inflame, and grow hot, which *Phænomena* are immediately, tho' falsly, attributed to the Foulness of the Blood, and the *Humours* falling down. But, *Lord! Lord!* what Reasoning is this? Yet, *so it was*, and *so it is*, and *so it shall be*, I believe as long as the World endures. For, how many are there, that ever consider the true Reason why a *Horse* or *Cow* is not as soon sick and faintish upon being bled, as a human Creature? Surely, if People would but think how the Parts of *Animals* are shaped, I should say, how admirably and mechanically they are contrived and modelled by the *All wise Author of Nature*, they would soon find out, that the true Reason why a *prone Animal* escapes being sick upon copious bleeding, is owing to such his prone Posture of Body; and, that when a Man is bled upon a *Bed*, or *Couch*, altho' he was very apt to be sick on former Bleedings, Cause. Swooning, the Reason why Horses are

are not subject to it upon Bleeding.

ings, yet shall he not be so in the Posture spoken of by reason the *Fluids* in the *Arteries* and *Veins*, shall most flow, or circulate round the Body without the Help or Assistance of the *Systole* or Contraction of the Heart, and therefore the *Syncope* or swooning is prevented

I do not say, that no Person will *swoon*, if bled upon a *Bed* or *Couch*, no, I am convinced of the contrary; but a few Exceptions help to strengthen rather than destroy general Rules: And, if this my Doctrine be attended to, I do not in the least doubt but he who tries *Experiments* of the Kind, will be as thoroughly convinced as myself, and (by what me, in some of my former Pages, *viz. that the Humours do not fall down to depending Parts*; altho' I readily own, that it requires a greater Force to raise them in a *perpendicular*, than a *horizontal Posture*. But enough of this; only I must still add one Thing, *viz.* that if no Person was to follow the Business of a *Physician*, *Surgeon*, or *Farrier*, but those who were skilled in the *Mechanism* of the Parts of *Animals*, and could reason well upon *comparative Anatomy*, and the Forces of Medicines; *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, and *Farriers*, would be thin strown and far to seek. And, for this Reason, it would be much better at this Time, for *Mankind* as well as for *brute Creatures* in general, if there was neither *Physician* nor *Farrier* in the Kingdom for, in the main, when you send for either of the two *Professions*, unless the Person be *honest* and *learned* (which two wish'd for Qualifications few are possess'd of) I say, if you send for one of the *common Sort*, every where to be met with, you only send for a *Man* to combat against *Nature*, which is the very worst you can do, seeing *Nature*, *beneficent Nature*, or what we understand by that *Term* is perpetually acting for our Good and Welfare. And many a time have I been surprized, she did not succumb and sink under the terrible Weight of ill contrived Compositions, too often tossed into the Bodies

rdies of Animals, by ignorantly ſtupid and injucious Men.

A Watch compared to an animal Body in a mechanical way.

A *Watch* is a curious *Machine*, but an animal ody is much more curious, tho' it is ſubject to e ſame *Laws* of *Motion*, with reſpect to ſeveral of s conſtituent Parts: And, if a *Watch* were out of der, what Man in his Senſes would ſend it to a *lackſmith* to put it to rights? Yet the Order of *ature* is ſo far perverted, that we every Day ſee ore ridiculous *Scenes* than this.

The Cure of Wind-galls.

The Cure of *Wind-galls* conſiſts in giving the orſe Reſt, if he is young, with a Winter's Runing; and by this means, his *Sinews* will be hargned and become more able to endure Fatigue. Yet, this do not anſwer, (as it is ſeldom but they apear again when the Horſe comes in Exerciſe, proided they were large and of long ſtanding) I ſay, f Reſt and Running at Graſs do not anſwer, the eſt Method is to cut into the Tumours with a very harp *Biſtaury* or *Pen-knife*, and thereby diſcharge he brownish gelatinous Subſtance, contained in the *Cyſtis*, formed by the Dilatation of the outermoſt Coat or Sheathing of the *Tendon* that is over-ſtretched; and this may ſafely be done by a nimble and quick Finger, according to the Direction of the endinous Fibres; for, if you cut into the Bag, in hat Direction, you are the leaſt liable to raiſe an Inflammation and Flux of Humours on the Part. Yet, I do not ſay, theſe Humours fall down; no, on he contrary, from making a Wound or Solution of Continuity, there is a *Tenſion* or Contraction of he *Fibres*, whether they be *carnous*, *tendinous*, *membranous*, or *nervous*, towards each of their Extremities or Ends: And this brings on the Inflammaion and Pain, which chiefly makes the Horſe keep pon his Legs. Thus the *Evil* is increaſed, foraſmuch as the Humours lodged about the Part, are n a Kind of Ferment, or rather in a putreſcent State: but ſo ſoon as the Limb is put into an horizontal Poſture, by lying down (as we call it) theſe

Humours

Humours are again taken up by the refluent Blood without the leaſt Inconvenience.

I fancy I may have lately mentioned the Word *Humours* in ſuch a way, as that the *intelligent Reader* will imagine I am confounding my own Doctrine; therefore I beg Leave to inform him, that when I mention the Word *Humours*, I mean the *Blood* and other *Juices* which conſtitute the *Fluids* of an *animal Body*. And in this Senſe ſuch *Terms* ought ſtrictly to be uſed, ſince every *illiterate Coxcomb* of the Profeſſion, nay Coblers in all Profeſſions, can eaſily apply the Word *Humours*, without any true *Idea* of its real Meaning. But to return.

When the Inciſion is performed, the Horſe ſhould be upon his Legs, and the oppoſite Foot held up, that by this means the *Wind-galls* may be the more full and apparent; for if you try to feel theſe Swellings when the Leg is held up, I mean, if you try to feel the *Wind-galls* when the Horſe does not ſtand upon the Leg you want to examine, you can ſcarcely perceive he has any, and therefore it would be difficult to perform the Operation rightly when a Horſe is caſt, or to perform it upon the Leg that is held up. And this ſhews, that *Wind-galls* are an Affection of the Sinews, or what we term the *Tendons*, by reaſon they will not riſe and puff up, unleſs the Tendons are on the Stretch. And it is the ſame with reſpect to a *Bog-ſpavin*; for if the Horſe is lying down, the *Spavin* is not near ſo big and hard as when he ſtands. Yet I allow there is a deal of *Joint-water*, as the *Farriers* call it, concerned in the latter Caſe, which makes it ſo difficult to heal: tho' indeed all kinds of incyſted Tumours are very difficult to manage.

The beſt Way when the Bag of the *Wind-galls* is pierced, or rather cut thro' its whole Extent, is to apply the following eſcharotic Powder to conſume the *Cyſt* or *Bag*; for the Wound will heal much ſooner, when ſuch membranous Skin is deſtroyed.

Take

Take equal Parts of Allum and white Vitriol in Powder, and calcine or burn them together in a Crucible placed over a hot Fire, or upon a red-hot Fire-ſhovel, until you reduce them to a fuzzy white Calx, which pulveriſe, with equal Weight of red Precipitate, and keep the whole in a dry Bottle well-corked for Uſe. The univerſal eſcharotic Powder.

This Powder may alſo be uſed in fiſtulous Wounds in any Part of the Body; for it deſtroys the *Callus* or hard horny Subſtance which hinders ſuch Wounds to unite after they are ſufficiently laid open, and that too without damaging the *Tendons*; for it is not of ſo violent a Nature as *Corroſive Sublimate* and the like, in common Uſe with moſt of the *Farriers*, who fear nothing, but drive at all. Yet I cannot find it the ſame with ſuch neither, as it is with reſpect to *Empirics* in the *medicinal Art*; for theſe Sort of Men (witneſs the *Pill and drop Gentleman*) often perform Cures beyond a regular Phyſician's daring; for altho' the latter can argue truly of the Manner how ſuch *Cures* happen to be performed by ſuch or ſuch *Emperical Medicine*, yet he dare ſcarcely venture out of the common Style of preſcribing, for fear of being either laughed at by the *Apothecary*, or proſecuted by the Fraternity for *Mal practice*. And this, no doubt, is the very Reaſon why more *Cures* are not performed by *mechanical Phyſicians*, for if it ſhould ſo happen, that any Gentleman who practices in the mechanical Way, perform a difficult *Cure* by the Adminiſtration of ſome *antimonial* or other ſtrong Medicine, he would, notwithſtanding ſuch his *Cure*, be condemned by a Jury of immechanical Profeſſors, and perhaps ſuffer, becauſe, ſay they, he might have killed his *Patient* by ſuch a Medicine.

After the Powder aforeſaid has been applied, and repeated, as the Neceſſity of the Caſe requires, that is, after the ſame has raiſed a ſufficiently thick Eſ-

char

char or Slough by corroding the little *Sacculus* or Bag that contained the *Fistula*, &c. then it is proper to apply a ſtrong digeſtive Ointment, ſuch as the following:

Take of common Turpentine of the ſmall Fir, and Honey of each four Ounces; of Strong Turpentine two Ounces; melt theſe well together, and when the Compoſition is ſomething more than milk warm, ſtir into it the Yolks of four Eggs that have been beat together; theſe will make the Turpentines and Honey incorporate the better; and, laſtly, add about an Ounce of fine Wheat Flower, and the ſame Quantity of Powdered Scorie, graped off the Bottom of an old braſs Pan; and when it is ſtir'd till it is near cold, let it be put in a Pot for Uſe.

This *Ointment* ſhould be ſpread upon Pieces of *Lint*, or what we call Pledgets of *Lint*; and when it is ſo ſpread, it muſt be warmed well over a Candle or Fire, and apply'd very hot to the Part.

It is a neceſſary Piece of Advice, to give either *Surgeons* or *Farriers* that have to do with Wounds, *viz.* let all *Ointments*, eſpecially thoſe which have any of the *Turpentines* in their Compoſition, be applied very warm (if the Wound require a ſtrong *Digeſtive*, as is the Caſe with moſt old and fiſtulous Sores) becauſe the native Heat about the Sore is weak and debilitate, by the conſtant Diſcharge of the *Humours* of the Body.

Here again, I have uſed the Word *Humours*, in a Senſe (as ſome would imagine) quite contrary to Reaſon; ſince, ſay they, how can any Part of the Body be made worſe, or become debilitate, by a Diſcharge of *Humours*; becauſe when the *Humours* are diſcharged, the Body muſt certainly become more healthful and ſtrong? Yet I would have ſuch People know, that the Matter which is diſcharged from old Wounds, is only the Blood that has loſt its

its florid Colour, and in reality, is as good Blood, and perhaps, more ſpirituous, than any in the whole Body.

When the Sores, made by the Biſtaury or Penknife, are healed with the above *Ointment*, I think the Horſe ſhould alſo have a good deal of Reſt; becauſe any ſtrong Exerciſe will be too apt to raiſe other *Wind-galls*, until ſuch time as the *Tendons*, or what the Vulgar call the *Sinews*, are become cool, and ſufficiently elaſtic.

I have been a little tedious and prolix in treating of *Wind galls*: but what I have ſaid on that Subject will eaſily point out to the *diſcerning few*, the Methods proper to be practiſed with relation to ſeveral other Diſorders of the *Tendons*. I muſt now proceed to a farther Account of the Diſtemper called the *Scratches* in Horſes; for, altho' I have ſaid much before, about that Matter, yet as the Severity of the preſent *Froſt* can ſcarcely be paralell'd amongſt us, I muſt inlarge a little upon the Subject, by reaſon ſuch ſort of Weather affords me new Matter to comment upon with relation to the aforeſaid *Diſtemper*.

A farther Account of the SCRATCHES *in Horſes.*

As the Severity of the preſent *Froſt* furniſhes me with Matter ſufficient to inlarge upon the Diſtemper term'd the *Scratches*, I muſt beg the Reader's Indulgence a little, al ho' I have in ſome of the former Pages ſaid a good deal upon the ſame Head. But indeed the *Scratches* is ſo common a *Diſtemper*, or rather ſo common a Caſe in Horſes, that too much Pains can ſcarcely be taken, to bring People into a right Way of thinking with relation thereto. And in order to do this effectually, it may not be improper for me to ſhew the Nature and Kind of *Chil-*

blanes in the Hands and Feet, and what are commonly called *Kibes* in the Heels of *Roman Boots*.

It will be hard to find any true Derivation for the Word *Kibes*, altho' some of our *Etymologists* pretend it is of *Welsh* Extraction; however, the Distemper is sufficiently known to most People, and it proceeds from the following Cause, viz. a Stagnation of the *Blood* and *Juices* in the Hands or Feet, but more especially in the *Heels*, attended with Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Tumefaction, and Itching. They sometimes suppurate, or break and run, but often go away of themselves without breaking the Skin, provided the Part be defended against the external Cold: For, in frosty Weather, the *Nitre* in the *Air* penetrating the Parts of our Bodies, where the Circulation of the Blood is most languid, as in the *Fingers*, *Toes*, *Heels*, &c. a Stagnation of the *Juices* is brought on, and a *slight Mortification* occasioned, which spreads only so far, as the *Icicles* of Nitre, if I may so call them, have penetrated. But such *Mortification* seldom proceeds farther than the small *capillary Vessels*, for where the Blood circulates more swiftly, as in the larger Canals, and that it does so is plain, by comparing the Sum of the Diameters of the *Branches*, with that of the *Trunk*: I say, where the Blood circulates more swiftly, the *native Heat* is much stronger, and the Progress of the *Mortification* hindered, insomuch that the dead Part is generally separated from the sound, without the Help of *Art*: Altho' indeed, I have frequently seen *young Practitioners in Surgery* arrogate to themselves the Credit of performing what was, *in Fact*, *Nature's Handy work*, and make a great Bustle and Noise in the Neighbourhood, what a *wonderful Cure* they had performed. And this is the Case in general, with most of the Fraternity, as I have before hinted, whether *Physicians*, *Surgeons*, or *Farriers*.

The Cause and Symptoms.

Mechanical Account of Kibes.

The true *mechanical Account* of *Kibes* in the *Heels* is, that when the Cold, or nitrous Particles in

in the Air, have occaſioned a Stagnation of the Blood, the Obſtacle continuing, and freſh Blood arriving at the Part, the Veſſels are gradually diſtended, and at length burſt.

Theſe Tumours ſeldom appear, but in *Winter*; and the preſent *Winter* has been much more productive of them, by reaſon of the Intenſeneſs of the *Froſt*, than any other, that I remember, thro' the Courſe of above twenty Years of my Practice: Yet, if People would only take care in time, they might eaſily ſhun the Pain which others feel in the Diſtemper mentioned. But it is in this, as in ſeveral other Caſes, *viz.* the Method how to prevent or hinder the catching of any *contagious Diſeaſe* is ſeldom ſought after, and as ſeldom put in Practice, by reaſon Mankind are ſo indolent and negligent of their own Eaſe and Welfare, with reſpect to *Health*, that *they ſcarce ever ſeek the Ladle, till the Pot boils over.*

If we want Matter of Admiration, we need only ſcan over what is termed the *Idioſyncraſy*, or peculiar *Temperament* and *Diſpoſition* of *Bodies*, and we ſhall be furniſhed with a very copious Subject for our Reflection, by reaſon there is ſcarce one animal Body that correſponds with another in every reſpect, with relation to their being affected with this or that Diſeaſe, or operated upon by this or that *Drug* or *Medicine*: Neither ſhall the ſame Body be acted upon alike at all Times, by the ſame Medicine: for, as the *Scripture* elegantly expreſſes it, *A Man that is born of a Woman, hath but a ſhort Time to live, and is full of Miſery: He cometh up, and is cut down like a Flower, he fleeth as it were a Shadow, and never continueth in one Stay.* So that thus far the ſcripture may be called a *Syſtem* of *Philoſophy*, as well as a Rule of *Faith*, becauſe it is certain, no Man can keep at a *mathematical Point of Health*, for the Space of two Moments of Time; therefore, we may juſtly be ſaid, *never to continue in one Stay.* And herein there is

Matter of Conſideration for theſe People, who employ *Practitioners* of little Experience in the Cure of Diſeaſes; becauſe the beſt *Horſe* in the *Univerſe* will find himſelf very deficient, when he enters into the Practice of *Phyſic*, the peculiar *Temperament* and *Diſpoſition*, or, in other Words, the Contexture and Elaſticity of the *animal Fibres*, differ ſo widely.

What I have mentioned the *Individuality* of Bodies for, is to ſhew the Reader that ſuch Principle ought very attentively to be obſerved, by reaſon we find it predominant even in ſo ſlight a Diſorder as the *Kibe* in *Mankind*, and *Scratches* in *Horſes*; for ſome particular *animal Bodies* are ſooner affected by the *Froſt* than others. Thus we find many People ſubject to what's called a *Kin*, or Crack in the lower Lip, during the cold Months in Winter, whilſt others are as free from ſuch troubleſome Companions. Again, ſome have *Chilblains*, *Kibe-heels*, &c. whilſt their Neighbours eſcape the *Evil*. But enough of this, ſo I ſhall proceed to a ſhort Account of the *Cure* of theſe Diſorders.

As I have over and over again hinted to the Reader, that *Motion* hinders *Union* in Wounds, *&c.* ſo nothing verifies my Doctrine more, than what happens to *Kibed-heels* and the *Scratches*; for, as a *Kin*, or Crack in the Lip, is made to bleed, or, at leaſt to open and be uneaſy, every Time we laugh or move the Parts in that Direction, even ſo are the *Kibes* and *Scratches* made more inveterate by moving the Limbs from Place to Place; ſo that I ſay, nothing can be worſe than *Motion* where *Union* is intended. This is moſt plain with relation to *Vegetables*; for, if after you have *grafted* or *budded*, in order to produce a young Tree, you ſuffer the *Graft-ſtick* or *Bud* to be frequently moved at its Juncture with the *Stock*, you will thereby hinder the Inoſculation of the Sap-veſſels, and conſequently render your Operation fruitleſs.

Cure.

I muſt confeſs, that in my younger Years, I myſelf was very much plagued with a *Kin*, or Crack in

in my Lip, and that I apply'd one Sort of Plaiſter or other to it a long Time without any good Effect, ſo that, in the main, it went away of itſelf (as we ſay) when the warm Weather came on; but it would ſometimes continue ſo long, that I have been often told by *Phyſicians* and *Surgeons*, that I was in danger of having a *Cancer* upon my Lip; which Story, I muſt confeſs, gave me no ſmall Uneaſineſs. Yet theſe Gentlemen were meer *Novices*, and Dabblers in our *Art*, otherwiſe they might have told me, that I might cure myſelf by the conſtant Application of a common *Glue-patch*, of the Size a little larger than the Wound, and that ſuch *Cure* was not performed thro' any balſamic or healing Quality in the *Glue* itſelf, but from its ſteady Adheſion, or cleaving to the *Fibres* all round the *Sore*, and, that this hindered the *Fiſſure* from opening, as well as kept out the *Air*, which laſt is agreed by all to be an exceeding great Enemy to Wounds. Kin in the Lip, the Cure.

I cannot help mentioning, in this Place, the Simplicity of our Fore-fathers, with reſpect to curing Wounds by *Sympathy*. They indeed were ſo full of ſuch Conceit, that they imagined great Cures to be performed by a *ſympathetic Powder* of Sir *Kenelm Digby*'s; for by ſprinkling ſome of his Powder upon the Blood (as we are told) which iſſues from the Wound, and is ſaved upon a clean Cloth, and lapping up the Inſtrument that occaſioned the Diſaſter in clean Linnen, the Feat is done.

I am not ſure whether ſome of the Powder is not to be ſprinkled upon the Inſtrument or the Blood that may happen to ſtick to it; but let that be as it will, the Thing is mere Farce and Nonſenſe, becauſe ſuch *Cure* is not performed by the Powder, but by keeping the Limb or Part at reſt, and covered from the *Air*; ſo that, as I have ſaid before, nothing is more common with us than to attribute *Effects* to wrong *Agents* or *Cauſes*. Thus we ſay, ſuch an Application, or ſuch particular Management, wrought ſuch a Cure; whereas it is

forty, nay a hundred to one, but *Reſt*, *Time*, and *Patience*, were the *real Agents* from whence the Good accrued.

From what has been ſaid, it plainly appears, that *Reſt* and *Cleanlineſs* are two neceſſary Requiſites in the Cure of Wounds or Sores of any Kind, and that without theſe, the beſt Salves, or other Applications, howſoever dignified and diſtinguiſhed, are of little avail.

It may be imagined by the haſty judging Reader, that I am now confounding my own Doctrine, becauſe, (as I remember) I a while ago, when I was treating upon the *Scratches*, order'd Horſes to be turned out in the Day-time. But in anſwer to that Objection, I ſay, if a Horſe would lie down, and ſtretch his Legs out, the Diſtemper called the *Scratches* or *Greaſe*, would ſoon be cured by common healing Ointments: So that I would not have it ſuppoſed, that the Cleſts or Cracks in a Horſe's Heels are at Reſt, altho' the Horſe is continually kept in his Stall; no, he is continually ſhifting his Feet to eaſe himſelf, and thereby hinders the uniting of the Wounds. Therefore, for this Reaſon, it is much the beſt Way to turn the Horſe out in the Day-time, with his Cloths on if he is uſed to be covered; and by ſo doing, the *Humours* will be kept from ſtagnating, or from a Tendency (as much as may be) to a putrefied State, whereby the *Inflammation* and *Heat*, which uſually attended the *Scratches*, will be allay'd, or elſe totally prevented. So that, unleſs a Horſe has naturally fleſhy Legs, we have little elſe to do beſides cooling the Inflammation, either by turning the Horſe out of Doors a longer or ſhorter Time, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms, and defending the *Sores* from the Injury of the cold Air, which laſt may be effected by the common *white Ointment* of the Shops, or any other *Ointment* of the like Kind. Yet if the Horſe is fat, a proper Purge or two at due Intervals may be very requiſite; for altho' I cannot

quite

quite agree that *Humours* fall down, yet I readily acquiesce with the Reader in this Particular, *viz.* a *fat Horse* has more Juices in his Body than a *lean one*, therefore there may be a greater Redundancy, of *Humours* about the Heels of the *first*, and consequently, a greater *contractile Force* of the *Fibres* is necessary to circulate such *Juices* or *Humours* round the Body, more especially in the *Canals* of the Legs of a Horse when he is in a standing Posture; I say, for this Reason a *Purge*, nay, I will allow, that even *two* or *three* may be necessary to promote a different Discharge and Determination of the *Fluids*, seeing, *as one Evacuation is encreased, another is lessen'd.* Yet, as I have before hinted, I think the *Grease* and *Scratches*, both of them proceed from Uncleanliness, and Sloth in the *Groom*, as well as from Want of exercising and keeping the Horse as he ought to be; therefore if any of my Horses should happen to suffer from the *Scratches*, *Grease*, &c. I must own, I should think my *Groom* a very *idle Fellow*, and more qualified, in such respect, for a *Master* than a *Servant*.

As to the Cure of the *Scratches* by the Application of any particular *Ointment*, the following may be said to have the Preference.

Take of Turpentine of the silver Fir, four Ounces; Honey and Sheep's Sweet, of each two Ounces; best pure Quicksilver, one Ounce.

All but the last may be conveniently melted together; but as to that Part of the Composition it ought to be added when the *Ointment* is near cold, and stir'd in for an Hour at least, otherwise its Particles will not be sufficiently divided, nor the same so effectual as designed.

It is a very odd and *out-of-the-way Notion*, which the Vulgar entertain, with relation to (what they call) killing of *Quick-silver*; for they imagine, that when the Parts of it are so divided that they cannot

see them they may safely use any such *mercurial Composition* for the Cure of the *Itch*, or other cutaneous Foulnes of the Body: Yet this is judging from our Eye sight alone, as I have often said, and as often shewn to be a very erroneous Way of judging; for, by dividing the *mercurial Globules* into very small Particles, it sooner enters the *Pores* of the Skin, during such Frictions for the *Itch*, &c. and thence brings on a *Salivation*, according to the mechanic Principles with which *Quicksilver* is endowed.

I have often thought that the *Scratches* or *Grease* might be soon cured, provided a Horse would lie down at Command; which he might be easily taught, according to the Method I have shewn in my *First Volume* upon this Subject. But if Men will not be at the Charge or Pains to make their Horses do this, the best Way will be to cure them in the Manner before hinted.

The *Reader* may perhaps think me a little remiss in not prescribing a proper Purge for the *Grease* or *Scratches*; but as I imagine there is not any Necessity for such Evacuation, I mean, in most Cases of this Kind, and as these Distempers may be mostly cured by the Methods laid down in this and the former Chapter upon the *Scratches*, *Grease*, &c. I purposely have omitted any Prescription of that Sort. However I must thus far inform the Reader of my Opinion relating to *Purges* of this or that Kind, *viz.* It is my Belief, (and I have very good Grounds to form such Belief upon) that there is not, in Strictness, any such thing as elective Purgation, and that therefore there is no such Purges that expel the *Bile*, *Lymph*, and *Pituita*, as they are termed, and yet leave the rest of the *Humours* of the Body untouched; for altho' the Ancients run their Divisions of purgative Medicines into *Eccoprotics*, or such Medicines as only expel the *Fæces Alvi*, or operate in the *primæ Viæ*. *Phlegmagogues*, or those which draw off pituitous Matter or *Phlegm* by *Stool*.

Elective Purgation exploded.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, *Cholagogues*, or those which *stimulate* with so much Force as not only to expel the *Mucus* or slimy Coverings of the Guts, but also being received by the *mesenteric Vessels*, increase the *Solution* and *Motion* of the Blood in the *Liver*. Such Medicines are termed *Semi-Caustics*; as *Scammony*, *Jallop*, *Mercury*, &c. which are said to carry the *Bile* or *Gall* down from the *Liver* into the *Guts*, and thence expel it. Fourthly, *Hydragogues*, or those which 'tis presumed expel the *Bile* or *Gall* as well as the *intestinal Mucus*, and even the *pancreatic Juices*. This is effected from the Hinderance such Purges give to any thing that should enter the *lacteal Vessels*, which usually returned into them. In Mankind this is occasioned from a very slight Cause; for let any one walk in a *cold Air*, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree, the whole Body, as well as the *intestinal Glands* and *Abdomen*, or lower Belly, will be constringed by the *Cold*, the excretory *Ducts* will be squeezed, and the *Ducts* which carry the Liquids into the Blood will be closed; hence therefore the *Reflux* will be hindered, and *Gripes*, that is, spasmodic or convulsive Contractions will follow. The Medicines which effect this Sort of Purging, are said to do it by increasing the *Secretion* of the Liquids and especially the *pancreatic* Juice, and that of the *intestinal Glands*; which is done by diminishing the *Resistance* of secretory Vessels, and increasing the Motion of the Liquid, both *special* and *general*, thro' the whole *animal Body*. And the *Drugs* which produce the Effects, are termed poisonous; as the *black* and *white Hellebore*, *Euphorbium*, *Lapis Infernalis*, *Boyle's Pilulæ Lunaris*, &c. Yet tho' these be accounted poisonous, the *Dose* may be so proportioned, as to produce many and good Consequences.

It is very odd, that such two ingenious Men as *Paracelsus* and *Van Helmont* should affirm that all Purges are poisonous; and that the latter of these, who was truly a very great Man, should endeavour

to prove the Aſſertion, namely, Firſt, becauſe in an *in reaſed Doſe* they always occaſion Death. Secondly, Becauſe *Venice Treacle*, which reſiſts *Poiſons*, helps to take off the *Power of Purgatives*. But to theſe Arguments we may juſtly anſwer, *Firſt*, That not only *Purges*, but whatſoever elſe is moſt ſalubrious, if taken in too large a Quantity, proves mortal and deadly. And thus we frequently ſee People die of Surfeitings with *Fruit*, &c. which, moderately uſed, would rather nouriſh than hurt the Body. His other Objection, or rather Argument, to prove all Purges poiſonous, *viz.* becauſe *Venice Treacle*, which reſiſts Poiſon, ſtops the Power of a *purgative Medicine*; I ſay, this Argument has nothing of Weight in it; becauſe the *Opium*, which is contained in the *Venice-Treacle*, mechanically ſtops the *contractile Motions* of the Solids for the preſent; whence there is a *ſmaller Expulſion* of the *Liquids* by the *ſecretory* and *excretory Veſſels*.

Melanagogues conſidered.

Fifthly, and laſtly, there are in Medicine what we term *Melanagogues*, which are ſuppoſed to draw or carry off the *black Matter* by the Way of the *Inteſtines* or *Guts*. This is what the *antient Phyſicians* termed *Atrabilis*; for when they obſerved ſuch a coloured Matter to be ejected by Perſons afflicted with *Melancholy*, and a Swelling of the *Spleen*, on taking a ſtrong Purge, they immediately concluded the ſame was collected from *aduſt*, or blackiſh Blood, and depoſited in the *Spleen* as in a Sink, or a common Reſervoir for ſuch Purpoſes, and thence they imagined it carried into the *Guts*; yet they did not pretend to tell us by what particular *Canals*. But it is well known at this time a Day, that the *Spleen* remits whatſoever it receives, thro' the *Gaſtro epiploic Veſſels* into the *Vena-porta* and *Liver*. Moreover, if the *Reflux* of the Blood from the *Spleen* is impeded or hindered by the Veſſels being obſtructed from any Cauſe whatſoever, it is *coagulated* and becomes *black*; and if it is then moved by vehement Purges, it is driven towards the

Liver,

Liver, and there making an *Impetus*, or Stroke, being aſſiſted by a ſtrong Succeſſion of the whole Body, and of the *Abdominal Muſcles*, which ariſes from the *Stimulus* of the *Purge*, it dilates the *Biliary Veſſels*, or burſts them, and thus makes way for itſelf into the *Inteſtines*. And therefore, to move ſuch a Subſtance, there is need of a very great, and as it were, *cauſtic Power*, which may diſturb both the *Solids* and *Fluids* of the *Body*, and excite *ſpaſmodic Motions* of the *Animal Fibres*. Yet we muſt not imagine, that this *bilious* or black Excrement is never produced without the Aſſiſtance of a *ſtrong Purge*. No, it is often produced by the milder Sort, called *Eccoprotic Medicines*, a very little augmented, or from ſtraining the Body in hard Exerciſe. But Horſes are ſo exceeding hard to vomit, that an over doſed Purge frequently kills the Beaſt; whereas Mankind can vomit with very little trouble, inſomuch that one would really be induced to think, the *Omniſcient Being* had formed the *Human Species* with this Faculty of vomiting with Eaſe, by reaſon of the Intemperance he knew they would be guilty of.

Before I cloſe this ſecond Diſcourſe of the *Scratches*, it may not be unacceptable to the Reader, if I mention the beſt Method of curing *Kibed Heels* in human Bodies, ſeeing they are a very ſore and painful Diſorder.

Method of Cure for Kibed Heels in human Bodies.

The moſt common Method amongſt the *Vulgar* is to roaſt the *Heels* over hot Embers; but I think, that ſuch Method would ſucceed better, provided the Heels were moderately well rub'd with *Snow*; for as the nitrous Particles, which float abundantly in the Air in froſty Weather, penetrate like ſo many Daggers, the Parts of our Body where the *vital Heat* is leaſt prevailing, as in the *Heels* upon the *Tendo Achillis*, the *Noſe*, *Ears*, *Fingers*, &c. I ſay, theſe Particles of *nitrous Salts*, by being too ſuddenly expoſed to the Fire, are put into ſuch a violent Motion, that the partial *Mortification* or

Gangrene is brought on, as may appear from the livid black Lips of the Wounds which happen on ſuch Occaſions. I have ſaid, that on this account a partial *Mortification* only happens; but it is otherwiſe when the whole Body is affected by ſuch *nitrous Particles*, as is the Caſe with thoſe who are frozen to Death (as the common Expreſſion is) for, if theſe be too ſuddenly expoſed to a hot Fire, immediate Death, from an *univerſal Mortification*, or Stagnation of the Blood and Juices, enſues, and that for the very Reaſons before cited; therefore the moſt proper Method will be to rub the Part with *Snow* or *Ice-cold Water*, or rather, to dip a Cloth in the latter, if the firſt cannot be had, and apply it ſeveral times as it grows dry; I ſay *Snow*, or *Ice-cold Water*, by reaſon *ſimilar Salts* attract *ſimilar Salts* moſt ſtrongly, therefore as *Snow* and *Ice cold Water*, contain abundance of *nitrous Salts*, the pointed *Spiculæ* of the ſame Nature, which ſtick in the *Heels*, *&c.* will be diſſolved and attracted by the *Snow*, *&c.*

It may be here objected, that more *nitrous Salts* may as ſoon enter our Bodies on the Application of *Snow*, *&c.* upon theſe Emergencies; to which it is eaſily anſwered, that as *Snow* or *Ice-cold Water*, contains moſt *Salts* of this kind, that therefore the leſſer Number will be attracted by, and coaleſce with the greater: and this is the known Property of *Salts* in *Cryſtallization*, as appears to every one acquainted with *Chemiſtry*, or, what we call *natural Magic*.

There was a remarkable Inſtance this rigorous Seaſon of a *Poſt-boy* that performed the ſixteen Miles Stage between *Litchfield* and *Stone*, who loſt his Life by being brought to the Kitchen-fire when he was *Froſt-nipt* all over his Body; for, as I juſt now hinted, the *nitrous Particles* were thereby put in ſo violent a Motion that they occaſioned an *univerſal Mortification*. But the Reader may, without doubt, aſk me how I can be ſure the Boy died by being too

too haſtily expoſed to the Fire, or whether he might not have died without it? To which I reply, that although no Man can die twice, ſo as to try Experiments, and thereby ſhew the *Philoſopher*, from the *Empiric*, yet *Truths* of this kind muſt be drawn from other *ſimilar Caſes*, where *Experience* has taught the *Natives*, as in *Lapland* and *Ruſſia*, to rub the Part with *Snow* or *Ice-cold Water*, which they have learnt by Trials to be the beſt and ſafeſt means to preſerve the Circulation of the Blood, and conſequently the Life of the Perſon that happens to be touch'd with the Froſt to ſuch a Degree as that it cauſes an Inſenſibility of the *Nerves*, &c.

After the *Snow* or *Ice water* has been applied for the Space of about half an Hour, or according to the Indication of the *Symptoms*, the beſt Method is to bring the Patient near the Fire, and rub his Body well with warm Flannel, and afterwards to put him to Bed, and adminſter *Burnt-wine* and *Spices*, warming Cordials, &c. by which means the vital Warmth will be ſafely and ſecurely carried on from the *Center* to the *Circumference*, and the *Blood* and *Spirits* freely paſs along the ſmall *capillary Tubes*, without being obſtructed by the *nitro-ſaline Spiculæ* above mentioned.

From what has been ſaid, it appears that *Kibed-Heels*, before the Skin is broken, or the *Inflammation* too far advanced, are beſt cured, or rather beſt prevented in *human Bodies*, by rubbing the Heels with *Snow*, and afterwards by Friction, or rubbing, and roaſting them if you pleaſe; but not to heat them firſt, as many do, and thereby bring about the partial tho' *gangrenous Mortification* mentioned.

The beſt Application for the *Kibes* (when they have proceeded ſo far as to occaſion Sores or Wounds) is the following Ointment; and tho' I never knew it applied to a Horſe that had the *Scratches*, yet I am of Opinion, nothing can exceed it even in that Caſe.

Take

Take Ointment called Diapompholigos (which is about three Half-pence an Ounce) two Ounces; and mix with it of Sugar of Lead, and Camphire each two Drachms. Let the Compostion be well mixed together, and it will be much more effectual.

The Manner of applying it is to anoint the Sores twice a Day, after the Heels are wash'd and rub'd dry with a *linnen* not a *woollen* Cloth; for the first is as venemous to Wounds as Wool is to the young Tendrils or Shoots of Plants and Shrubs. And for the same Reason too, viz. as *Wool*, on viewing with a *Microscope*, is of such a particular Contexture, insomuch that it cleaves to all sorts of things with rough Surfaces, therefore the *Aeration*, or budding forth of Plants, is very much hindered by it, when it happens to spread over the Ends of the Branches; and this is all the venemous Quality it contains, which indeed is enough to make the vulgar sort of People imagine there is something of a malignant or poisonous Quality in *Woollen* when applied to Wounds, &c. yet 'tis nothing more, than the Parts, or small Threads of Wool, which hinder the *Granulation* or Increase of Flesh at the Extremities of the *Capillary Vessels*, and consequently retard the healing of *Wounds* in animal Bodies.

A CURE *for the* FARCY, *alias* FARCIN.

" *Take Chick-weed and Hemlock, of each one*
" *Handful; bruise them in a Mortar, and*
" *strain them; then take of Henbane-Seed an*
" *Ounce and half; three Spoonfuls of White-*
" *wine Vinegar, and a Pennyworth of Quick-*
" *silver kill'd in fasting Spittle; put all these*
" *into a Pint of strong Ale warm, and give it*
" *the Horse, keeping him cloathed, and without*
" *Meat for Twenty-four Hours.*

The

The above Receipt directs the *Quick-ſilver* to be killed in *faſting Spittle*; but it is all one whether it be *faſting* or other *Spittle*, ſeeing the main Thing, is to divide the *mercurial Globules* ſufficiently; therefore if the ſame be mixed in a little Treacle very well, and then wrought up with about half an *Ounce* of my *Cordial Ball*, before deſcribed, it will be beſt, becauſe otherwiſe it will fall to the Bottom of any Liquid it is given in, altho' it was ever ſo well killed, as the common Expreſſion is.

When the Horſe has had the above Doſe, the following Mixture is to be ſewed or tied up in his Ears for Twenty-four Hours.

" *Take about half an Ounce of the Juice of Rue;*
" *a Spoonful of Beaſt-gall, and a Spoonful of*
" *Brandy; mix theſe well, and put it equally*
" *into each Ear, and tie them up for the ſpace*
" *of Twenty-four Hours, as aforeſaid.*

The Sores are to be dreſſed with the following Compoſitions, *viz.*

" *Take of white Mercury, commonly called white*
" *Arſenic, ſix Drachms; of Armenian Bole,*
" *half an Ounce; beat theſe very fine, and*
" *add three Spoonfuls of ſweet Soap, and the*
" *like Quantity of ſtiff Yeaſt, or Berm, and af-*
" *ter the Sores are cauterized, or burnt with a*
" *hot Iron, let the Ointment be applied to them,*
" *ſpread on Tow.*

I muſt acknowledge myſelf indebted for the above Receipts, to my worthy Friend the Reverend Dr. *James Fenton*, Vicar of *Lancaſter*, a *Divine* worthy of Imitation for his exemplary Life and ſound Doctrine. This Gentleman hearing that I was writing a ſecond Volume in *Farriery*, was ſo kind as to lend me a Parcel of *Receipts*, or *Recipes*, in this way, for the public Benefit; tho' I did not find any

elſe

elſe worth tranſcribing. And indeed it is the ſame with the Collection in moſt Gentlemens Hands; for take them all together, they make up a moſt finiſhed Piece of Ignorance and Abſurdity; therefore I am ſurpriz'd (if it were poſſible to be ſo) from any *Folly* the major Part of Mankind can be guilty of; that Men of Senſe, I mean Men that know moſt Things, except *Chymiſts* and *Natural Philoſophers*, ſhould be led away with odd out-of-the way Notions and Whims with relation to the ſpecific Virtue of this or that *Compoſition*. And really if we do but make an impartial Scrutiny, we ſhall find that moſt or all of the old *Receipts* for this or that *Cure*, nay, *in fact*, all the old *Noſtrums* in Farriery, are *Nonſenſe*; becauſe whatſoever *Application outwardly*, or *Adminiſtration inward*, will not ſtand an Examination according to *mechanic Principles*, is ſo. And the Reaſon why I condemn the whole Tribe of old *Noſtrums*, is, becauſe I never yet ſaw a Preſcription of the kind that would bear reading; for if you happen to find a few Things that properly correſpond with the *curative Intention*, you preſently diſcover others of a quite different *Character*, inſomuch that we very ſoon judge of the *Author*'s Incapacity and want of Knowledge in the *phyſical* and *ſyngenic Arts*.

Laſtly, I ſhall add a proper Water for the Cure of the *Scratches* in Horſes.

" *Take two Quarts of Smithy-trough Water that*
" *has been ſo long in the Trough as to be well*
" *impregnated with the Virtue of the Iron that*
" *has been from time to time quenched in it;*
" *put it in a clean Pan, and boil it with half*
" *a Pound of white Vitriol, commonly called*
" *white Copperas, the like Quantity of Roch-*
" *Allum, and a quarter of a Pound of Verdi-*
" *greaſe, all in a fine Powder; boil it till*
" *one fourth Part is conſumed, then ſtrain,*
" *and keep it for uſe.*"

The

The above Wound water is proper for washing any Sore or Wound in Horses, before the Application of Ointments; for fungous Flesh, or what the Vulgar call Proud flesh, is exceeding subject to bud forth in Wounds upon *Horses* more than *Men*, insomuch that a Farrier is often put to it to keep it down.

After using the Water warm to the *Scratches*, the common Farriers green Ointment may be apply'd till the Chinks or Clefts are healed; and then Curriers Dubing, with proper Management, such as before described, will keep the Horse sound and healthful

A Receipt for the Cure of an initient or beginning CATARACT.

Take of Turbith-Mineral powdered, two Drachms; and of the Powder of the Herb Assarabacca half an Ounce: Mix, and keep it in a Bottle that is clean and dry, and well cork'd.

The Method of using the above Powder is to blow it up the Horse's Nostrils once a Day, and I think as much as will lie upon a Sixpence sufficient for one Nostril, provided the Horse's Constitution be not averse to the Evacuation such Preparation promotes, *viz.* a running of thin *Lymph* or *ferous Liquid*, by some called *Humours*, from the Brain and Glands adjacent, and by that Means not only purge the Head, *&c* but also give such a *Stimulus* to the *nervous System*, as to alter the Course of, I would say, alter the Vibration and Undulation of the nervous *Tubuli*, and Fluid therein contained, and of consequence, shake off the initient or beginning *Cataract*, before it has too much alter'd the outward *Lamina* of the *Chrystalline Humour* of the Eye.

The Use of this Powder may be continued a longer or shorter Time, according as it operates upon

on the Horſe in making his Noſe run ; but it is impoſſible to ſet down the preciſe Quantity that may be neceſſary, ſeeing, as I before hinted, the *Idioſyncraſy* or peculiar Temperament and Diſpoſition of all kind of Animals differ prodigiouſly as to their Proneneſs to this or that Evacuation, for they are differently affected even by the ſame Compoſition ; ſo that I ſay 'tis beſt to begin rather with an *under* than *over Dole*, and by ſuch Means, as it were, to grope out the particular Conſtitution of every Animal we have to do with.

The above Powder muſt be excellent in any Diſtemper of the Brain, whereby the Veſſels that ſupply the Eyes with Nouriſhment appear full and diſtended ; as is the Caſe in the Diſorder by the *Phyſicians* ſtiled an *Opthalmia* ; for tho' Bleeding and Purging may be convenient, yet nothing ſo immediately relieves what we call inward Diſtempers of the Eyes, as *Sternutatories*, or *Sneezing powders* of this Sort properly adminiſtered.

I ſhall give an Inſtance of the Succeſs of *Turbith*, as it is related by the great *Boyle*, in his *Treatiſe of the Uſefulneſs of experimental natural Philoſophy*, altho' he gives us a Caution not to be too free with ſuch Preparations ; yet I am of Opinion, that our over Timerouſneſs, with relation to the moſt efficacious Medicines, is the ſole Cauſe why *common Empirics*, or thoſe who practiſe without *phyſical Reaſoning*, perform *Cures*, which the regularly-educated Phyſician durſt not venture upon, for the Man that knows no Danger, fears none. Yet it is far otherwiſe with thoſe acquainted with the *animal Oeconomy*, and the different *Mechaniſm* of the Parts ; for theſe Gentlemen are ſenſible how eaſily the Machine is put out of Order ; and therefore, as I have ſaid, dare not venture upon harſh or rugged Preparations. Yet I muſt acknowledge, that they are in ſome ſort blameable ; for where we find the *Viſcera*, or *Brain*, *Lungs*, *Liver*, *alimentary Tube*, &c. ſound, we may, with ſound Judgment enough, venture to

pre-

preſcribe out of the common Road, or Practice, and thereby perform Wonders: But where we meet with a *mud Wall* or *weakly Tabernacle*, that is ſhaken and ſhattered by a continued Series of Debauches, or otherwiſe diſordered from the Misfortune or Inheritance of the *Mala Stamina*, I ſay, in theſe Caſes, we muſt not preſcribe the rough *antimonial*, *mercurial*, or other the like chemical Preparations, nor any Compoſition from the vegetable Kingdom of that Sort; becauſe it would be laying heavy Timber upon a Wall not able to ſupport the Weight. Yet ſo far are the common Quacks, ſuch as have gone before, and may (without all doubt) come after the preſent *W—— d* with his *Pill* and *Drop*, inſenſible of this Doctrine, that they adminiſter the ſame Doſe to all *Ages*, *Sexes*, and Conditions; ſo that, altho' ſome may be cured by the *Preparation*, many may, and I dare ſay do, loſe their Lives: Yet thoſe only who receive Benefit muſt be publiſhed, forſooth, whilſt the other Side of the Queſtion is ſlur'd over, or ſunk in the deep *Abyſs* of Oblivion; as is the Caſe with relation to the Trial of Mrs. *Stephen's Medicine for the Stone*, for inſtead of taking Accounts of miſtated Facts, *Phyſicians* in each Diſtrict of the Kingdom, aſſiſted by able *Surgeons*, ſhould have ſent up their Opinions touching the Trials ſuch Medicines had been put upon in their Neighbourhood. But what cannot the Members of both Houſes do? Therefore to return to the Matter in hand.

The Caſe I propoſe to relate is this, *viz.* "Monſ. *de Vatteville*, Commander of a Regiment "of *Switzers* in *France*, who fell into a violent "Diſtemper of his Eyes, which in ſpite of what "his *Phyſicians* and *Surgeons* could do, did in a "few Months ſo increaſe, that he loſt the Sight of "both his Eyes, and languiſhed long in a confirm-"ed Blindneſs, which continued till he heard of a "certain *Empiric* at *Amſterdam*, commonly known "by the Name of *Adrian Glaſs-maker* (for indeed

"he

" he was a *Glazier*) who being cried up for pro-
" digious Cures he had done with a certain Powder,
" this Col. retorted to him; and the *Empiric* hav-
" ing diſcourſed with him, undertook his Recovery,
" if he would undergo the Torment of a Cure;
" which the Col. agreeing to, he made him ſnuff
" up his Noſtrils about a *Grain* of a certain *mine-*
" *ral Powder*, which in a ſtrangely violent Manner
" wrought with him almoſt all imaginable Ways,
" as by *Vomit*, *Siege* or *Stool*, *Sweat*, *Urine*, *Spit-*
" *ting*, and *Tears*, and within ten or twelve Hours
" that this Operation laſted, it cauſed his Head to
" ſwell very much; but within three or four Days
" after this ſingle taking of the *drafti Mineral*
" had done working, he began to recover ſome De-
" gree of Sight, and within a Fortnight attained to
" ſuch a one, that he himſelf aſſured the Relater,
" he never was ſo ſharp ſighted before his Blind-
" neſs. And the Relater aſſured me, that he had
" taken Pleaſure to obſerve, that this Gentleman,
" who is his familiar Acquaintance, would diſcern
" Objects farther and clearer than moſt other Men.
" The Preparation of it, which a *Chemiſt* did me
" the Favour to tell me by Word of Mouth, as a
" thing himſelf had alſo made, was in ſhort this:
" That the Remedy was made by precipitating
" *Quick-ſilver*, with good *Oil* of *Vitriol*, and ſo
" making a *Turbith*, which is afterwards to be
" dulcified, by abſtracting from it twenty or
" twenty-five times, pure *Spirit of Wine*, of which
" freſh muſt be taken at every Abſtraction. But
" I would not adviſe you (ſays the Relater) to re-
" commend ſo furious a Powder to any that is not
" a very ſkilful Chemiſt, and *Phyſician* too, till
" you know the exact *Preparation*, and particular
" Uſe of it."

Hence we ſee the Effect of *Turbith* in *human Bodies*, with reſpect to its being a violent *Sternutatory*. And for my own Part, I have had ſufficient Experience of the *Aſſarabacca* Snuff; therefore the Powder

Powder I have directed, will be proper in all inward Diſeaſes of the Eyes, or where they are outwardly inflamed, ſo that an *Evacuation* is required. But few, nay, very few People can judge what Part of the Eye is affected; therefore they apply *Powders, Waters, Ointments*, &c. to the Out-ſide, without any Diſtinction; whereas, in moſt Caſes, theſe Things might with as much Succeſs be apply'd to the Horſe's Hoofs. But where there is a Speck or Film, or a Wound by a Twig or Whip, upon the horney Coat, or outward Part of the *Eye*, the *Ointment* I have for ſuch Purpoſes preſcribed in my *Firſt Volume*, is the only Remedy: Yet to enter into a Detail of the Diſtempers affecting this admirably-contrived Organ, would take up more Room than the Compaſs of this Book; therefore I muſt refer the *Reader* to the Peruſal of my *Tranſlation* of Monſ. *Maitre-Jan*, printed for Mr. *James Hodges*, *London Bridge*.

Juſt at the Time I am writing this Account of the Eye and its Diſeaſes, I happened to be aſked my charitable Advice by a Neighbour that had a young Horſe blind from a Pain in the Head, and being willing to oblige any Perſon in ſuch Caſe, I went to view the Horſe, and found that the Pain had been ſo exceſſive, that the whole Body of the *Chryſtalline Humour*, or at leaſt, a great many of its *Laminæ* were ſo altered, that the Rays of Light could not paſs thro' ſo as to paint any Object properly upon the Fund or Bottom of the Eye, that is, it was turned from a chryſtalline tranſparent Colour, to a kind of dark Blue; and as the Eyes continued in their natural State, with regard to their Bigneſs and Clearneſs of the *horny Coat* or outward Parts, it would have been difficult for a *Chapman* to tell whether the Horſe was blind or no: And, for this Reaſon, unleſs *Gentlemen* will be at the Pains to ſtudy, and ſtand by while the Parts of the Eye are ſevered or diſſected, it will be next to an Impoſſibility to teach them how to underſtand

ſtand the Diſtempers incident to this *Organ* of the *Body*. What I mean is this, (*viz.*) unleſs People will take the Pains to ſee the Diſſection of the Eye often performed, they might as well ſend their *Watches* to be mended by *Houſe-carpenters* and *Joiners*, as pretend to cure Diſeaſes of the Eyes, or even to judge when a Horſe has good or bad Eyes.

Laſtly, I muſt acquaint the Reader, that the Horſe I now ſpoke of, was, in all likelihood incurable; by reaſon, if the Operation of *Couching* had been performed, it would have been neceſſary to ſcrape off with the Needle ſo many of the *Lamina* or ſeparate Coverings of the *Chryſtalline*, that by ſuch Means it would have been rendered of ſo plain a Surface, that the Pencils of Rays emitted from Objects, could not have been contracted to a proper *Focus* upon the *Retina*, or that Part of the Eye where the Images of Objects are painted, in order for their farther Conveyance to the common *Senſorium*, or Place in the Brain where Ratiocination is performed.

In theſe, and the like Diſtempers, therefore, it is moſt likely, that *Mecurial Sternatatories*, or Sneezing-powders, will do moſt Service, ſuch as is the following:

" *Take of Turbith Mineral one Scruple; of*
" *Mercury Sublimate ſix Grains; and of Aſ-*
" *ſarabacca Leaves in Powder half an Ounce.*
" *Mix and make a Powder, which keep cloſe*
" *corked in a dry Bottle for Uſe.*"

Blow this Powder every Morning up the Horſe's Noſtrils, a little at a time, and in an Hour, or thereabouts, walk him about, and be careful he don't catch cold about the *Glands* or Kernels of his *Throat* and *Ears*, for it frequently opens the Head (as 'tis called) prodigiouſly, and cauſes the Noſe to run like a Tap; for which Reaſon, he will

ſnort

ſnort and ſneer much; therefore be careful to throw Litter into his Manger when he has done his Feeds, otherwiſe he may loſe his Appetite, by eating up Part of the Powder along with the Matter diſcharged.

As to the Cure of a *Gutta Serena*, or that Sort of Blindneſs where the Eyes appear in their natural State, we ſuppoſe it proceeds from a too great Turgidity or Fulneſs of the *Lymphatics*, which are largely diſperſed through the *Retina*, as that very ingenious Anatomiſt *Ridley*, in his Diſſection of the *Brain*, has demonſtrated; and we alſo find, that the *Cure* (if any to be had) muſt reſult from Applications of the like Kind with the Powder abovementioned; yet not as they act *ſpecifically* upon the Eyes alone, but by an univerſal Operation on the whole Body; for the Concuſſion brought about by theſe Kind of *Stimuli*, help to diſlodge and ſhake off the Enemy before the Diſeaſe is too far advanced. And therefore, I ſay, it is not thro' any *ſpecifick Property* in the Medicine itſelf, ſeeing the ſame *Effects* may be produced by different *Cauſes*; and 'tis all one whether an *Inflammation* be in the Eye or any other Part, becauſe it ought certainly to be treated as an *Inflammation*; that is, we ſhould diligently enquire what Fault there is in the *Solids* or *Fluids*, and by what Means ſuch Diſtemperature was occaſioned, and then the *Cure* muſt be inſtituted from general Indications. And hence, therefore, thoſe Medicines are ſaid to be *Opthalmics*, which remove *Sanguineous*, ſerous or *Lymphatic*, and *Nervous Inflammations*, for it is the ſame in all.

From hence it appears, that by what Medicine or Method ſoever we remove Diſorders of the Eyes, ſuch Medicine or Method may truly be termed *Opthalmic*; and for this Reaſon, *Opiates* are *Opthalmics*, as well as *Odontalgics*, *Otalgics*, &c. and a *Purge*, ſo far as it helps to remove an Inflammation of the Eyes, may be ſtyled an *Opthalmic*; therefore it is plain, that our *Phyſical*

Terms

Terms are too much confined, and that there is ſcarce any thing as *a Specific*, in the whole *Materia Medica*; altho' many of the beſt *Phyſicians* are fond of the Title of *Specific*, by reaſon they always imagine that ſomething is ſpecifically required in the Cure of *every Diſtemper*.

Of the EARS.

Pain of the Ears.

I have great Reaſon to believe that Pain in the *Ears*, is often the Occaſion of what we term the *Staxers* or *Staggers* in Horſes; for the exquiſite Workmanſhip and Contrivance of this Part of the Body, as well as many others, is ſurpriſingly wonderful. But, in order to give the Reader a better *Idea* of their Diſtempers, I ſhall briefly run over a Deſcription of the particular Parts of this admirable Organ.

It is ſuppoſed, perhaps, that *Mankind* have the Senſe of *Hearing*, in greater Perfection than *brute Creatures*; yet, Experience ſhews us the contrary in many Inſtances; particularly *Horſes*, we find, are ſoon awaked from Sleep, that is, they hear better than many other Creatures; and an Aſs, for the ſame Reaſon, would hear more minute Sounds, only his *Fibres* are dull and ſluggiſhly diſpoſed; for his *Ears* are larger, tho' he can't hear quite ſo far as he is emblematically ſuppoſed neither. The Truth is this, I mean, that a large Ear ſhould hear the beſt, may be diſcovered, by holding a Conk-ſhell, as they are called or any ſuch like Shell to the *Ear*; for, on the Application of it, the *Vulgar* ſay, they can hear when the Tide is flowing, fooliſhly imagining, that ſome peculiar *Sympathy* remains between the inactive Shell and the Flux of the *Sea*; no, it only adds to the Perfection of the *Senſe* of *Hearing*, in like manner as we uſe *Spectacles* to ſupply the Deficiency of the *chryſtalline Humour* of the Eye; for, as that, by Age, &c. becomes flat or of too plain a Surface, we

muſt

muſt aid our *Sight*, by looking through a convex *Lens*; ſo the *Drum* of the *Ear* is affected to a greater Degree than common, by applying ſomething of like Configuration with the outward Ear. And hence we may be fully ſatisfied, that all our *Senſes* are groſs and heavy, in compariſon with the Minuteneſs of *Matter* throughout the whole *Creation*; for, we ſcarue (with our naked Eye) ſee a millionth Part of it; therefore the moſt knowing Part of Mankind will very readily confeſs their Deficiency and finite Capacity with relation to this Particular. But now to the Point.

The *Ear* is divided into the *external* and *internal*. The firſt is that Part which a Horſe moves backwards and forwards at Pleaſure, and is ſo well know that little needs be ſaid about it. Its Uſe is partly for Ornament; but the greateſt Advantage accrues to Brutes from the Form and Shape which gather Sounds, and tranſmits them to the *internal Organs* of hearing. Deſcription of the Ears.

The other, (*viz.*) the internal Ear conſiſts of ſeveral Parts, which are exceedingly curious, and theſe are ſeated in the Cavity of the *Os Petroſum*, or rock-like Bone.

The Hollow of the internal Ear, is termed *Concha*, from its Reſemblance to a concave Shell; and in the Middle is the *Alvearium*, which leads to the *Tympanum*; this Hole or Paſſage to the *Drum* or *Tympanum*, is called *Meatus Auditorius* by the *Latins*.

Anatomiſts have obſerved, that it is the continual Binding down of the *Ears*, while we are young, that hinders us from moving our *Ears* a great deal more than we are wont to do; for each Ear of a human Body has two *Muſcles*, which would draw them upwards and downwards, provided ſuch Motion was not impeded for the aforeſaid Reaſons. Reaſon why human Ears do not move upwards and downwards.

On the back ſide of the inner Lining or Membrane of the *Ear*, there is a great Number of ſmall *Glands*, whoſe excretory Ducts, or diſcharging Pipes, Ear—its Uſe, and how produced.

Pipes, bring into the *Meatus* or Paſſage to the *Drum*, a yellow kind of excrementitious Subſtance, whoſe Bitterneſs and Viſcidity hinder Inſects from approaching the Membrane of the Drum, which it likewiſe preſerves againſt the Injuries of the Air.

The inner Extremity of the *Meatus* or Hole, is cloſed with a thin tranſparent Membrane of an oval Figure, and is believed to be an Expanſion of the *auditory Nerve*.

The Drum of the Ear deſcribed.

This Membrane, called the *Drum* of the *Ear*, is very dry, the better to contribute towards vibrating Sounds; and ſtrong, that it may endure loud ones: And it is this which ſeparates or divides the *external* from what we term the *internal Ear*.

This Membrane, in *human Bodies*, as well as *Brutes*, does not wholly cover the bony Circle, for there is a ſmall Paſſage left open; and I have ſeen People blow Tobacco Smoak thro' it when they had a Mind to ſhew ſomething extraordinary, and out of the Power of many of their fellow Creatures: Yet, this Paſſage is ſo well known in the *King of Morocco's Country*, particularly at *Mequinez*, in the Kingdom of *Fez*, that the Inhabitants make a common Practice of ſitting croſs leg'd ſmoking Opium mixed with Tobacco, and blowing it, I mean, blowing the *Fume* of it, out of the *Noſtrils*, *Ears*, &c. in order the ſooner to intoxicate themſelves; for we obſerve in general, that moſt Part of the World run mad after *Inebriation*, and beſotting themſelves by ſome Means or other: And the *Turk*, altho' he denies himſelf the Uſe of *Wine*, cannot be ſaid to be more ſober than an *Engliſhman*, or a drunken *German*, who freely allows himſelf the Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors, becauſe he gets drunk with *Opium*, whoſe Effects differ very little from thoſe occaſioned by the too free Indulgence in the Uſe of *Wine*, *Punch*, &c. So that, in this reſpect, as well as in many, I had like to have ſaid moſt others, the *brute* excels the *human Part* of the *Creation*.

I ap-

I apprehend, that the principal Uſe of this *Hole*, is to ſuffer a ſmall Portion of the *Air* that is contained under the *Drum* to eſcape, when the ſame is acted upon by the outward vibrating Air which conveys Sounds; for, if there was no ſuch Paſſage, it is probable, the confined Air could not receive the proper Impreſſion to be communicated to it, ſo as to carry on the Action of *Hearing*. Neither would the Membrane of the *Drum* be ſo ſafe from breaking; for we find, that our common *Drums* that are uſed in Battle, have Holes in the Sides for the like Purpoſes. The Uſe of the Hole or Paſſage thro' the Drum.

There are three ſmall Bones fixed on the Drum of the Ear, or *Tympanum*, viz. the *Hammer*, the *Anvil*, and the *Stirrup*; they are thus called, from the Reſemblance they bear to theſe Utenſils and Conveniency. Theſe three Bones are attached together in ſuch manner, that they all move when the Vibrations of the outward Air are ſtrong enough to ſhake the Membrane of the Drum. Three Bones upon the Drum of the Ear.

I ſhall not take upon me, in this Place, to particularize farther about the reſt of the Parts of this ſo nobly contrived Organ, by reaſon it would be tedious to the Reader; altho' I muſt own in the main, that no one can be juſtly pronounced a perfect Maſter of the *Art of Healing*, if he is in the leaſt deficient in Knowledge, with reſpect to the component and conſtituent Parts of the *Machine* he undertakes to manage and repair, when diſordered and out of Frame; therefore, how unfit many Gentlemen are to practiſe *Phyſick* or *Surgery*, I leave to the learned Part of our Profeſſion to judge. And as to the Art of *Farriery*, I muſt inſiſt upon it, that it is the more ſkilful Buſineſs of the two, that is, it requires more Judgment and Learning to be an *expert Farrier* than an *expert Phyſician*; and, in my Opinion, he that thoroughly underſtands the firſt, underſtands both Profeſſions; therefore a Man cannot be one without the other, ſeeing, without the Help and Aſſiſtance of More Skill required to make a good Farrier than a Phyſician.

Comparative Anatomy, and the Knowledge of the Difference of Operation, with respect to this or that *Drug* or *Medicine*, upon *human* and *brute Creatures*; I say without this Requisite, the Man who follows the *Art of Curing*, is only a meer Ignoramus, and a whimsical obstinate Coxcomb; for these Qualifications dwell together, since no one is harder to be convinced than the dull Blockhead, who imagines himself every thing, when he is worse than nothing.

I have said, that I should not take up the Reader's Time with a further Description of the *Ear*; such as giving an Account of the two *Windows*, the *Labyrinth*, in which is situate the *Vestibulum*, or *Porch*, and the Cavity, or spiral Winding in the Manner of a Wheik shell; and all these forming (what we term) the *Os Petrosum*, or rock-like Bone, that which passes the *Hole*, called *Meatus Auditorius*, into which, and near the *Drum*, the auditory Nerve is inserted; therefore, I shall beg leave to mention the most common Diseases to which the *Ear* is subject. And, first,

I am of Opinion, that most of its Disorders proceed from Inflammation, whether of the *Glands*, or Membranes, that compose the inward Parts of the Ear, but mostly the *Glands* are the Seat of the Disorder; and by an Inflammation and Tumefaction of these *Kernels*, as the *Farriers* call them, the Sensation, called Pain, is brought about. But before I prescribe any thing for the *Cure*, or shew the *Cause* and *Symptoms* of Inflammation in the *Ear*, I must take up a little Time in giving my Readers a short Account what, or rather how *Pain* is brought about. And, therefore, *first*,

I say, *Pain*, is nothing else than *a Separation of the Parts of a nervous Fibrilla, caused by the Force of an acrid Particle.*

This is a mechanical Account of Pain, and demonstrable enough, if my Time would permit me to do it.

Now, as *Pain is an uneasy Senſation, which accompanies the Diſtention of a nervous Fibre*, ſo there can be no *Tenſion* in any Part of an animal Body, without creating *Pain* in ſome Degree or other.

When I ſpoke of *Pain*, occaſioned by the Force of an *acrid Particle*, I meant that Sort of *Pain* which accompanies moſt painful Diſorders; but I muſt own, that *Pain* may be created without an *acrid* or *corroſive* Body; and this is plain from the Tortures of an Executioner: And yet, if any Part is bound too tight, or is too much preſſed, bruiſed, corroded, cut, or deſtroyed by Fire, then all Senſe of *Pain* is loſt in ſuch Part. For,

If you cut the *Nerve* of a Dog's *Leg*, the Dog will not afterwards feel any Pain in that *Limb*, notwithſtanding you handle it ever ſo roughly: And, for this Reaſon, no Animal can feel any corporeal Pain, unleſs a *Nerve* be hurt. And hence, according to the different Degrees of that Injury, different Pains are excited in us. Pain, an Account of it, and how produced.

The firſt Degree of *Pain* can ſcarcely be called by ſo hard a Name; for as *Diſcords* in *Muſic* make the ſweeteſt Sounds, ſo a ſlight diſtractile Motion of the Fibres of an animal Body, excites a kind of Titillation or Pleaſure: And this is the Reaſon why we teach, that there are three Degrees of Diſtraction of a *nervous Part*, and of the Senſation called *Pain*.

I have ſaid, that the firſt Degree is a Sort of Pleaſure, becauſe it is no more than the ſtretching of a Nerve to a certain Pitch, ſo that the Mind only perceives that the *Force of the Fibres* ſtill exceeds the Force uſed; whence ariſes an Itching or Titillation, that is, ſomething of a Senſe which reſembles both Pleaſure and Pain; and therefore, whatſoever cauſes the irritated Part, by a ſlight Tenſion or Stretching, to remain in the ſame State, I ſay, this will excite Joy for the Mind, or, what we may term the *cogitative Soul*, which Brutes enjoy as well as Men, perceives in ſuch Caſe that the

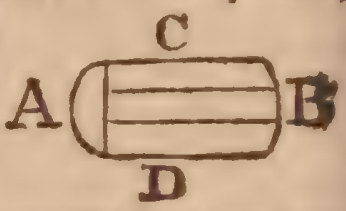
Force of the Fibres ſtill exceeds the Force that is uſed to the Nerve.

Secondly, the next Degree of Pain is, when the nervous Fibres are ſo diſtracted, or forced aſunder, that ſome Perception of Pain ariſes; which Senſation is greater or leſs, according to the Degree of Diſtraction.

Thirdly, and laſtly, the higheſt Degree of Pain happens, when what we call the Continuity is diſſolved, or rather at the Point of ſuch Diſſolution; for, after the Solution of Continuity really is performed, then the Titillation, as well as Pain, ceaſes in the diſſolved Parts.

For theſe Reaſons, too much Tenſion or Diſtraction cauſes Pain two Ways, (*viz.*) *firſt*, on account of what preceded the Solution of Continuity of the *nervous Fibrillæ*, ſuch as Inflammation, Eroſion, *&c.* from whence a Diſtraction ariſes And, *ſecondly*, on account of thoſe Things which follow this Diſſolution, namely, the Deſtruction of the Tenor of the Fibres; ſo that what was before ſuſtained by Five Fibres, for Example, is ſuſtained after the Diſſolution, only by one.

Let A, B, C, D, in the Figure adjoined, be a Nerve, conſiſting of four Fibres; if now any Cauſe diſſolve the Fibres contained between CD, which ought all to ſuſtain the *Impetus* or Force of the Points AB, in ſuch Manner as that only one remains uninjured, then this one will be obliged to ſuſtain the whole Force, and thence a Pain will ariſe; but if the whole Number of Fibres which continue a Nerve or Tendon, be broken, then all Senſation and Pain will be loſt in that Part.



For this Reaſon, we are often obliged to cut Tendons, or what the Vulgar call Sinews, quite thro', when it happens that ſo many of the Fibres are broken by Accident, or cut by an Inſtrument, inſomuch that the few remaining, are ſcarce able to

ſuſtain

ſuſtain the Force of Contraction in the Belly, &c. of the Muſcle which conſtitutes ſuch Tendon. And this Practice is grounded on Reaſon and Experience; for, if the Tendon was not to be uſed thus, the Tenſion and Pain would be ſo exceſſive, as that a *Gangrene* and *Mortification*, might (in all Probability) enſue.

This may be obſerved, when a Horſe gets *clapt* in the *Back-ſinews*; for when he is quite let down (as the Jockeys call it) the Tendon is quite broken, and the Pain, as I have before hinted, is leſs than if only ſome of its Fibres had been either broken or over-ſtretched; and there is ſcarce any Diſorder or accidental Maim in a Horſe, that requires longer Time to remove, than relaxed or *over-ſtrained Sinews*, more eſpecially the Back-ſinew of the Leg; and altho' many ignorant unthinking Mortals may imagine that they perform *Cures* in ſuch Caſes, yet ſuch *Cures* are often attributed to wrong Agents; for, when only a very few Fibres which conſtitute the Tendon, are relaxed or over-ſtretched by any Accident whatever, the Grievance is more eaſily removed, ſeeing, *the Degree of Pain, is in Proportion to the Number of Fibres hurt*; and nothing cures ſuch Ailments better than Reſt and moderately cooling Applications; for, in Horſes, it is long before the Leg, or rather the Tendon, will become ſtrong enough to ſupport the Rider, together with the Horſe's own Weight. And what adds to the Misfortune, a Horſe will keep upon his Feet, and bear his Weight very often upon his lame Leg, whereas nothing is more prejudicial to the Cure; for if it could be contrived, that he might lie down for a Month together, without Inconveniency to the other Parts of his Body, it would be the very beſt Remedy towards a Recovery of Strength and Firmneſs in the Sinew; and that this Doctrine is ſound and orthodox, any one, who is acquainted with the Nature and Power of Reſtitution in an *animal Fibre*, will very eaſily acquieſce in.

I have, in ſome Degree, ſhewn in what Manner Pain is produced; I ſay, in ſome Degree, becauſe if I were to run thro' all the Diviſions, and explain ſuch Affection thro' all the Stages, (viz.) from an Itching or Titillation, to the higheſt Pitch of Torture, produced by what we call *Inflammation*, *Cauſtics*, or Burning Iron, &c. it would thwart with my intended Brevity; therefore I muſt conclude, with telling my Readers, that all Medicines whatſoever that excite Pain, from the firſt Degree of Titillation, to the laſt of Deſtruction, differ only in Degree, as ſome operate more, and others leſs violently, and that none of theſe Medicines, except *Fire*, act by their own Power; for, if they are applied to a dry Skin, and there remain unmoved, they do nothing; but if they are mixed with the Liquids in the Body, which are always in Motion, they produce vehement Effects: And thus the ſtrongeſt *Oil of Vitriol* congealed has no Effect, if applied to a dry Part; yet it has a violent one, if mixed with the Liquids of a living Body.

Heat, therefore, is the exciting and ſtimulating Cauſe of all the Effects produced by theſe Sort of Medicines, ſo far as it increaſes the Velocity of their Motion; for *Sceptics*, as Oil of Turpentine, &c. applied hot, are wont to operate with the greater Force; and therefore theſe Sort of Medicines will act according to their different Degrees of Heat, and conſequently prove either ſtimulating, attenuating, or putrifying.

Laſtly, The Cauſes which excite theſe Things into complete Action, are Heat and Moiſture together, or conjoined; for it is not ſufficient for them to be diſſolved in the Moiſture, unleſs Heat is added for a *Stimulus*: And hence they act beſt of all upon an animal Body, by reaſon of its Heat and Moiſture.

As I have given the Reader a ſhort Sketch of the Manner how Pain is produced in any Part of a

living

living Body, viz. that all Causes which produce Pain, howsoever they may act on the Liquids of an animal Body, and change them, can never create a painful Sensation, unless their Effect be such a Change as may affect the Solids; and, therefore, all Pain arises from the Action which excites such a Motion in a *Fibre*, which, if it were continued, or encreased, would necessarily destroy the Continuity of that *Fibre*: And this we may learn from all Histories of Pain whatsoever. And hence also all *great Pain*, enduring a long Time, has for its End, a Rupture of the Vessels, and a Destruction of the Part. And thus, from a simple Inflammation, at length arises a *Suppuration* and a *Gangrene*; and from a *nervous Pain*, arises an Insensibility. I say, as I have shewn how and in what Manner Pain is produced, it is but reasonable, that I should shew, what Sort of Methods must be used in order to ease it; for I have heard it reported of a *stoical Gentleman*, who was in the Gout, and was unwilling to complain, that he said, *Sickness is Sickness, but Pain's the D——l.*

We generally style those Medicines which take away Pain in general, *Anodynes*, and under such Head are contained *Paregorics*, or those Things that asswage Pains. Secondly, *Hypnotics*, which take away Pain, by causing *Sleep*. Thirdly, *Narcotics*, or those Things which take away Pain by causing a *Stupidity*. And, Fourthly, *Nepenthes*, as expressed in *Homer's Odysses*, properly signifies a Medicine that takes away Pain; for this renowned *Poet* tells us, in his fourth Book, that *Helen*, to make the Guests of *Menelaus* chearful, mixed it with their Wine, and she herself had received it from an *Egyptian*, (viz.) *Polydamna*, the Wife of *Thone*. The Poet affirms farther, that this *Nepenthes* was endued with such Virtue and Power, that whosoever swallowed it should entirely forget all Evils, and would not weep for that Day, tho' his

Father and Mother ſhould die, or his Son and Brother be killed before his Face.

This *Nepenthes*, no doubt, was what we now call *Opium*, or ſome Compoſition of it, ſeeing it is produced chiefly in *Egypt*, where it was preſented to *Helen*; and we are the more induced to believe, that the *Nepenthes* of the Ancients was a Preparation of this Drug, or elſe the very *Opium* itſelf, by reaſon it in the ſame manner exhilarates thoſe who are uſed to it, and has a Faculty alſo of diſpelling Fear from the Mind, as is abundantly manifeſt from the Example of the *Turks*, and other Oriental People. And hence alſo the *Chemiſts* have transferred the Word to a certain *Compoſition* of *Opium*, which they term *Nepenthes Aureum Angeli Salæ*, and is deſcribed by that Author in his *Opiologia*, *Pag.* 1610.

I have been a little more prolix in this particular, ſeeing there is not any one *Drug* or *Compoſition* in the whole *Materia Medica*, that exceeds *Opium* as an *Anodyne* or Eaſer of Pain; for it will not only do it by inward Adminiſtration, but likewiſe by mixing it with outward Applications; and it performs this by a kind of pleaſant Senſation, which it communicates to the *Nerves* that are ſpread about the pained Part, and hence it has obtained a Place amongſt the Applications for the *Gout*; nor do I think any Thing can exceed the *Balſamum Anodynum* in *Quincy's Diſpenſatory*, where the Caſe admits of any Relief from ſuch Things.

I might yet run ſeveral Diviſions upon this *Topic*, but am afraid the moſt Part of my *Readers* will ſay, I talk like an *Apothecary*, becauſe I may happen to talk foreign to their Underſtanding, therefore I muſt deſiſt. Only thus far I would advertiſe the *Reader* (*viz.*) that not one Perſon before me, (If I may be allowed an *Egotiſm*,) who has treated upon the Science of *Farriery*, (except Mr. *Gibſon*, in ſome degree) I ſay, not One Single Perſon has writ intelligibly about it; for their whole *Compo-*

ſitions

ſitions and *Arguments* are meer, downright and inſupportable Nonſenſe, that will not bear the *Touch-ſtone* of *Truth*, when put to a Scrutiny by thoſe who underſtand *Nature*, and the manner how this or that *Drug*, or *Medicine*, produces this or that *Effect*.

I come now to the *curative Indications*, for Pain in the *Ears* of *Horſes*; and *Firſt*, I muſt begin with that ſort of Pain which is occaſioned by catching Cold, for this oftener happens than any other.

Cure for Pain in the Ear often miſtaken for the Mad-ſtaggers.

This Sort of Pain is ſometimes cured by taking away the external Cauſe; that is to ſay, by keeping the *Ears* from the *Cold* and *Wind*, and by dropping about a Tea-ſpoonful of the *Anodyne Baſſam* mentioned in *Quincy's Diſpenſatory*, warm into the *Ear* for three or four Turns, Night and Morning, and ſtopping a little Wool, of any Colour (for *White* is as good as *Black*, if it be as greaſy;) I ſay, by the Help of theſe *Drops*, and ſtopping the Ears with Wool, the Pain will be alleviated

If the Horſe is *Plethoric*, or full of Blood, he ſhould loſe accordingly of that *Fluid*; but as to Purging, I think it will do little Service, notwithſtanding we have ſuch *Purges* as are term'd *Head-Purges*, *&c.*

I have often heard from good Hands, but I own I never try'd it myſelf, that Milk warm from a Woman's Breaſt, is an excellent Thing for Pain in the Ears; Therefore I communicate the Thing on Hearſay only. But there is Reaſon to believe it may do good, as it is a Fomentation that is mild and ſoothing, and as the *Nerves* of the Ears are ſenſibly affected, as ſoon as any Thing is put into them in a *liquid Form*.

I have good Reaſon to believe, and we are well aſſiſted by *Foreſtus* and *Skenkius*, as well as by many of the *German Journals*, that Worms of different Size and Figure come out along with the *Pus* or Matter that iſſues from the Ears of *Human Bodies*;

Worms in the Ears.

and as these are, without Doubt, produced from the *Ova* or small *Eggs* of *Insects*, that are brought to Life by the Warmth of the Part, together with the Assistance of the *corrupt Matter* wherein they happen to be lodged; for as the Wax of the *Ear* is designed to hinder *Insects* from running into our *Ears*, being of a bitter Taste, and tenacious Substance, I say, as this Excrement is differently, (I mean as to Quantity) produced in *Animals*, those which have but little *Ear-wax* are more subject to take *Cold*; and where this glutinous Matter happens to be very deficient, it may so fall out, especially in Horses, whose *Ears* are situated for the purpose, I say, where the *Wax* is deficient, the *Ova* of Insects are most likely to fall in, and behatch'd; so that when the *Maggot* is grown to any Bigness, it creates intollerable *Pain*, insomuch that the Horse will knock his *Head* against every Thing, and shew the same *Symptoms* as if he had the *Mad-staggers*, or *Fever* of the *Brain*.

The Cure of this Affection of the *Ear* from *Worms*, is cured by the following spirituous Mixture, *viz.*

> " *Take Tincture of Myrrh-Aloes two Drachms,*
> " *Oil of Wormwood and Savin, of each one*
> " *Drachm, mix'd.*"

Let this be distill'd, or put into the Ears, about two Tea-spoonfuls at a Time, Night and Morning, for three Days, and it will destroy any *Insect* in the *Ear*, either of Man or Beast.

From what has been said, it appears, how dissonant to right Reason the Practice is, of cutting away all the downy Hair from the Inside of the Ears, as some *Grooms* do; for, by that Means, the *Insects* that fly about in the Air (and there are indeed an incredible Quantity more than the naked Eye can discern) I say, by cutting away the downy Hair, these *Insects* have a much more proper

Oppor-

Opportunity of dropping their *Eggs* into Horſes Ears, and theſe *Ova* will come to Life ſooner or later, according to the Nature and Degree of the *Ear-wax*; for if *that* be deficient in Quality, and that there is the leaſt Tendency to any ulcerous Diſpoſition, or ichorous Diſcharge from the ſmall Bones, or thin Membranes of this moſt admirable *Organ*, I ſay, in this Caſe the *Ova* will vivify, or come to Life ſooner than when the *Ear-wax* happens to be ſufficient in Quantity and Quality.

The beſt way therefore, is only to order your Groom to cut away the Hair that is grown too long without the Cavity of the *Ears*, being that which frequently becomes dirty and clammy; but too great Nicety in theſe Matters, only expoſes your Horſe to the Danger of Cold, and other Diſtempers, which are frequently miſtaken to have their Origin from different *Cauſes*.

The Decoction of *Coloquintida*, or Bitter-apple, as well as the Chemical Oil produced from Box, are admirable for deſtroying Inſects in the *Ears*; and the *Journal des Sçavans*, for the Year 1677, tells us, that Spirit of Wine is an infallible Remedy for the Purpoſes before ſpoken of; but there are many Errors in the Books intitled *Journal des Sçavans*, or rather little Miſtakes, for I would not by the Lump decry any Body of People; I ſay this is a Sort of Omiſſion in them, for had they rightly conſidered the Thing, they muſt have been of Opinion, that *Spirit of Wine* ſingly is not near ſo efficacious in deſtroying *Inſects*, as when it contains or ſuſpends ſome *reſinous Subſtance*; but even then, it is out-done by oily, tenacious, and glutinous bitter Compoſitions, for theſe at once choke up and ſtop the *Bronchæ* of the *Windpipe*, and immediately ſuffocate the *Reptiles*.

Fabricius Hildanus, in his *Fourth Obſervation* of the *Firſt Century*, gives us a very remarkable Hiſtory of a young *Girl*, about Twelve Years old; who had the Misfortune of letting a ſmall Glaſs

Ball

Ball fall into her Ear; and, as it may ſerve us by Way of Compariſon between the *Human Species* and *Horſes*, I ſhall beg leave to relate it as follows.

The young Woman having got the Glaſs-Ball into her Ear, and all Endeavours having been uſed, tho' without Succeſs, to extract it, ſhe was ſeized with acute Pains all over the ſame Side of the Head, which were ſucceeded with a Numbneſs in the Arm and Hand, and afterwards in the Thigh and Leg of the ſame Side alſo; ſhe was worſe in the Night than *Day*; *(this is common in all Kinds of Pain,)* and her Brain was ſo affected, as to cauſe *Epileptic Fits*, with an Emaciation or waſting of her Arm.

About Eight Years after this (if we may believe the Author) he by ſome Contrivance or other, extracted the Glaſs Ball, and then the *untoward Symptoms* vaniſhed.

I ſhall not inlarge farther upon this Point, ſeeing the Reader will eaſily take my Meaning, *viz.* that many *Farriers* miſtake Pain in the Ears, for what they call the *Mad-ſtavers* or *Staggers*, which is a very great Error, and ought carefully to be avoided, by applying the aforeſaid *Medicaments*, or ſome of them, ſo as that they may paſs into the Ears, and deſtroy the *Inſects*, if any happen to lodge there; for altho' there are none in the Ears of Horſes that knock and bang their Heads about, I mean, tho' there ſhould not happen to be any of theſe, yet ſuch Applications will rather do Good than Hurt, provided they are apply'd warm, as a *Fomentation*.

Syringing the Ears of Horſes with a Decoction of Roſemary, Savin, and Wormwood, will alſo be of Service in this Caſe; and if it be ſuſpected that the Horſe has got any hard Body in his Ear, it will be proper to caſt him, and ſyringe the Ears with their Points as much downward as poſſible.

I know

I know that it is not very common for Horſes to be troubled in the manner I juſt now ſpeak of; but it may happen, eſpecially to thoſe whoſe Maſters will have them trim'd to the Purpoſe, and it is therefore that I mention the Thing.

Inflammation of the Membrana Tympani.

I am ſatisfied that the *Membrana Tympani*, or fine Skin called the *Drum* of the *Ear*, is often inflamed in *Horſes*, as well as *Men*; and that it is occaſioned, moſtly, from catching Cold, as we ſay.

This will cauſe intollerable Pain, and a Sort of Frenzy, reſembling the *Mad-ſtaggers*, if I may be allowed to uſe the *Farriers Term*, tho', in the main, they have very few that convey to us any juſt *Idea* of the Diſeaſe to which thoſe Adepts moſt frequently apply them; I ſay, that Inflammation of the *Membranes* and *ſmall Glands* of the *Ear*, will imitate the *Mad-ſtaggers*, and that the Cure conſiſts in Evacuation by *Bleeding*, *Purging*, &c. together with ſome Drops, ſuch as the following, diſtilled into the Ears moderately warm.

Take Anodyne Balſam, deſcribed in Quincy's Diſpenſatory, and Philonium Romanum, of each a Drachm; Spirit of Wine camphorated, half an Ounce.

Mix, and put ſome little into each Ear twice a Day, for three or four Days, and ſyringe every Day, about Noon, with the Decoction aforeſaid, and keep Wool in the Ears a few Days.

If the Glands, called the *Parotide Glands*, behind the *Ears*, which the *Farriers* call the *Kernels* of the *Throat*, be ſwell'd and tumefied, there is more Reaſon to believe that the Horſe has Pain in the *Ear* or *Ears*; for nothing is more common, than to hear People, when they have taken Cold, complain of the *Ear-roots* being down, which, in fact, is *down-right Nonſenſe*; for there is no ſuch Thing, it being only an Affection of the *Parotide Glands*

Glands behind the Ear; and therefore ſtroking the Roots up, as practiſed by the good old Women, helps ſo far indeed towards a Cure, as that it cauſes a more free Perſpiration and Circulation of the offending Matter that obſtructs the *Glandular Emanatories*.

I ſhall beg leave to add an excellent Wound-Water or Injection for the Cure of Wounds that are fiſtulous; for theſe Sort of Wounds are moſt frequent in Horſes, eſpecially about the *Withers*, occaſioned from Cruſhes of the Saddle, or the like.

" *Take of White Vitriol three Ounces, of Cam-*
" *phire one Ounce and half; powder, and*
" *mix them together, and burn them to a Calx*
" *in a Crucible; then powder the Maſs, and*
" *mix it with a Quart of Spring Water, that*
" *has two Ounces of Bole Armoniac powdered,*
" *thrown into it, and every Day, two or*
" *three Times, ſhake up the Mixture: do thus*
" *for a Week, but when you uſe it, you muſt*
" *only decant off what you want.*"

This Injection ſhould be uſed very warm, or rather hot, as the Part will bear it, by the help of a Syringe if the Wound be ſinous, or fiſtulous; but if ſuperficial, you need only dip a Rag ſeveral times doubled, when the Liquor is hot, and bind it upon the Sore, and by ſo doing, it will heal the Breach (in many Caſes) ſooner than *Ointment*, &c.

I muſt confeſs the above *Receipt* or *Recipe*, is taken from the Works of the famous *Boyle*, who was a Perſon ſo knowing and ſkilful in the *Spagiric Art*, as well as the *Art* of Medicine, that I have heard the late renowned *Boerhaave* declare he learned the *Engliſh* Language for no other Reaſon, but to read his Writings; and yet notwithſtanding, this Gentleman himſelf, if rightly conſidered, like many more, ſeems too fond of a Multiplicity of

Receipts

Receipts for the Cure of *Diſtempers*, than which nothing can be more prejudicial. I mean, in the Hands of the Vulgar, who are far from being able to ſeparate the *Grain* from the *Chaff*, or the true from the baſe Metal.

The Way to cure *Fiſtulas* effectually (as I think I have before hinted) is to deſtroy the *Callus*, or horny Subſtance all along the Inſide of theſe Wounds, and then to apply ſtrong Digeſtives warm, ſuch as the *Black Ointment with Turpentine*, deſcribed in ſeveral of the former Pages.

The Firſt of theſe Means is anſwer'd by making a Tint of Bees-wax with Cotton-wick, and when the ſame is yet warm, to dip it in ſome ſharp *Sarcotic*, or eating Powder, and introduce it into the *Sinus* or hollow Pipe from which the *Fiſtula* has it's Name; and when the *Callus* is corroded and deſtroy'd, you may, by the Help of *warm Digeſtives* applied hot to the Part, cauſe the Fleſh to *granulate*, and the Blood-Veſſels to *oſculate*, or join together, ſo that the Wound may be cloſed in its whole Length, from the Fund to the outward Orifice.

It may not be amiſs to inform the *Reader*, that fiſtulous or hollow old Wounds, are often occaſioned by the Uſe of ſharp corroding *Injections*, or *Tents* that have been ſkrew'd in for too long Time; therefore ſuch Things require Judgment in the Uſe of them.

It is the ſame in other Caſes, with relation to inward Medicines; for tho' the ſame Drug or Compound will, by a proper and timely Application, cure the Diſeaſe, yet if miſapplied, the Patient very often pays for it with a witneſs; and it is but a poor Sort of a Story to tell a Child, *viz.* that his Father died in learned Company, and therefore could not be found *Felo de ſe*, ſeeing he did not kill himſelf by his own Preſcription, as many had done before him.

I ſhall now cloſe this my *Second Volume* of *Farriery*, and leave the learned World to judge of the Performance; but as to the *great* as well as the *ſmall Vulgar*, I muſt own, I do not think that ever I ſhall be ſo happy as to reclaim them from their ignorant Notions of Things; altho', inſtead of this ſmall Book, I ſhould write a large Folio, which indeed it were very eaſy to do, and yet leave as many things untouch'd; for as I have before expreſs'd it, *A great many Things go to all Things.*

An Account of the Prices of DRUGS and Compounds, when purchaſed from the beſt Hand.

A.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Agaric, per pound	0	2	0
Aloes, Barbadoes, per pound	0	2	0
Ditto, Succotrine, per pound	0	8	0
Alum, common, *per* pound	0	0	2½
Ditto, Roch	0	0	4
Ambergreaſe, per pound	1	2	6
Almonds Bitter, per pound	0	0	8
Ditto, Jordan	0	1	3
Antimony Crude, per pound	0	0	3½
Arſenic White, per pound	0	0	6
Ditto, Yellow	0	0	6
Antimony Diaphoretic, per ounce	0	0	4
Aniſeed, per pound	0	0	6
Ægyptiacum, per pound	0	1	8
Æthiops Mineral, per ounce	0	0	6
Ariſtolochia, per pound	0	1	0
Arum-Root, per pound	0	1	6
Aurum Moſaicum, per ounce	0	1	6
Aqua Fortis, double, *per* pound	0	2	8
Ditto, ſingle	0	1	8
Arcanum Corillium, per ounce	0	2	8
Ditto, Duplicatum, per ounce	0	0	4
Aſſa Fœtida Gum, per pound	0	3	6
Apoſtles Ointment, per pound	0	0	10

B.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Balſam Capivi, per pound	0	3	0
—— of *Gilead, per* ounce	0	0	10
—— of *Peru, per* ounce	0	1	4
—— of *Toulou, per* ounce	0	7	0
—— *Polychreſton, per* ounce	0	0	4
—— of *Sulphur aniſated*, (true) *per* pound	0	8	0
—— of *ditto*, with Turpentine, *per* pound	0	2	0
—— called *Lucateli, per* pound	0	2	6
Bole Armoniac, per pound	0	0	3
Borax, per pound	0	3	6
Burdock Seed, per pound	0	1	0
Bees Wax, per pound	0	1	2
Balauſtines, per pound	0	4	8
Brimſtone in Rolls: *per* pound	0	0	2½
Butter of Antimony, per ounce	0	1	4
Burgundy Pitch, per pound	0	0	6
Beaſt Spice, per pound	0	0	9
Benjamin Flowers, per ounce	0	8	0
Bezoar Mineral, per ounce	0	3	4
——*Oriental*——*per* drachm	0	18	0
Bark of Peru, commonly call'd *Jeſuit's Bark*, from 7*s.* *to* 16*s.* *per* pound			
Biſtort Root, per pound	0	0	8
Buckthorn Syrup, per pound	0	1	0
Baſilicon Ointment, black or yellow, *per* pound	0	1	0
Benjamin Gum, per pound	0	4	0

C.			
Camphire, from 35*s.* to 40*s.* the preſent price	0	0	0
Cantharides, per pound	0	6	0
Caſtor Ruſſia, per ounce	0	3	4
Ditto, from *New England*	0	1	0

Ceruſe,

	l.	s.	d.
Ceruse, commonly called *White-Lead*, *per* pound	0	0	3
China Root, *per* pound	0	2	0
Cinnabar Native, *per* Ounce	0	2	4
Cochineal, *per* Ounce	0	1	4
Colequintida, *per* pound	0	3	4
Coralline, *per* pound	0	0	6
Cream of Tartar, *per* pound	0	0	8
Cordamoms, the greater, *per* pound	0	4	4
Coriander-Seed, *per* pound	0	1	8
Cinnabar, Factitious, *per* pound	0	6	8
Ditto, Levigated, *per* pound	0	8	0
Coral, white *per* pound	0	1	3
Ditto, red, *per* pound	0	4	0
Ditto, second Sort, *per* pound	0	3	0
Ditto, small, *per* pound	0	2	0
Cassia Fistula, *per* pound	0	1	3
Ditto, *Lignea*, *per* pound	0	5	0
Cinnamon, *per* pound	0	8	6
Cow Itch, *per* ounce	0	0	6
Confection of Alkermes, *per* ounce	0	1	0
Calomel, *per* ounce	0	1	0
Caustic Lunar, *per* ounce	0	10	0
Ceruse of Antimony, *per* ounce	0	0	9
Cinnabar of Antimony, *per* ounce	0	0	9
Colcothar of Vitriol, *per* ounce	0	0	4
Crocus Martis Astringens, *per* pound	0	4	0
Ditto, *Aperitivus*, *per* pound	0	2	8
Ditto, *Metallorum*, *per* pound	0	1	8
Cubebs, *per* pound	0	2	8
Cassummar Root, *per* ounce	0	0	4
Contrayerva, *per* pound	0	3	0
Costus Dulcis Root, *per* pound	0	8	0
Cypress Root, *per* pound	0	1	0
Colcothar, *per* ounce	0	0	5
Camomile Flowers, double, *per* pound	0	2	0
Ditto, single	0	1	4

D.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Diagridium, per oz.	0	1	4
Dates, per pound	0	1	0
Dragon's Blood, the beſt, *per* oz.	0	0	10
ditto, ſecond Sort, *per* pound	0	6	0
ditto, third Sort, *per* pound	0	4	0
Diaſcordium, per pound	0	2	0
Diaſena, per oz.	0	0	8
Daucus Seed, common, *per* pound	0	0	8
ditto, from *Crete, per* pound	0	4	8
Diapente, true, *per* oz.	0	0	9
Diapalma Plaiſter, per pound	0	0	8
Diachilon, ſimple, *per* pound	0	0	8
ditto, with Gums, *per* pound	0	1	8
Duobus pills (ſo called) *per* oz.	0	1	0
Dialthœa Ointment, per pound	0	1	2
Diapompholigos, ditto, per pound	0	1	4
Drachms and *Grains,* in Setts, *per* Sett	0	0	6
Dittany of Crete, per pound	0	1	8

E.

Elaterium, or *Juice of Wild Cucumber,* inſpiſſated, *per* oz.	0	10	0
Ens Veneris, per oz.	0	0	9
Extract of Opium, per oz.	0	1	6
ditto, of *Rhubarb, per* oz.	0	2	8
Epithimum, per pound	0	4	0
Euphorbium Gum, per pound	0	1	2
Enula Campana, commonly call'd *Elicampane Root, per* pound	0	0	6
Eringo Root, per pound	0	1	0
Epiſcaſtic, or *Bliſtering Plaiſter, per* pound	0	2	8
Elixir Proprietatis, per oz.	0	0	8

Elixir

	l.	s.	d.
Elixir Salutis, commonly called *Daſſy's Elixir*, *per* Pint	0	2	6
Elixir of Vitriol, Myrchyet's, *per* pd.	0	5	4
ditto, Volatile Vigonis, *per* pound	0	6	8
Eſſence of Lemons, *per* oz.	0	1	6
Extract of Wormwood, *per* oz.	0	0	4
ditto, of *Centaury*, *per* oz.	0	0	6
ditto, of *Jeſuit's Bark*, *per* oz.	0	4	0
ditto, of *Saffron*, *per* oz.	0	3	8
ditto, of *Helebore*, *per* oz.	0	0	10
ditto, of *Gentian*, *per* oz.	0	0	6
ditto, of *Opium*, *per* oz.	0	1	6
ditto, of *Rhubarb*, *per* oz.	0	2	11
ditto, of *Rudius*, *per* oz.	0	1	6
Elebore, white or black, *per* pound	0	0	8
Electuary Lenitive, *per* pound	0	0	10
Emetic Tartar, *per* oz.	0	0	6

F.

Flowers of Sulphur, *per* pound	0	0	4
ditto, of *Balauſtines*, *per* pound	0	4	8
ditto, of *Lavender*, *per* pound, dry'd	0	3	4
ditto, Lilly of the Valley, dry'd, *per* pound	0	8	0
ditto, of *Stœchas*, *per* pound	0	2	0
Fænugreek Seed, *per* pound	0	0	4
Frankincenſe, *per* pound	0	0	5
Fennel-ſeed, common, *per* pound	0	0	8
ditto, ſweet,	0	0	10
Flos Unguentorum, *per* pound	0	1	6
French Barley, *per* pound	0	0	2½
ditto, Pearl, *per* pound	0	0	4

G.

Grains of Paradiſe, *per* pound	0	1	0
Gamboge, *per* pound	0	3	0
Gum Elemy, *per* pound	0	2	8

Gum

	l.	s.	d.
Gum Guaiacum, per pound	0	5	0
—— *Ammoniacum, from* 6s. *to* 7s. *per* pound			
——*Strained*, true, *per* pound	0	6	8
——*Arabic, per* pound	0	0	8
——*Myrrh*, the beſt, *per* pound	0	2	8
——*Tragacanth, per* pound the beſt	0	2	4
Guaiacum-wood, or *Lignum Vitæ Raſpings, per* pound	0	0	2
Glaſs of Antimony, per pound	0	2	0
Gum Galbanum, per pound	0	7	6
ditto, ſtrain'd (true) *per* pound	0	9	0
Gum Lacc. Seed, per pound	0	3	6
——*ditto, Shell, per* pound	0	2	0
——*Maſtic, per* pound	0	5	4
ditto, ſecond Sort	0	4	0
——*Olibanum, per* pound	0	1	8
——*Opoponax, per* pound	0	1	4
——*Sarcocolla, per* pound	0	4	0
——*Scammony*, from *Smyrna, per* oz.	0	0	10
——*Seneca, per* pound	0	1	0
——*Styrax Calamit, per* pound	0	6	0
ditto, Liquid, per pound	0	2	0
Tacamahac, per pound	0	2	0
ditto, Strained	0	2	8
Guttæ Vitæ, per oz.	0	0	9
——*Goddard, per* oz.	0	1	0
Gentian Root, per pound	0	5	0
Galengal, per pound	0	1	4
Gum Juniper, per pound	0	1	2

H.

Honey, per pound	0	0	4
Horſe Spice, per pound	0	0	6
Hermodactis, per pound	0	1	8
Henbane Seed, per pound	0	1	4
Helebore, black *per* pound	0	0	8
ditto, white, *per* pound	0	0	8

Hon

	l.	s.	d.
Honey of Roſes, per pound	0	1	4
Hierapicra Species, ſo called, *per* pd.	0	12	0

I.

Juniper Berries, per pound	0	0	3
Jeſuits Bark, per pound	0	7	0
—— *ditto*, beſt, *per* pound	0	4	6
Iriſh Slate, per oz.	0	0	4
Indian Leaf, or *Malabathrum, per* pound	0	8	0
Ipecacuanha Root, per pound	0	8	0
Inglais, the beſt, *per* pound	0	5	0
—— Second Sort	0	4	4
—— Third Sort, *ditto*,	0	3	4
Jews Ears, per pound	0	2	6

L.

Lapis Calaminaris, per pound	0	0	3
Laurel Berries, per pound	0	1	3
Lapis Infernalis, per oz.	0	0	3
—— *ditto, Medicamentoſus, per* oz.	0	0	3
Liquid Laudanum, per oz.	0	0	8
Lead, white, *per* pound	0	0	3
ditto, red, *per* pound	0	0	2½
ditto, black, *per* pound	0	1	4
Liquorice-Root, the beſt, *per* pound	0	0	5
ditto, powdered, the beſt, *per* pd.	0	0	8
ditto, Second Sort	0	0	4
London Laudanum, per oz.	0	4	0
Lemnian Earth, per pound	0	0	6
Litharge of Silver or *Gold, per* pound	0	0	2½
Lac Sulphuris, per pound	0	4	0

M.

Mercurius dulcis, per oz.	0	0	7
ditto, Precipitate, red, *per* pound.	0	8	0

	l.	s.	d.
ditto, Sublimate, corrosive, *per* pd.	0	6	6
Mastic Gum, the best, *per* pound	0	5	4
ditto, Second Sort ——	0	4	0
Mecoacan Root, *per* pound —	0	5	0
Melilot Plaister, *per* pound —	0	0	10
Milk of Sulphur, commonly call'd *Lac Sulphuris*, *per* pound ——	0	4	0
Mithridate, *per* pound ——	0	3	4
Musk, *per* drachm ——	0	3	6
Myrobalans, all the different kinds, *per* pound —— ——	0	1	4

N.

Nitre, or Salt-Petre, *per* pound	0	0	10
Nux Vomica, *per* pound ——	0	0	8
Nerve Oil, common Sort, *per* pound	0	0	6

O.

Opium, *per* pound ——	0	10	0
Oil of sweet Almonds, *per* pound	0	2	4
—— of *Chamomil*, common, *per* pound	0	1	4
ditto, Chemical, *per* oz. ——	0	5	0
—— of *Swallows*, *per* pound ——	0	1	4
—— of *Bays*, *per* pound —	0	1	2
—— *Linseed*, cold drawn, *per* pound	0	1	4
—— of *Worms*, *per* pound —	0	1	4
—— of *Olives*, the best, *per* pound	0	1	0
—— of *Petre*, *per* pound ——	0	1	8

—— of *Spike*, common, 'tis a rank Cheat, for the true Oil of Spike, I mean, the Chemical Oil of Spikenard, is never made in *England*, nor can any true be procured for Money, altho' the Apothecaries sell you *Oil of Turpentine, tinctured with*

Bar-

	l.	s.	d.
Barbadoes Tar, for the true Oil of Spike, at 8 d. *per* oz. ——			
Oil of Turpentine, *per* pound —	0	0	6
—— of *Aniseed*, *per* pound —	0	8	6
—— of *Juniper*, *per* pound —	0	7	0
—— of *Bricks*, *per* pound —	0	2	4
—— of *Caraway seed*, *per* oz.	0	1	0
—— of *Cloves*, *per* oz. ——	0	2	4
—— of *Cinnamon*, *per* pound	1	16	0
—— of *Lavender*, *per* oz. —	0	5	4
—— of *Mace*, by Expreſſion, *per* pd	0	18	0
—— of *ditto*, *Liquid*, *per* oz.	0	1	0
—— of *Nutmegs*, *per* oz. ——	0	8	0
—— of *Mint*, *per* oz. ——	0	5	4
—— of *Rhodium*, *per* oz.	1	0	0
—— of *Amber*, common, *per* pound	0	2	0
—— of *ditto*, rectified, *per* pound	0	4	0
—— of *Sulphur*, by the Bell, *per* oz.	0	0	4
—— of *Vitriol*, *per* pound ——	0	2	0
—— of *Saſſafras*, *per* oz.	0	1	0
—— of *Savin*, *Chemical*, *per* oz	0	5	4
—— of *St. John's Wort*, *per* pound	0	1	4
—— call'd *Palm Oil*, *per* pound —	0	0	8
—— of *Scorpions*, *per* pound	0	2	6
Oxycroceum true, *per* pound	0	7	0
ditto, 2d Sort, *per* pound ——	0	2	4
Oxymel of Squills, *per* pound —	0	1	4
Ointment, ſee *Unguent*.			

P.

Pepper long, the beſt, *per* pound	0	1	6
ditto, 2d Sort, ——	0	0	10
ditto, *Guinea*, *per* pound —	0	0	8
Parmaſitty, or *Sperma Ceti*, *per* pound ſometimes 'tis 8 or 10 s. *per* pound	0	4	6
Pellitory of Spain, *per* pound ——	0	1	4
Pills called (*ex duobus*) *per* oz. —	0	1	3
ditto, *Matthew's*, *per* oz. ——	0	1	3

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
ditto, Rudius, per oz.	0	1	7
ditto, Ruffi, per oz.	0	1	3
ditto, Gum, per oz.	0	1	8
ditto, Cochiæ, the greater, *per* oz.	0	1	8
ditto, leſſer, *per* oz.	0	1	4
Plaiſter call'd *Adhæſion*, or *Rapture Plaiſter, per* pound	0	1	6
ditto, of *Bay Berries, per* pound	0	2	0
ditto, of *Bolearmoniac, per* pound	0	1	6
ditto, Cephalic, per pound	0	2	0
ditto, of *Hemlock*, with *Amoniacum* or *Spleen Plaiſter, per* pound	0	6	0
ditto, of *Cummin, per* pound	0	1	6
ditto, Diachylon Simple, or *Diapalma, per* pound	0	0	8
ditto, with *Gums, per* pound	0	2	0
ditto, Bliſtering, per pound	0	3	0
ditto, Melilot, Green, per pound	0	0	10
ditto, Red-Lead, per pound	0	0	3
ditto, Mucilages, per pound	0	2	6
ditto, Oxycroceum true, *per* pound	0	7	0
ditto, ſecond Sort	0	2	4
ditto, of *Paracelſus*, from 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* pound			
ditto, Stomach, per pound	0	3	0
Pomatum, per pound	0	1	3
Powder of Turmeric, per pound	0	0	8
—— of *Elicampane, per* pound	0	0	6
—— of *Liquorice*, the beſt *per* pd.	0	0	8
—— *ditto*, ſecond Sort	0	0	4
—— of *Jallop-Root, per* pound	0	6	8
—— *Arum-Root*, compound, *per* oz.	0	0	8
—— *Crabs Claws*, compound, *per* oz.	0	14	0
—— *ditto*, without the *Bezoar, per* oz.	0	1	0
—— *Cornachini, per* oz.	0	0	8
—— *Diaſenna, per* oz.	0	0	8

—— *ad*

	l.	s.	d.
—— *ad Guttetam, or Powder againſt an Epilepſy, per* oz. —	0	1	8
—— *Haly, per* oz. ——	0	1	0
—— Counteſs of *Warwick*, or Earl of *Warwick's Powder, per* oz. ———	0	1	2
—— of *Crabs Claws, per* oz.	0	0	8
—— of *Coral*, both red and white *per* oz. ——	0	0	8
—— of *Pearl, per* oz. —	0	2	8
—— of *Amber, per* oz. —	0	0	8
—— of *Egg-ſhells, per* oz. ——	0	0	6
—— *Precipitate Red, per* pound	0	8	0
—— *ditto, White, per* oz.	0	1	0
—— *ditto, Green, per* oz. —	0	1	11

Q.

Quickſilver, per pound ——	0	5	0

R.

Rhubarb, the beſt at this time is 1 *l.* 10 *s. per* pound, but it is often 4 *l.* or 5 *l.* a pound ——			
Royal Stiptic Water, per oz. ——	0	0	4
Regulus of Antimony, per pound	0	4	8

S.

Saffron, Engliſh, per oz. ——	0	2	4
Senna, the beſt, *per* pound ——	0	4	0
Snake Root, per pound ——	0	3	0
Sal Armoniac crude, *per* pound	0	2	0
Soap, Black, per pound ——	0	0	6
Staves-Acre Seed, per pound ——	0	1	0
Soap of Tartar, per pound ——	0	0	6
Spaniſh Juice, per pound ——	0	1	2
Spirit of Wine, per gallon —	0	4	6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Syrup of Marſhmallows, per pound	0	1	2
—— of *Diacodium, per* pound ——	0	1	2
—— of *Balſam, per* pound ——	0	2	0
—— of *Saffron, per* pound ——	0	3	0
—— of *Buckthorn, per* pound	0	1	0
—— of *Colts-foot, per* pound	0	1	4
Sago, per pound ——	0	2	6
Sal Volatile, per pound ——	0	5	4
Seeds of Cardamoms, per pound	0	4	6
Salt of Wormwood, per oz. ——	0	0	6
—— of *Steel, per* oz. ——	0	0	3
—— of *Glauber*, commonly call'd *Glebe Salt, per* pound ——	0	1	6
—— of *Polycreſton, per* oz. ——	0	0	3
—— of *Prunella, per* pound ——	0	1	4
—— of *Amber*, if true, and genuine, *per* oz. ——	0	9	0
—— of *Tartar, per* pound ——	0	2	8
—— of *Vitriol, per* oz. ——	0	0	3
—— of *Vipers*, if genuine, *per* oz.	1	16	0
—— of *Hartſhorn, per* oz. ——	0	0	9
—— of *Sal Armoniac Volatile, per* oz.	0	0	7
—— of *Nitre*, or *Salt-Petre, per* pd.	0	0	10
—— of *Eviaum of Paracelſus, per* oz.	0	0	2
Sarcocolla Gum, per pound ——	0	4	0
Sciammony of Smyrna, per oz. ——	0	0	10
Spaniſh Flies, per pound ——	0	6	0
Species Diambra, per oz. ——	0	1	6
—— of *Hiera Picra, per* oz. ——	0	0	10
Storax, per pound ——	0	6	6
Sublimate Corroſive, per pound	0	6	6
ditto, ſweet; per pound ——	0	8	0
Sugar of Lead, commonly call'd *Saccharum Saturni, per* oz.	0	0	4
Spirit of Hartſhorn (per ſe) per pound	0	3	4
ditto, cum calce, per pound	0	2	8

The Spirit of Hartſhorn is well worth 8 *s. per* pound; but unleſs we make

it ourselves, it is exceeding hard to be got without Sophistication with Human Urine and Quick Lime, so that the *Salt* of *Hartshorn* of the Shops, is more a *Caustic* than a *Cordial*; whereas, if it were truly prepared, there is scarce a Medicine in the whole *Materia Medica* that is more effectual in recruiting the *animal Spirits*, after *Fevers* that have been so unmerciful as to leave the *Nervous Fibrilla* in a parch'd and worn-out State

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Spirit of Juniper, per pound ——	6	1	8
—— of *Lavender, compound, per* pound	0	3	4
—— of *Castor of New-England, per* pound ——	0	3	6
—— of *ditto*, from *Russia, per* pound	0	8	6
—— of *Scurvy grass simple, per* pound	0	1	10
—— *ditto, purging, per* pound	0	3	6
—— of *Nitre common, per* pound	0	3	6
—— *ditto, sweet, per* pound	0	2	4
—— of *Sal Armoniac, per* pound	0	2	9
—— of *ditto*, with *Tartar* ——	0	3	6
—— of *Salt common, per* pound	0	1	6
—— *ditto, sweet, per* pound ——	0	2	8
Sarsaparilla Root, per pound ——	0	3	6

T.

Tar Barbados, per pound ——	0	1	4
Turpentine common, per pound —	0	0	3
—— *ditto, Strasburg, per* pound	0	1	8
—— *è Chio, per* pound ——	0	6	0
—— from *Cypress, per* pound	0	4	6
—— of *Venice, per* pound ——	0	0	9

This last is manufactured by the Wholesale Dealers, from the common Turpentine,

pentine, by boiling it up to a thicker Conſiſtence; and it may not be amiſs to take notice, that our *New England* Traders have got a Way of imitating, or coming very near to the fineſt *Turpentines* and *Balſams* of the *Earth*, from Trees of their own Growth; inſomuch, that there are not many People can diſtinguiſh them; tho' the true *Balm* of *Gilead*, the *Chio* and *Straſburg Turpentines*, are yet ſingular in their Characteriſticks, particularly their Delicacy of Flavour.

The Counterfeits which ſome make in *England*, are knowable in a little time by keeping, for there is a Separation of them into thinner Parts, almoſt like an *Oil*; and the thicker like a *Coagulum*; but it is ten thouſand Pities People ſhould be ſo cheated as they are in the finer Kinds of *Turpentine*, ſeeing no one Thing in Nature is endowed with ſuch ſovereign Virtues, in reſpect to healing of outward, as well as inward *Wounds* and *Ulcers*; and I make no doubt of the Poſſibility of managing the Matter ſo, that an *animal Body* (by the Uſe of ſome of the Tribe of *Turpentines* at proper Times and Seaſons) may be made Proof againſt the Inclemencies of the Air, and continue in a hale and vigorous State down to a great old Age; but I ſhall deſiſt at preſent from any farther *Encomiums* in praiſe of this noble and moſt valuable Production of Nature, and leave it to a more fit Opportunity,

when

when I think of publiſhing my Thoughts with reſpect to the ſeveral and different Uſe of this *Tribe*, unleſs ſome more ingenious Pen ſhall take the Hint, and by that Means anticipate my Deſign.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Turmeric, per pound	0	0	9
Treacle London, per pound	0	2	8
Turpeth Root, per pound	0	5	4

U.

Vipers, per doz.	0	10	0
Vitriol White, per pound	0	0	10
ditto, Roman, per pound	0	1	6
ditto, Green, or what we call *Coperas, per* pound	0	0	1
Verdigreaſe French, per pound	0	2	0
ditto, Engliſh, per pound	0	1	0
Vermicelli, per pound	0	1	6
Venice Treacle, per pound	0	2	4
Unguent call'd *Egyptiacum, per* pound	0	1	10
ditto White, with *Camphire, per* pound	0	1	3
—— of *the Apoſtles, per* pound	0	0	10
—— *Baſilicon Yellow, per* pound	0	1	0
—— *ditto, Black, per* pound	0	1	0
—— *Dialtheæ, per* pound	0	1	3
—— *Diapompholigos, per* pound	0	1	6
—— of *Gum Elemi, or Linamentum Arcæi, per* pound	0	1	8
—— *Martiatum*, or the *Soldier's Ointment, per* pound	0	1	6
—— *Nervium, per* pound	0	1	4
—— *Nutritum, per* pound	0	1	4
—— *Pomatum, per* pound	0	1	3
—— of *Poplar, per* pound	0	1	4
—— of *Roſes, per* pound	0	1	6

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
—— *Red drying, per* pound —	0	1	2
—— of *Elder, per* pound ——	0	1	4
—— of *Tutiæ, per* pound —	0	1	8
—— of *Opodeldoc, per* pound	0	2	6

W.

Worm Seed, per pound ——	0	4	0

Z.

Zedoary of the *East-Indies, per* pd.	0	1	0
ditto, Turkey, per pound —	0	2	0

THE

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Cuthbert Green. 1769.

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